ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, March 22, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect publications in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements orders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BAKER.—On March 20, 1930, at Mayfly Lodge, Caterham, to JAMESIE DERBY, wife of SQUADRON-LEADER R. E. BAKER—a daughter.

BATTY-SMITH.—On March 20, 1930, at Lima House, Reading, to RAYMONDE, wife of HAROLD L. BATTY-SMITH—a son.

BENNETT.—On March 20, 1930, at Brandon, Shrewsbury-road, West Kirby, Cheshire, to FRANK and HILDA (*nee* Slain) BENNETT—a son.

BOULNOIS.—On March 20, 1930, at Nevill House, Chatham, the wife of MAJOR P. K. BOULNOIS, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

BRANDON.—On March 16, 1930, in Calcutta, to ELSA, wife of GORDON BRANDON, F.R.C.S.—a daughter.

BRET.—On March 20, 1930, at 172, Avenue de Versailles, Paris, to GERTRUDE (*nee* Freudenthal), wife of PAUL BRET—a son.

COLERIDGE.—On March 20, 1930, at 5, Collingham-gardens, S.W., to FRANCES, wife of WILFRID DUKE COLERIDGE—a daughter (still-born).

CORY-WRIGHT.—On March 21, 1930, at 10, Eaton Gate, S.W., to FELICITY, wife of GEOFFREY CORY-WRIGHT—a son.

DAVIES.—On March 19, 1930, to EILEEN, the wife of H. C. A. DAVIES, Ashgrove, Abergavenny—a son (premature—still-born).

DAWSON.—On March 20, 1930, to BETTY, wife of ALGERNON DAWSON, of 5, Petyt-place, Chelsea—a daughter.

GILES.—On March 20, 1930, at Maidenhead, to SUSAN, wife of EDMOND GILES—a daughter.

HARLAND.—On March 21, 1930 (in hospital), to IRIS, wife of the REV. H. CLAUDE HARLAND, Christ Church Vicarage, Chelsea, S.W.3—a son.

HATCHARD.—On March 20, 1930, to MARION, wife of L. S. HATCHARD, Furzefield, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells—a daughter.

HEATH.—On March 20, 1930, at Brook Farm, Ensworth, Hampshire, to HILARY, wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. M. HEATH, R.N.—a daughter.

JONES.—On March 20, 1930, at "Further Sextons," Chesham Bois, Bucks, to MOLLY (*nee* Coleman) and C. M. JONES—a son.

JUPE.—On March 10, 1930, to ENA, the wife of W. NORMAN JUPE, of Chalfont St. Peter—a son.

LEWIS.—On March 20, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street to MORFA, wife of MAJOR R. WYNDHAM LEWIS, M.C. Welsh Guards—a daughter.

McMULLEN.—On March 18, 1930, at Broomrode, Weeping Cross, Stafford, to YVONNE (*nee* Ahrens) and PATRICK MCMULLEN—the gift of a daughter.

MEDLEY.—On March 20, 1930, at 3, Wilbraham-place, S.W., to HELEN, wife of CHRISTOPHER MEDLEY—a son.

MELHUISH.—On March 20, 1930, at Brampton, Ontario, to DOROTHY, wife of IVAN R. MELHUISH—a son.

MILLIDGE.—On March 20, 1930, at 47, Trezunter-road, S.W.16, to the REV. R. G. and MRS. MILLIDGE (*nee* Potter)—a daughter.

MONTEITH.—On March 20, 1930, at 7, South-street, St. Andrews, Fife, to MARGARET (*nee* Evans), the wife of W. B. R. MONTEITH, F.R.C.S.Ed.—a daughter.

MYERS.—On March 19, 1930, at Bank House, Uppingham, Rutland, to NORAH (*nee* Linnell), wife of A. E. MYERS—a daughter.

PATON.—On March 19, 1930, at Meadowhead, Holsworthy, N. Devon, to HESTER (*nee* McNeill), wife of DUNCAN PATON, M.C.—a son.

PEARSON.—On March 20, 1930, at Cambridge, to MURIEL, wife of ROBERT C. PEARSON—a son.

RUDGE.—On March 15, 1930, at 19, Sherbrook-villas, Winchmore Hill, N.21, to DORIS (*nee* Studd), wife of ARTHUR JEFFERY RUDGE—the gift of a son.

RYKERT.—On March 19, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, London, the wife of DR. H. E. RYKERT (*nee* Alice Cunningham)—a son.

RYLEY.—On March 17, 1930, at Stonebeigh, 12, Arnold-road, Dunkinfield, to RACHEL (*nee* Bolton), wife of LESLIE RYLEY—a son.

SATOW.—On March 20, 1930, at Filkins, Oxford, to MARGARET, wife of LAWRENCE L. SATOW, M.C., R.C.S.—a daughter, son.

STEVENSON.—On March 20, 1930, at The White House, Walls-road, Chichester, to KATHLEEN, wife of MAJOR W. H. STEVENSON, R.A.M.C.—a daughter.

STURGES.—On March 20, 1930, at Allanbay Park, Binfield, Berkshire, to LESLIE, wife of MAJOR R. G. STURGES—a son.

THOMAS.—On March 20, 1930, at 31, Basset-road, Camborne, Cornwall, to Mr. and Mrs. DONALD W. THOMAS—a son.

WARBURG.—On March 21, 1930, at Dauehurst, Piner, to EVELYN (*nee* Neate), wife of OSWALD WARBURG—a son.

WILLES.—On March 20, 1930, at Carhayes, Chesham Bois, to DORIS, wife of CECIL WILLES—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BROWN : BOYCE.—On March 18, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, Whittlesey, by the Rev. A. E. T. Newman, CAPTAIN WILLIAM FELIX BROWN, elder son of Major William Brown, I.S.O., and Mrs. Brown, of New Milton, Hampshire, to EILEEN, youngest daughter of JOHN BOYCE, Esq., J.P., and Mrs. Boyce, of Whittlesey, Candle.

HEMPHILL : GRAINGER JONES.—On March 20, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, W., by the Rector, the Rev. Arthur Paxton, M.A., ROBERT DOUGLAS HEMPHILL, son of Mrs. Hemphill, of Kensington, to EILEEN GRAINGER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GRAINGER JONES, of Grange Park, N.21.

RICHARDS : BOLLINGER.—On March 19, 1930, at Kensington Register Office, DORIS GILBERT RICHARDS to MARIE HEYTHUM ("BETTY"), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. BOLLINGER, of Wembley Park.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

CHRISTIE : CHISNALL.—On March 23, 1880, at Christ Church, Highbury, by the Rev. H. Chapman, JAMES CHRISTIE to MARIA ELIZABETH, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. CHISNALL, of Holloway. Present address: The Knoll, Billericay.

CONSTABLE : REEVE.—On March 23, 1880, WALTER CONSTABLE to MARY ELIZABETH REEVE. Present address: 4, East 95th Street, New York, U.S.A.

GUNN : MASSEY.—On March 22, 1880, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the Archdeacon, WILLIAM DONALD GUNN to LOUISA MASSEY. Present address: 17, Barnaby-road, Bournemouth.

DEATHS

ALLEN.—On March 18, 1930, at Dunkirk, JOHN CARLYLE, son of J. W. ALLEN, of Blakeney, Norfolk.

BESWICK.—On March 20, 1930, at Northfield, Quarrydene, Reigate, THOMAS BESWICK, aged 79.

BLUCKE.—On March 19, 1930, at Mountain Rectory, Andover, ROBERT STUART KIDDELL BLUCKE, M.A., R.C.P., aged 71. Funeral at Monxton on Monday, March 24, at 2 p.m.

BRIDGEWATER.—On March 20, 1930, at 79, Cambridge-terrace, W.2, BENTLEY JAMES BRIDGEWATER, dearly loved husband of Daisy Bridgewater, in his 82nd year. Cremation at Golders Green, Monday, March 24, at 12 noon. No flowers.

CAILLARD.—On March 18, 1930, at the American Hospital, Paris, SIR VINCENT H. P. CAILLARD, D.L., J.P., of Wingfield House, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, aged 73. Funeral at Wingfield Church, Trowbridge, Wednesday, March 26, 2.30. Memorial service St. Margaret's, Westminster, same day, at 12.30.

CAWLEY.—On March 21, 1930, at Berrington Hall, Leominster, ELIZABETH, beloved wife of LORD CAWLEY of Prestwich, aged 77 years. Funeral at Eye Church on Monday, March 24, at 3 o'clock.

COXWELL-ROGERS.—On March 20, 1930, at 2, Spa-buildings, Cheltenham, passed peacefully away, the REV. RICHARD COXWELL-ROGERS, formerly Rector of Dowdeswell, and second son of the late Rev. William Rogers Coxwell-Rogers, in his 96th year. Funeral service at Dowdeswell Church on Tuesday, March 25, at 2.30.

DARBY.—On March 20, 1930, at Reed House, Holbrook, Ipswich, JOHN BLAKE, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Darby, aged 10 years.

DUDLEY.—On March 18, 1930, STUART, the beloved husband of EDITH DUDLEY, of 125, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, for 35 years (the whole of his business life) a valued friend and assistant to Messrs. Rogers, Chapman, and Thomas, aged 51.

EDWARDS.—On March 20, 1930, at a London nursing home, WILLIAM EDWARDS, J.P., late of Haresbeck, Langland, Swansea.

FISHER.—On March 19, 1930, at Denant, near Haverfordwest, JOHN THOMAS FISHER, in his 91st year.

FRISCH.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Stadthausmal 3, Zurich, Switzerland, EUGENIE S. FRISCH, husband of Wilhelmine K. M. J. Frisch (eldest daughter of the late Emil Springmann, of Liverpool), in his 83rd year.

GANN.—On March 21, 1930, at Dunkirk House, near Faversham, Kent, HENRY GANN, aged 81. Funeral at Whitstable, Kent, on Tuesday, March 25, at 2.30 p.m.

GEORGE.—On March 19, 1930, at Warminster, ELIZA GEORGE (Nanna), for 20 years the faithful nurse in the families of the late Professor Redford and of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Williams.

GIBBON.—At 10, Johnson-street, Bath, EMMA M. GIBBON, formerly of Grafton, Northants, widow of James Gibbon, Esq., of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, aged 96. Final portion of service at St. Michael's Church, Bath, Monday, March 24, at 1.50 o'clock. Interment at the Abbey Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

GIBSON.—On March 21, 1930, at Ealing, MARY CLEMENTINA, widow of JASPER GIBSON, formerly of Lincoln's Inn-fields, Solicitor, daughter of the late George Brackenbury, Berkeley, Bucks, at Mortlake Cedar Cemetery Tuesday next, at 11.30 a.m. R.I.P.

GREENING.—On March 19, 1930, at "Newlands," Frodsham, Warrington, NATHANIEL GREENING, aged 78 years.

HASKETT-SMITH.—On March 21, 1930, PHILIP, the dearly-loved little son of CAPTAIN and MRS. VYVYAN HASKETT-SMITH, of Dipping House, Flamstead End, Cheshunt, aged 3 years.

DEATHS (continued)

HENLEY.—On March 20, 1930, at 7, Oxford-square, London, W.2, ANNIE LOUISA, widow of EDWARD FRANCIS HENLEY and daughter of the late Frederick A. Ducros, formerly of Courtlands, West Hoathly, Sussex. Funeral service at 86, Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley, on Monday, March 24, at 2.30 p.m.

HIRSCH.—On March 20, 1930, at 15a, Hyde Park-mansions, W., after a short illness, SIEGMUND HIRSCH. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium, Monday, March 24, at 11 a.m.

HODGSON.—On March 20, 1930, at a nursing home, London, HENRY PERCIVAL (DANTE) HODGSON, beloved husband of Ruby Hodgson, of Inchcoltar, Exmouth, aged 76. Service on Thursday, March 27, at Holy Trinity, Exmouth, at 3 p.m. Interment at Littleham, after service. Flowers to Holy Trinity Church.

HOLBOURN.—On March 17, 1930, at St. Helliers, Kingsway-avenue, Woking, MAJOR W. HOLBOURN, late 13th Battalion East Lancs Regt., aged 74.

HOWARD.—On March 21, 1930, at Castle Godwyn, Palnswick, Glos, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS HOWARD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., late Rifle Brigade. R.I.P. Funeral, Monday, March 24. Requiem Mass, Stroud, 11.30. Burial, Thornbury Castle, 2 p.m. Cars will meet at Bristol the 11.15 train from Paddington, if notification is sent to Horne's Garage, Palnswick.

KENRICK.—On March 14, 1930, at Mentone, France, MAJOR REGINALD WATKIN EDWARD KENRICK, F.R.G.S., late 3rd Gordon Highlanders, of Glenesk, Turriff, Aberdeenshire. Funeral service at St. Congan's Episcopal Church, Turriff, on Tuesday, March 25, at 2.30 p.m.

LEAK.—On March 20, 1930, at 4, Grosvenor-mansions, Buxton, F. O. S. LEAK, solicitor, of Manchester, the dearly loved husband of Lucy Leak. Service at Manchester Crematorium, on Monday, March 24, at 12 noon. No flowers, by request.

LEVIEN.—On March 19, 1930, at Seabrook Hall, Hythe, Kent, of bronchial pneumonia, ELLEN LAWSON LEVIEN, aged 72.

LEWIS.—On March 18, 1930, at Palma, Mallorca, STANLEY WILLIAM LEWIS, of Buenos Aires, and Dyffryn, Merioneth. (Argentine papers, please copy.)

LYONS.—On March 21, 1930, passed away peacefully at Kilmaurne, Northwood, Middlesex, ROBERT, the beloved husband of MARY ELIZA LYONS, aged 78 years.

MALCOLM.—On March 20, 1930, at Poltalloch, Argyllshire, COLONEL EDWARD DONALD MALCOLM, C.B., R.E., aged 92.

MARCHBANK.—On March 20, 1930, at 80, Fairhazel-gardens, N.W.6, JANET MARCHBANK ("JANET"), who gave 40 years of devoted, loyal, and faithful service to the Harvey family. (South American papers, please copy.)

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

MILLS.—On March 19, 1930, at 24, Southern-road, Bournemouth E., JOHN GEORGE MILLS, in his 74th year.

MOORE.—On March 20, 1930, at Mountfield, Tunbridge Wells, ARTHUR, the dearly loved husband of EMILY MOORE. Funeral King Charles the Martyr Church on Monday, at 2.30 p.m. Interment at Borough Cemetery.

MOORE.—On March 20, 1930, at Glantivy, Gray-shott, BLANCHE MOORE, formerly of St. Paul's School for Girls, Hammersmith, W.

NEWING.—On March 19, 1930, CHRISTIAN (CHRISTINA) NEWING, for 60 years in the faithful service of the family of Mrs. R. C. Bird, Glenore, Cookham, Berks, aged 84.

NORTON.—On March 15, 1930, GEORGE BRETON NORTON, of Withington Court, Hereford, second son of the late Rev. John Norton, aged 60 years.

NUNN.—On March 20, 1930, at Bronvirn, Colwyn Bay, FRANKIS NUNN, dearly loved husband of Lilian Nunn. No flowers, by request. Cremation will take place to-day (Saturday).

O'BRIEN.—On March 20, 1930, at Bunbury, West Australia, PATRICK JAMES GEORGE, elder son of P. H. O'BRIEN, I.C.S. (retired), aged 34.

PITCAIRN.—On March 20, 1930, at South Yeo, Fairy Cross, Devon, HESTER HINE HUNT PITCAIRN, younger daughter of the late Robert Pitcairn, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh.

ROPER.—On March 20, 1930, at Caydon Vicarage, Warwick, ELLEN PAGE ROPER, widow of the Rev. George Roper, once Vicar of Coven, Wolverhampton.

SHIPPAM.—On March 19, 1930, CHARLES RUSSELL SHIPPAM, of Sea Marge, Aldwick, Bognor. Funeral at Pagham Church, Monday, March 24, at 2.30.

STRAKER.—On March 19, 1930, at Dolley Hill, Hurstbourne-Tarrant, Hants, CAPTAIN JOSEPH STRAKER. No flowers, by request.

TEDBURY.—On March 20, 1930, at 38, Derwent-road, N.13, EDITH SARAH, eldest daughter of THOMAS and the late EMMA SARAH TEDBURY.

TILLY.—On March 20, 1930, at Westward Ho! HARRY L. TILLY, K.I.H., late Burma Commission, aged 74.

TWITCHIN.—On March 19, 1930, at a nursing home after operation, HENRY TWITCHIN, of the Villa Eugenie-Fabron, Nice, Australian papers, please copy.

UNDERHILL.—On March 20, 1930, at 23, Bolton-gardens, S.W.5, ANNE, beloved wife of the late HUGH H. UNDERHILL, O.B.E.

VINCER MINTER.—On March 20, 1930, at a nursing home in London, after an operation, the REV. JOHN VINCER MINTER, Rector of Partney, Lincs. Funeral Monday, 24, Mark's Church, New Barnet, 2.30. Afterwards Christ Church Cemetery, Barnet.

WALLACE.—On March 20, 1930, at 31, Holwood-road, Bromley, Kent, JAMES WALLACE, late of the Chartered Bank of India, aged 81. Service at Bromley Parish Church at 2.30 on Monday afternoon.

WATKINS.—On March 15, 1930, WILLIAM BEAUFORT WATKINS (London Scottish honours, Great War), dearly loved son of Mrs. A. L. Watkins, aged 35.

WEBB.—On March 20, 1930, at Bardon Leigh, Torquay, EDITH ALICE, youngest daughter of the late Col. WEBB, of Elford House, and beloved sister of Emma Mary Webb.

WOOD.—On March 19, 1930, at The Croft, Tring, LUCY ELIZABETH, widow of REV. CANON WOOD, late of Aldbury, and dearly loved mother of REV. Claud Wood and Mrs. Vivian Williams. Funeral at Aldbury to-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m.

YOUNG.—On March 16, 1930, in a London nursing home, ENID LEONTINE PARSONS, widow of DR. W. R. YOUNG, late of Edinburgh, and Sydney, New South Wales. (Australian papers please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CARLILE.—In proud and loving memory of HILDRED HANBURY CARLILE, MAJOR, Herts Yeomanry, killed in action near Villers-Faucon, France, March 22, 1918, aged 27, dear elder brother of Hildred Carlile, Bt., of Ponsbourne, and of the late Lady Carlile.

CHAPPELL.—In remembrance of COLIN CHAPPELL, of Hoyiake, Cheshire, who fell on March 23, 1915, while serving with the 6th King's Liverpool Regiment in the trenches of Flanders.

HEMPHILL : GRAINGER JONES.—On March 20, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, W., by the Rector, the Rev. Arthur Paxton, M.A., ROBERT DOUGLAS HEMPHILL, son of Mrs. Hemphill, of Kensington, to EILEEN GRAINGER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GRAINGER JONES, of Grange Park, N.21.

HARTLEY.—In proud and loving memory of WILLIAM HOLLIDAY HARTLEY, M.C., Lieut., 8th Hussars, who fell in action March 22, 1918.

"Sans peur et sans reproche."

RICKERBY.—In proud and ever-loving memory of CAPTAIN JOHN H. E. RICKERBY, M.C., Gloucestershire Regiment, who was killed in action at Beaucois, near St. Quentin, on March 22, 1918.

Redeemed . . . with the Precious Blood of Christ.

THEOBALD.—In ever-loving remembrance o RONALD WILSON THEOBALD, 2nd Lieut., Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on March 21, 1918, aged 19, the only and dearly loved child of Mrs. Nunn-Wilson.

"No words can express the measure of our thankfulness To you our Dead."

WILCOX.—In memory of STRACEY, 2nd Lieut., R.F.A., who passed March 23, 1918.

An ever-present sorrow.

BEETE.—In loving memory of FRANCES MARGARET, widow of ALEXANDER FERRIER BEETE, who died at Craven Park, Harlesden, March 22, 1929, aged 75.

DOBB.—In thankful and loving memory of my husband, HARRY DOBB, Judge of County Courts, who died suddenly on March 23, 1928.

Because of you we will be glad and gay.

DU VERNET.—In beloved memory of ARTHUR DU VERNET.—E. DU V. and W. A. D.

FINCH-TAYLOR.—In memory of our dear Mother, JULIE FINCH-TAYLOR, March 22.

FLEMING.—ISABEL HECTOR FLEMING, died March 22, 1929.

O lucem lapide infausto nigroque notandam : Quae fuerat mihi lux occidit in tenebras.

Ah, when she sang scene olden rhyme.
Sealed memories unsealing :
Ah, when she laughed—the golden chime
Of bells in elf-land pealing.

LLOYD.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, EDWARD LLOYD, who departed this life March 22, 1920.

MILES.—To the beloved memory of my darling husband, LIONEL WILLIAM MILES, Vicar of Burnham, Bucks, who was called to Higher Service, suddenly, March 23, 1927, aged 50.

MORGAN.—In memory of my beloved husband, ERNEST RICHARD MORGAN, who died at Ladywell.

PRICE.—In loving memory of LIEUT. JAMES CHARLES WOOLMER PRICE, R.N., D.S.C., and the officers and crew of H.M. Submarine H 42, sunk with all hands off Gibraltar, March 22, 1922. R.I.P.

PRIESTLAND.—In deeply loving memory of EDWARD ANDREAS PRIESTLAND, who, on March 22, 1926, aged 44, passed on into the fuller realization of Eternal Life.

"Fought the good Fight—kept the Faith."
"Underneath are the Everlasting Arms."

PROFFITT.—To the dear memory of my beloved wife, ADA WINIFRED, who died suddenly, at Parkstone, March 22, 1929.—SANDY.

RONEY.—In loving memory of JOHN RONEY, who died on March 22, 1910.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

JOSEPH.—Relatives and friends of the late Mr. JOHN JOSEPH, of 38, Hyde Park-gate, S.W.7, can pay their last respects at the setting of his tombstone to-morrow (Sunday), at 12 noon, at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, Pound-lane, Willesden.

SPINK and SON, Ltd., are the well-known VALUERS and BUYERS of fine EMERALD, DIAMOND, and PEARL JEWELS, also OLD SILVER and ANTIQUES. Valuables safely sent by post or rail insured. Est. 1772. 5-7, King-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

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PERSONAL

W.—If yours, you know my name. Get address from B——.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A fee comprises about six words. Private numbers, 1s. added. Form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

LOST, on Saturday, March 15, in or between the May Fair Hotel and Dominion Theatre, FOUR-ROW PEARL BRACELET. Reward.—Write Box T.1704, The Times, E.C.4.

REWARD.—LOST, NECKLACE small pearls, on evening 17th March, between Westminster and Leicester square.—Write Box T.1705, The Times, E.C.4.

ARDINGLY COLLEGE.—The ATHLETIC SPORTS are POSTPONED.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—CORPS of COMMISSIONAIRES (founded 1859).—Parents are reminded that CHILDREN returning to and from home can be met and ESCORTED by a Commissionaire, who will see his charge safely off from any station by train appointed; he will, if desired, pay rail and cab fares, the account being sent subsequently to the employer by the Paymaster-Sergeant. Excellent men are available for payments or temporary duties in business offices of all kinds, also for theatres, clubs, hotels, exhibitions, race meetings, entertainments, &c. The Corps gives security from £25 upwards for all its members. Important Notice.—All communications for London should be addressed, The Adjutant, Exchange-court, 419, Strand, W.C.2. Telephone, Temple Bar 6453. Telegrams: Westrand, London.

CAN YOU SOLVE the CROSSWORD PUZZLES in to-day's Daily Mail? If not, see page seven and ten.

LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL JUMBLE SALE, held at 33, Fitzroy-square, W.1, SATURDAY, April 12th, at 2.30 p.m.—Please send miscellaneous parcels to Ladies' Appeal Committee, care of Lady McMahon, at the above address, on or before April 5th.

GENEALOGY. HERALDRY.—Experienced Private Advertiser traces Descents; researches undertaken; wills abstracted; parish registers examined; verifies Arms and Crests; paintings on vellum, wood, &c.—R. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, 36, Clifton, Bristol. Phone, 3033.

TO be LET, FURNISHED, ideal COUNTRY HOUSE of moderate size, in most beautiful part of EAST SUSSEX, with every convenience and lovely gardens (tennis), for three, six, or 12 months; main line London; easy distance from sea and two championship golf courses.—Write Box P.1300, The Times, E.C.4.

POVERTY SICKNESS, and DEATH.—In despair I plead for LONDON'S WORST SLUM AREA; genuine unemployment and distress; donations, any clothing.—Rev. R. C. Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green, E.

GENTLEMAN will be in CEYLON during June and is willing to ACT as NEGOTIATOR of BUSINESS requiring diplomacy.—Write Box P.1297, The Times, E.C.4.

OSBORNE, I. of W.—KING EDWARD VII. CONVALESCENT HOME receives all Officers of the Navy, Marines, Army, R.A.F., and Indian Army. Massage, ultra violet rays, electrical treatment, and special dieting carried out.—For admission apply House Governor, East Cowes, I. of W.

N.S.P.C.C.—The Children's Champion in reaching helpless little ones from brutality. Please help.—Director, Leicester-square, W.C.

TO EMPLOYERS of LABOUR.—The New Health Society will place its services at your disposal in order to teach your people HOW BEST to AVOID INFLUENZA.—Write Box P.1305, The Times, E.C.4.

"HE IS HAPPY and contented in his work and looking to a real pleasant holiday. Saving us £80 per annum eventually."—From the Uncle of a young settler training in South Africa under the auspices of the 1920 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

M.T.S.—Mothercraft is the knowledge of rearing healthy babies; result happy homes, better citizens.—Write or visit Mothercraft Training Society, Cromwell House, Fulham, S.W.6. 2.30 to 4 p.m. Apply Matron, Cromwell House, or Superintendent, Branch Centre, 128, Walton-street, S.W.3.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR, Sundays, 5 o'clock, Parish HOUSE and garden, CHALLINGTON. Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

DAME CLARA BUTT wishes to LET, for two months, her 50 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE LANDAULETTE; 12 guineas a week, to include experienced chauffeur.—Write Appleton, North Stoke, Oxon.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections. Agent for American and Colonial buyers of books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

MASSAGE at MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—Association of Certificated Masseuses, Limited.—Principal: Sir Robert Jones, Bt., K.B.E., C.B. Chartered Masseurs and Masseuses undertake Massage and Electrical Treatments, London and Provinces.—Apply Sec., A.C.B.M., 39, Great Portland-street, W.1. Mus. 6701. 9.30 to 5.30.

C.G.—There is as yet no reason to believe otherwise—The Pair.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION, Incorporated. President, H.R.H. Princess Alice. Offices, 19, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 3567. No connexion with any other Adoption Society.

BABIES and YOUNG CHILDREN.—Highly recommended Seaside Home (Truby King); first lessons if required; moderate fees; doctors' references.—Write Box G.6007, The Times, E.C.4.

LITTLE CHILDREN waiting to be sent to Convalescent homes after illness. Do please HELP us to get them away. Fifteen shillings will keep a child in the seaside convalescent home.—Miss Howard, Children's Hospital, Balham-street, E.13.

GOOD Prep. School. See Educational Column.—Box P.1916.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, excellently placed for business or professional men, near Kensington Gardens, London; with contents if desired; ready for occupation; mortgage can be arranged; immediate possession.—Write Box 67655, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SUCCESSFUL TUITION ALL EXAMINATIONS.—DAVIES and LAING. See Educational Column.

PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, any kind or condition; baby clothing urgent; also old toys, books, &c., for Christmas Bazaar in Mid-Kent.—Miss Bertram Vincent, St. Gabriel's Vicarage, Old Canning Town, London, E.

SCHOOL of HOUSECRAFT and DAIRYWORK.—Long and short Courses in Cookery (Household and Advanced), Dressmaking, Household Management, Dairy work, Poultry-keeping, Resident School and qualified Staff.—Apply Principal, Radbrook, Shrewsbury.

CAPABLE GENTLEWOMAN highly RECOMMENDED by the REV. HUGH MILLER, M.A., for Secretaryship, Governorship, or Administrative Work.—Box 4306, care of J. E. May, Advertisement Agent, 68, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work for the really poor.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Wilfred-street, S.W.1.

A GENTLEMAN, to complete the furnishing of a large house in the Midlands, wishes to PURCHASE a few more DECORATIVE PORTRAITS of the 18th-Century English School, say, by Romney, Lawrence, &c.—Box P.1307, The Times, E.C.4.

A DVERTISER desires to PURCHASE an ESTATE of about 3,500 ACRES of cheap agricultural land for a shoot. A medium-sized HOUSE as a shooting box for a party of eight is not objected to. A preference will be shown where there are hundred acres of the agricultural land is in hand. Districts preferred: Hants, Wilts, Berks, or North Oxon.—Write Box P.1242, The Times, E.C.4.

DO PLEASE HELP US with our Spring Sale on March 26th and 27th in aid of our social activities, by sending us anything saleable, old or new clothes, toys, books, &c.; poorest district imaginable; population 30,000.—S. G. Tinley, St. Luke's, Victoria Docks, E.16.

TO be LET FURNISHED, for three or four months from April 1st, a part of Highgate, on the top of hill yet only 25 minutes from Oxford-street. HOUSE with nine bed and dressing rooms, five reception rooms; garage; good garden; every modern convenience. Moderate rent to excellent tenant who can be left.—Dr. Singer, 5, North-grove, Highgate, London.

CHILLON COLLEGE, SWITZERLAND. See Educational Column on this page.

MISS SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY for the ASSISTANCE and CARE of LADIES in REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES. (Under Royal Patronage.)—CDAL8!... Our Winter Cry! Do please HELP us to supply our 200 ladies, many suffering from Bronchitis, Influenza, or Rheumatism, with COAL for the cold. Gifts, however small, gratefully received.—Please make cheques payable to Miss SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY, Lancaster House, Malvern.

PYRENEES.—Few GUESTS RECEIVED gentleman farmer's home; beautiful mountains; 2,000 ft.; wild flowers; sunny climate; comfort; marvellous scenery; excursions, Carcassonne, Spain, Andorra; 65/pn. per day including; references.—Mme. Barrau, Château La Force, Montferrand, Aude, France.

GIRLS leaving SCHOOL specialise at Holmwood Park, St. Wimborne.—Housecraft, gardening, poultry, dairy work, secretarial work, music, golf, tennis, riding, &c.

GRANTOWN-ON-SPEY or LOCALITY.—WANTED, for six weeks from beginning of August, FURNISHED HOUSE, with attendants; possibly six or more bed rooms; modern conveniences, &c.; with good river or loch fishing available.—Write Box N.202, The Times, E.C.4.

PARENTS from personal proof highly recommend Misses Oldfield's (Norland trained) happy Nursery near Bournemouth.—Lindisfarne, Broadstone, Dorset.

ALPINE COLLEGE, Mountain School for Boys 8-16 (12-19). See Educational Column on this page.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, extending, offers VACANCIES SUMMER TERM at reduced fees of 90gns. p.a.—Write Box P.1304, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED CIVIL ENGINEER, A.M.I.C.E., and Municipal, will proceed Russia about July, if inducement offers. Will undertake BUSINESS (or Journalistic) COMMISSIONS at agreed terms. Good negotiator, knowledge French, and experienced free lance.—Write Box P.1072, The Times, E.C.4.

HOLIDAY TUITION.—M.A. Oxon. will give LESSONS to pupils at their homes in London.—Write Box G.4019, The Times, E.C.4.

PEKINGESE BOARDED by rector's wife near London; only two or three taken; experienced; ideal conditions.—Write Box P.1314, The Times, E.C.4.

SMALL SHOOTING LODGE, thoroughly well equipped; garage, &c.; amidst beautiful surroundings; minimum of 2 months or longer; trout and sea fishing; small yacht can be had.—Apply Mrs. Leigh-White, Glenguirrie Lodge, Co. Cork.

ICE SKATING.—Fine SITE in READING for SALE; very central. Plans ready.—Vincents, Station-square, Reading.

HOLIDAYS at sunny SWANAGE.—Comfortable BUNGALOW near sea; two sitting, four bed rooms (fixed basins), h. and c., electricity; garage; April 31-mar. May 4gns., June—and late September 5gns.—The Lynch, Wimbledon.

GUEST HOUSE, of DISTINCTION, magnificently situated, and of 12 twelve bed rooms; constant hot water, garage, stabling; 12 acre paddocks; gardens. Immediate DISPOSAL. Unique opportunity; price most reasonable.—Write Box P.1309, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to SELL, a splendid MIXED FARM, situated in Norfolk, acreage 370; railway and navigable river adjoins; attractive for industrial development; farmed by owner and forebears 300 years; no sea and agricultural depression reason for sale.—Write Box T.1533, The Times, E.C.4.

GOING ABROAD? Fresh Silk Washing Frocks for the sunshine ready at Fenwick's to-day. Leaf Green, Lupin Blue, Rosewood, Mimosa, and Ivory, 69s. 6d.—FENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

TAILORED

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MED., TERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

EASTER AT SEA BY P. & O., visiting Gibraltar (for Southern Spain and Morocco, &c.), Marseilles (for the Riviera, &c.). Fares from £13 to £25 10s. For Easter Booklet apply P. & O. (as below).

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles
Ramsay	11,500	Thomson	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Mooltan	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Nubbar	16,300	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Oronsay	14,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Ramsay	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,300	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawal Pindi	16,800	Stringer	June 20	June 27

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

†Ulimaroa	15,000	Siggers	—	Mar. 27
Mahsina	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 1	May 9
‡‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Cathay	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

† Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

" One-Class " Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton

Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
†Novara	7,000	French	Apr. 25	—

Taking passengers for † Malta; ‡Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua	11,000	Hignett	—	Mar. 28
†Laboe (cargo)	5,304	—	Mar. 24	—
Khyber	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala	9,000	Rolfe	May 1	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*Mariela	8,261	—	Apr. 20	Apr. 29
*Mundra	7,272	Apr. 12	Apr. 20	Apr. 29
*Warfield	6,000	May 3	Apr. 30	May 10
*Hatipalia	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*Merkara	8,300	—	Apr. 20	Apr. 29
Margha	8,278	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
Manora	7,588	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3
Morvada	8,193	Apr. 30	May 10	May 17

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
Modasa	9,070	—	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
Madura	9,067	Apr. 19	May 1	May 9	May 17
Matiana	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
Malda	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons. —	Mid'sbro. —	Immingham. —	LONDON —

PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. H. GROVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Cie. Française P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents :—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers :—
P. & O., Becombe, Mercatali and Co., 15, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlestro' to Bombay and Karachi), Graham and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,500	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4

* Via Suez.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (G. R. Westray & Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.
BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June
BALLARAT	13,000	4 July	5 July

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
E.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	17 Apr.	25 Apr.
E.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 15	May 22

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.
Under contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	June 27	June 4
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 30	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 12	Sept. 14
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Bombay	8,347	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Benares	6,944	Mar. 25	Calcutta
City of Poona	7,485	April 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore	6,983	April 14	Calcutta
City of London	8,556	April 28	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	C. Town, Algoa Bay,
City of Valencia	7,329	April 12	E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

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Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
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LIVERPOOL : Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW : 75, Buchanan-street. " Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, RED SEA PORTS, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire	15,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29
Oxfordshire	12,500	Apl. 4	Apl. 12
Staffordshire	15,000	Apl. 17	Apl. 25
Gloucestershire	12,000	May 2	May 10

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 28, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; Tele., Regent 8056, 8057.

N.Y.K. LINE
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
FUSHIMI MARU	10,000	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,240	Apl. 5	Apl. 12	Apl. 14
HAKUSAN MARU	10,460	Apl. 19	Apl. 26	Apl. 28

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

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(A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 28-29, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

CRUISE BY 25,000-TON LINER.
16 days to ATLANTIC and BALEARIC ISLES from £35. Special departure 1st AUGUST. Full details gratis.

J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11 (Lower), REGENT-STREET, London, S.W.1, and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, London, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.
THE " BIGGEST SHIP " ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Majestic	Wed., Mar. 26	Olympic	Wed., Apl. 9
Homeric	Wed., Apl. 2	Majestic	Wed., Apl. 16

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

(2) †Baltic	Sat., Mar. 22	(3)** Albertic	Sat., Apl. 5
Cedric	Sat., Mar. 29	Arabic	Sat., Apl. 12

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Baltic	Sat., Mar. 22	Albertic	Sat., Apl. 5

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic	Sat., Mar. 29		

Via Cardiff and Galway.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama. Matarora Passengers from Southampton only). Fri., Mar. 28.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

Vessel.	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland	Mar. 28	Mar. 29
(5) Lapland	Apl. 4	Apl. 5

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland		Sat., Mar. 29
(5) Lapland		Sat., Apl. 5

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd Cabin and 3rd Class passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK
(via Boulogne).
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska	21,716 tons		Mar. 29
*Minnetonka	21,998 tons	Apr. 12	May 10

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY

*Minnekahda	17,281 tons		Mar. 22 & Apl. 19

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - - MAR. 22

CARINTHIA	Mar. 28	†AUSONIA	Mar. 28

* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†ANTONIA - - - MAR. 22

CARONIA	Mar. 29	*SCYTHIA	April 5

* Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh.
† Via Belfast and Galway, not Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

†AUSONIA - - - MAR. 28

*AURANIA	April 4	†ASCANIA	April 19

* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff. ‡ To Quebec and Montreal.
LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

†ANTONIA - - - MAR. 22

*CARONIA	Mar. 29	†LETITIA	Mar. 29

* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Moville and Saint John's. ‡ Calls Galway.

WINTER CRUISE.
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th. To ATLANTIC ISLES and NORTH AFRICA, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By " CARINTHIA " (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 16 days; from 50 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	28 Mar.
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	25 Apl.
†TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	23 May
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons from Southampton	20 June
†IONIC	12,351 tons from Southampton	18 July

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE.
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS to
MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile).

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From London and Boulogne	10 APRIL
"AVELONA STAR"		24 APRIL
"AVILA STAR"		8 MAY
"ALMEDA STAR"		22 MAY

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINE
At special rates including best hotels.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

DE LUXE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN, NORWAY, &c.
BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER

"ARANDORA STAR,"
BRITAIN'S DREAM SHIP.

SPACIOUS DECKS. DELIGHTFUL BALLROOM. DESIRABLE SUN DECKS. AWAY FROM IT ALL. GAMES. SWIMMING POOL. LOUIS XIV. RESTAURANT. ACCOMMODATING ALL PASSENGERS AT ONE SITTING.

WELL APPOINTED STATEROOMS WITH BEDSTEADS THROUGHOUT. HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER. LUXURIOUS PUBLIC ROOMS ON A SCALE OBTAINABLE ONLY ON THE "ARANDORA STAR."

To	From Southampton.	
To SPAIN, ITALY, TURKEY, GREECE, ATLANTIC ISLES, MOROCCO, ALGERIA, MALTA, &c.	APRIL 12th	24 days.
	MAY 8th	27 days.
	MAY 31st	17 days.
	JUNE 18th	14 days.

To	From Immingham.	
To NORWEGIAN FJORDS, NORTH CAPE, NORTHERN CAPITALS, including LENINGRAD, for Moscow, &c.	JULY 5th	13 days.
	JULY 19th	20 days.
	AUG. 9th	13 days.
	AUG. 22nd	13 days.

For full particulars apply to BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street; 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton
†RAMPTON CASTLE	Mar. 27	—
†EDWARD CASTLE	—	Mar. 28
†LANSTEPHAN CASTLE	Apl. 3	—
*CARNARVON CASTLE	—	Apl. 4

* Via Madeira. † Cargo only, via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.
30th MAY, 1930. Reduced return fares.
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"RAGAING"	April 11th	5th April

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CHAMOUNA	April 2 and April 14	DE SE. PIERRE	

MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.

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PIRAEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.

LAMARTINE	Mar. 25 and April 8	PIERRE LOTI	

EGYPT AND BEYROUT.

MARIETTE PACHA	Mar. 25 and April 1	LOTUS	

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BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

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*ELYSIA	May 16	†*CASTALIA	July 1

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America	Mar. 27	Geo. Washington	Apl. 11
Pres. Harding	Apl. 2	Pres. Roosevelt	Apl. 17

BRITISH WEST INDIES.
HARRISON LINE.

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INANDA	Sailing Mar. 28	LONDON
INGOMA	Sailing April 25	LONDON

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Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From St. Nazaire.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—
*DEMERARA	11,444	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	May 10
*ARLANZA	14,930	May 23	—

*Calling Madeira. † Omitting Cherbourg.
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THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA. CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,075	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,495	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	May 15

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
27 DAYS' CRUISE
FROM VILLEFRANCHE, 26th March, to HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c. Fares 60gns. and upwards,
also
32 DAYS' CRUISE
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, 25th April, to BLACK SEA AND CRIMEA.
Fares 66gns. and upwards, Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

Vessel.			
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)			Mar. 22
METAGAMA			Mar. 29
MONTCALM			Apr. 5
MONTROSE			Apr. 12

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)		Mar. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK		Apr. 4
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)		Apr. 11
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND		Apr. 17

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA	Mar. 24	MELITA Apr. 2
D. OF BEDFORD	Mar. 29	D. OF ATHOLL Apr. 12

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	Apr. 17
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 4.	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 8
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 25.	

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

AORANGI	Apr. 2	NIAGARA Apr. 30

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ONE CLASS ONLY.
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Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Apr. 30
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	May 28

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ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Antenor"	11,174 tons	from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,120 tons	from Liverpool	April 26th
"Aeneas"	10,058 tons	from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons	from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,197 tons	from Liverpool	July 19th
"Hector"	11,196 tons	from Liverpool	Sept. 13th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.3 or any recognised Travel Agency.

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A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Rates.

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(2) S.S. EURIPIDES	Liverpool	24th	MAY
(1) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	5th	JULY

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BARCELONA.	SOUTHAMPTON
PALMA MAJORCA	1st call to
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A Delightfully situated house for PAYING GUEST; facing South, sea, sunshine, gardens, sheltered position; every care, comfort, and attention; Naval surgeon.—9, Grosvenor-crescent, St. Leonards, Sussex.

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AN excellent BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT (on cliff) combining country and seaside; 2½ acres; tennis courts, bridge, dancing; garage; near golf; recommended. A.A.—Apply Barton House.

BOURNEMOUTH, DURRANT-ROAD.

THE GATE HOUSE.

Close sea, Square, and Meyrick Park links. Hot and cold water bed rooms. From 2½gns. 'Phone 5740.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR, best position East Cliff; ideal winter residence; central; catering on pension or private suites; famous for cuisine; garage.

BOURNEMOUTH, ALUM TOWER. Alumhurst-road. —Splendid position, near sea, trams, shops; gas fires bed rooms, constant hot water. 'Phone 5350.

BOURNEMOUTH (SOUTHBOURNE), 19, Southern-road.—Superior APARTMENTS; good attendance; gas fires bed rooms; constant hot water; two minutes sea and shops.

LYNWOOD.

BOURNEMOUTH (Bath-road), overlooking Pier.—BOARD-RESIDENCE or Private Apartments, with or without board; Easter vacancies. 'Phone 4254.

BOURNEMOUTH.—DUNHOLME MANOR, Manor-road. Finest position, facing sea; 9s. daily, no extras. FREE GARAGE.

BOURNEMOUTH.—"KILDARE." Bath-road.—Well FURNISHED PRIVATE SUITES or APARTMENTS available; actually on sea front; board optional.

BRIGHTON (Hove).—Superior GUEST HOUSE, ideal position, adjoining sea, facing lawns; homely, refined comfort.—"Leyton Lodge," Fourth-avenue. Tel., Hove 2356.

CORNWALL (South-West).—FARMHOUSE, near sea; good bathing, fishing; indoor sanitation; bath (hot and cold).—Lieut. Tregarne Mill, St. Keverne.

CORNWALL FARMHOUSE.—Comfortable BOARD RESIDENCE; good cooking; 15 minutes sea; plenty poultry, cream, &c.—Mrs. Powell Williams, Tregonwell Farm, Manaccan.

CORNWALL MOUNTS BAY.—GUESTS RECEIVED in charming new private house, close to beach, uninterrupted views; all modern conveniences, including hot and cold in bed rooms; electric light; booked August.—Betts, Prah Sands, Marazion.

DEVON, DARTMOOR, BEECHFIELD, VELVETON.—Ideal place for quiet, restful holiday; golf, fishing; hot and cold water; every home comfort; good cuisine.

DORSET.—GUESTS received at the Old Manor House, West Bexington-on-Sea, Dorchester. Car, Garage. Special terms.

EASTBOURNE.—The IMPERIAL; hot and cold water, gas and electric fires every bed room; bus for use of visitors free of charge; three lifts; 'phone in every room.

FERRING GRANGE, NEAR WORTHING.—Magnificent Country Mansion, near sea; extensive wooded grounds; central heating; 3½-4½gns.—'Phone Goring 21.

FOLKESTONE.—THE LINCOLN, near Leas. First-class BOARD-RESIDENCE. French chef; low terms early spring. Easter from 12s. 6d. daily.

FOLKESTONE, EL-KAHIRA, 15, Westbourne-gardens.—First-class; bare minute Leas, &c.; comfort, refinement; English, French cuisine; separate tables. From 3½gns. weekly. West-end special terms.

GRAND NATIONAL.—First-class ACCOMMODATION; garage; close to Course; 5gns.—Write "The Grange," Kew, Southport. Rooms booked, wire deposit.

GUESTS RECEIVED; private house, Kent, cheery social life; golf, tennis, bridge, car, wireless; good climate; moderate.—Write Box Z.702, The Times, E.C.4.

HASTINGS.—Married couple, wisely travelled, will RECEIVE SOLE PAYING GUEST in well-appointed house near park, sea; private sitting, large bed room; comfort; distinguished PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED from 40frs. per day.—Germe, 16, Rue St. Romain.

PARIS.—Pension in excellent French family; hot running water, bath; comfort; all included, from £9 per month.—22, Rue de Civry (16e).

PARIS.—University Professor Richard receives PAYING GUESTS; home life; 36, Rue Borghese, Neuilly; 50-60frs. per day. Opportunity of learning French.

TOURAINE.—La Rolanderie, Bourré (L. et Ch.). 'Phone 6. Beautiful view, centre famous castles; fishing, tennis; reputed cooking; comfort; 35 to 45 frs.

VIENNA.—"Pension Theresianum" IV. Mayerhofgasse 4, five minutes from the Opera and Music Academy; every home comfort.

YOUNG LADY or GENTLEMAN offered BOARD-RESIDENCE with refined German family in Leipzig W 31 with a view to learning German.—Leonhardt, Blumbethallee 11, Leipzig W 36, Germany.

NURSING HOMES

A BEAUTIFUL HOME in KENSINGTON for ladies and gentlemen requiring special dietetic care, under supervision London Consultant. Absolutely inclusive charge £7 per week.—Telephone Kens. 1422.

AN IDEAL HOME for INVALIDS, elderly people; care, kindness, attention; charming ground floor room. —Phone, Chiswick 2351, 26, Fairfax-road, Bedford Park.

BORDER LINE HOME for MENTAL PATIENT.—Large private Country House, Yorkshire moors; references from Doctors and former patients.—Write Box T.1237, The Times, E.C.4.

DOCTOR can RECEIVE LADY or GENTLEMAN requiring care and supervision; home situated 50 miles from Town; highest references; years of experience with care of patients. Terms from £3 13s. 6d. weekly.—Write Box Q.1780, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE wishes CARE BABIES in own home.—Write "Nurse," Craiglee, Holloway-lane, Chesham Bois, Bucks.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the Residences, &c., of numerous Doctors, in all parts—Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Invalids, Aged), post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—20 PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases.—Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. Telephone, Archway 2211.

SHOOTING AND FISHING

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SMALL SPORTING ESTATE, secluded; beautiful good shooting; convenient City; small Tudor house; £3,750.—Write Box T.1675, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ALDEBURGH (on Sea).—First-class Golf and Yachting. Quiet and bracing. LIST of FURNISHED HOUSES sent on application.—RAINSFORD, Estate Agent, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

BARMOUTH ESTUARY, South Side.—Ten bed rooms; central heating, phone; motor-boat; bathing; no traffic; 3-12gns.—Write Box T.1366, The Times, E.C.4.

BEAUTIFULLY situated TUDOR COTTAGE, FURNISHED; three bed rooms, bath room; telephone; large garden, bluebell wood; six months April; 3½ guineas weekly; Lingfield.—Write Box T.1694, The Times, E.C.4.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.

STAINES and Cox, 28, Devonshire road. 'Phone 349.

BOGNOR (Aldwick).—Ideal WEEK-END BUNGALOW to be LET, Unfurnished or Furnished; four rooms, bath, hot and cold; stands in own grounds; drive in.—Write Box 7213, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

COTSWOLDS.—To be LET, 2½ months from 1st May, charming COTTAGE; eight-ten bed rooms, three sitting, two bath rooms. Maids left if desired.—Write Box G.921, The Times, E.C.4.

HARROGATE.—Detached HOUSE, beautifully situated; three reception, five bed; garage; garden; electric light.—Apply Pearson, Lalerne, Beach-road, Shoeburn, Sussex.

HERNE BAY (near).—MAYPOLE MANOR HOUSE to be LET, FURNISHED; modern sanitation; telephone; well-stocked garden, apples, pears, walnut, mulberry trees, woods and farmlands, shooting.—Apply Owner, M. Brown, 306, Brixton-road, S.W.9. (Brixton 2274.)

HEREFORDSHIRE.—FURNISHED HOUSE and shooting with salmon fishing on the Wye to be LET from 1st June next for two years. Keeper and gardener kept.—Apply J. INGLIS, Land Agent, Drybridge, Hereford.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Lists of all FURNISHED HOUSES and Properties for Sale or Letting free on application to W. WHEAT, Estate Agent, Sandown.

KNEBWORTH HOUSE, HERTS, the seat of the EARL of LYTTON (28 miles from Town and one mile from station).—To be LET, this beautifully FURNISHED and HISTORIC MANSION, in perfect order throughout; banqueting hall, spacious reception rooms, bed rooms, nine bath rooms, and servants' accommodation; squash racquets, En Tout Cas tennis court, swimming pool, lake, &c., fine old lawns and pleasure grounds; electric light.—Agent, Mr. W. WILSON, Estate Office, Knebworth.

MAIDENHEAD THICKET.—HOUSE to be LET, four or five months; garage; tennis, squash; good garden; 11 bed, four reception, two bath.—Write Cave, Heath Lodge, Tittle Row, Maidenhead.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST, MILFORD-ON-SEA, seaside village.—Well FURNISHED RESIDENCE, overlooking sea; four bed rooms (hot and cold water in each), bath, two reception rooms, electric light; co.'s water; to be LET for six months. Rent 5gns. per week, recommended.—Apply JACKMAN and MASTERS, The Estate Office, Milford-on-Sea.

SWANAGE FURNISHED COTTAGE to be LET; three bed rooms, one sitting room.—Write Box P.1313, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET FURNISHED, near PORTMADOC, NORTH WALES, for summer months, ideal position, OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE facing sea; eight bed, two sitting rooms; golf near; garage; garden, wooded ground; company's water.—Write Box T.1663, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET any time up to six months, well FURNISHED MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE, three miles from Basingstoke; accommodation, large lounge hall, three other reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, one very large, large play room, two bath rooms; electric light; central heating; facing South and very sunny; loggia; good garden, two tennis courts; garage two cars; golf five miles, and within 25 miles Ascot Racecourse. Rent, to include two maids and two men, 20gns. a week.—Apply Mrs. Cowan, Welton, Sunningdale (Ascot 0).

TO be LET FURNISHED, charming MODERN COTTAGE in unspoilt country, 28 miles London; three, four rooms, besides kitchen, bath room, &c.; Co.'s water; garden; garage; £8 monthly; £80 yearly.—Herschel, Warfield, Bracknell, Berks.

UPPER THAMES.—Exceptionally attractive HOUSE to be LET, any period; 7 guineas weekly, or Freehold for sale; three reception, seven bed, two bath, hall, cloak room; electric light, gas, constant hot water; charming shady garden, prolific orchard; two acres; tennis; summer-house; boathouse; garage (rooms over); hard tennis courts, golf and hunting (near); 48 miles London.—Write Box 03032, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WEST CLIFFLEET.—To be LET, for about three months, well FURNISHED HOUSE; six rooms and dressing room, bath (hot and cold); main drainage; electric light; usual offices; garage; good garden.—Write Box T.1578, The Times, E.C.4.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

PROPERTY for SALE for INVESTMENT, showing net income of 8 per cent. per annum, situated in the best position in Glasgow, Newcastle, Bolton, Liverpool, occupied by well-known multiple firm.—For further particulars apply Style and Mantle, Ltd., 32-4, Featherstone-street, London, E.C.1.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

FOR SALE.—FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND. About five Acres; 350ft. frontage; main road, vicinity Guildford, Surrey; company's water and light available.—Write Box G.920, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

JERSEY.—STRIPED MONKEY CAFÉ; cabaret, dancing; seating 150.—F. W. Hoar, Strand Palace Hotel, by appointment, to-day and Monday.

ON SALE.—MODERN MILL, well equipped with engine boilers and shafting, also gas and electricity, very suitable for use in the South as a boot repairing factory in the North of England. The mill comprises five ground-floor buildings, containing in all about 6,220 square yards, also one three-storey building containing about 1,200 square yards each, and one four-storey building containing about 879 square yards each. The storeyed buildings are surrounded by hoardings for rail tenders apply WM. PARKINSON, 472, Wilmersley-road, Bury, Lancs.

OUTLET for enterprising Farmer.—Opportunity to acquire established WHOLESALE POULTERY AND POTATO MERCHANT'S BUSINESS (Manchester district); owner retiring; turnover £15,000 year. Price including three motors, &c., £2,000. Extensive Premises on rental with long lease or would sell for £1,500. ROWELL, 78, Ducie-grove, Whitworth Park, Manchester.

PRIVATE HOTEL; old-established connection; absolutely first-class position on Bexhill sea front; 22 bed rooms, splendid lounge, dance room, &c.; first-class order; lease 34 years, £300 per annum; goodwill and contents £4,250 or part offer; thoroughly sound concern; strongly recommended; every investigation courted.—Full information of DAWSON and HARDEN, 48, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SEAFORD.—Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in first-class position; two reception, nine bed, bath, excellent offices; electric light, gas fires, constant hot water; tennis court; EASTER BOOKINGS if SOLD NOW, INCLUDING MOST FURNITURE and FREEHOLD, £1,800. EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.—ROSS and DENNIS, Estate Agents, Eastbourne.

WIRELESS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS as a going Concern—Attractive splendid goodwill and stock; modern; Central London.—Write Box N.227, The Times, E.C.4.

ZEBEDIELA ESTATE, five-acre Orange plot in beautiful pine valley; walk easy to town; purchasing other interests.—Send offers to X.Y.Z., care of Coopers, 11, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERED" Column will be found on the front page.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

EDOUARD DIMITRI COMTE VAN DER NOOT MARQUIS D'ASSCHE Deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any DEBTS CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of EDOUARD DIMITRI COMTE VAN DER NOOT MARQUIS D'ASSCHE of Pavillon Saint Hubert Nennbach in Holland who died on the fourth day of November One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight at Villa Mauvarre Cannes (A.M.) France intestate and to whose estate Letters of Administration were granted on the sixteenth day of January One thousand nine hundred and thirty by the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice to Durrant Henry Cooper and Leonard Singer the lawful attorneys of Adrienne Marguerite Pauline Ghislaine Marquise D'Assche and Henri Come Van der Noot Marquis D'Assche the lawful widow and relict of the deceased and the lawful son of the deceased are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 26th day of May One thousand nine hundred and thirty.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1930.

DURRANT COOPER & HAMBLING, 70-71, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3. Solicitors to the English Administrators.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate Divorce & Admiralty Division In the Principal Probate Registry In the Estate of ZOE CAROLINE FARQUHARSON Deceased Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Registry at Edinburgh by ALEXANDER Junior for SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of ARTHUR LIFFORD CAPON late of Sydney in the State of New South Wales Agent for the Sheepowners Court of New South Wales at Sydney on the 26th day of August 1929.

HOLT, BEEVER & Co. 1, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for Edward Orford Capon of the same address, the Executor of the English Estate.

MRS. PHYLLIS MARY DANBY Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of PHYLLIS MARY DANBY late of Captain's House Fort St. Angelo Malta formerly of 21 Watts Avenue Rochester in the County of Kent Wife of Captain Clifton Francis Danby R.N. deceased (who died on the 26th day of September 1929 and whose Will was proved by the said Clifton Francis Danby and Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited the Executors therein named on the 14th day of January 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry) are hereby required to send particulars in writing thereof to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 31st day of May 1930 after which day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 20th day of March 1930

EMMET & Co 14, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the Executors.

ZOE CAROLINE FARQUHARSON Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the Estate of ZOE CAROLINE FARQUHARSON of Inverceuld in the County of Aberdeen and of 2 Montagu Square in the County of London, the Wife of Alexander Haldane Farquharson, who died on the 23rd day of December 1929, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice by Rowland Beevor, the Executor therein named, on the 7th of March 1930, are required to send particulars in writing of such claims to us the undersigned, Solicitors to the said Executor, before the 27th day of May 1930, after which date the Executor intends to distribute the Estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by us.

Dated this 19th day of March 1930.

WILLIAMS & JAMES, Norfolk House, Embankment, W.C.2. Solicitors.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BUSH ROSE TREES (best assorted), 6s. dozen; Standards, 2s. each; Climbers, 7s. dozen. Carriage paid.—Fred Crossley, Hebden Bridge.

CHEDDAR ROCKERY beautifully weathered and waterworn, delivered by rail or road. Samples on request.—Lilly, Knighton, Cheddar.

CRAZY and RECTANGULAR PAVING, WALLING and ROCKERY STONE. Price List Free.—Chalume Quarry Garden Section, 35, New Broad-street, E.C.2.

GLADIOLI, 100 named varieties in stock; large flowering varieties, good collection. Also Primulinus, all at 4s. per 100. Mixed 3s. per 100, carriage paid. Send for full list of these, also seed potatoes, giving 60 varieties old and new, and other flowering plants.—CROSS and Co., Elm-road House, Wisbech.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

IN AID OF MARINE CHARITIES.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G.; or to the Hon. Treasurers, K.G.F.S., Trinity House, Tower-hill, E.C.3.

DUMB TAUGHT TO SPEAK.

Royal School for Deaf and Dumb Children, Margate. Donations and Legacies urgently requested.—F. W. Freeman, Secretary, 93, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.—The Board earnestly APPEALS for HELP. Over 6,000 patients last year. Homes: Walton, Bexhill, and Broadstairs. Treasurers: Viscount Clifden and M. O. Fitzgerald, Esq. Offices: 14, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

GENUINE OLD QUEEN ANNE BUREAU for SALE; splendid condition; what offers?—Hearne, 7, Mendowside-road, Pangbourne, Berks.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL for WOMEN, Marylebone-road, London, N.W.1.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Governors will be held in the Board Room of the Hospital on Tuesday, April 1st, 1930, at 5.30 p.m. to receive the Report and Cash Statement for 1929, and to elect a Committee of Management for the ensuing year. Governors are earnestly invited to attend.

By Order of the Board of Management,
G. H. HAWKINS, Secretary.

THE ROYAL MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHANAGE, BEAR WOOD, WOKINGHAM.

Founded at Snaresbrook.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Chairman—F. J. LESSLIE, Esq.

Treasurer—THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF INCHCAPE, G.C.M.G.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will take place at the Offices of the Institution, Dixon House, Lloyd's-avenue, London, E.C.3, on MONDAY, 31st March, 1930, at 12 noon.

Mr. R. J. LESSLIE in the Chair.

1. To receive Annual Report.
2. To elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

By Order, W. RAWLINSON, Secretary.

Bankers: The Westminster Bank, Ltd., 21, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POSTS:—

M/2073.—ROAD LOCATION ENGINEERS (2) REQUIRED for the Public Works Department, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, for a tour of 29 to 30 months' service. Salary £720 a year. Free quarters, passages, and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, not over 40 years of age, must be fully qualified Engineers with previous experience of railway or road location and construction.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/2073.

COUNCIL of LEGAL EDUCATION.

The Council invite APPLICATIONS for an EXAMINERSHIP at the INNS of COURT in EQUITY.

The appointment is for one year, but the Examiner is eligible for re-election, until he has held office for five years consecutively. The duties of the Examiners are to set the papers and read the answers in the Examination for Call to the Bar. Examinations are held three times a year. The remuneration is fixed by fees and has averaged about 120 guineas per annum.

Applications, together with copies of any testimonials not exceeding three, must be received on or before Thursday, 10th April next, at the Offices of the Council, 15, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Any inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary to the Council. Canvassing any Member of the Council will be regarded as disqualification.

J. F. WALEY, Secretary to the Council.

21st March, 1930.

DEWSBURY and DISTRICT GENERAL INFIRMARY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SECRETARY-SUPERINTENDENT of the New Infirmary (100 beds).

Applicants must be trained in the conduct of a modern hospital and the keeping of hospital accounts. The person appointed will have to be responsible to the Board for the general government of the institution.

Applications, stating age and experience and salary required, with copies of not less than two testimonials of recent date, must be forwarded not later than 3rd April, 1930, to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. G. H. HIRST, Martins Bank-chambers, Dewsbury.

ROYAL UNITED HOSPITAL, BATH.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the Vacant POST of SECRETARY. Owing to the imminent erection of a new and larger Hospital an energetic organizer with considerable experience of the running of a large hospital is required at once. To

FOX FOUND "GUILTY"

CLOSE OF MARGATE MURDER CASE

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP

After a trial lasting nearly eight full days, Sidney Harry Fox, 28, was found *Guilty* at the Sussex Assizes at Lewes yesterday of the wilful murder of his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on October 23, 1929.

Fox, who had pleaded "Not Guilty," and given evidence denying the charge, repeated his protestation of innocence after he had been sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Rowlatt.

Mrs. Fox, who was 63 years old, was found dead after a fire which had broken out in her bedroom at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on the night of October 23 last. At the inquest held the next day a verdict of "Death from misadventure" was returned. Later inquiries by the police led to the body being exhumed from its grave in the churchyard at Great Frensham, Norfolk, and on the report of Sir Bernard Spilsbury on his *post-mortem* examination Fox was arrested and charged with murder. The case for the prosecution was that, having covered his mother's death by an accident insurance policy for £3,000, Fox strangled her and then set fire to the room to give the appearance of an accidental death.

On Thursday the evidence for the defence was closed, and, after Mr. Cassels's address to the jury and Sir Henry Curtis Bennett's reply for the Crown, Mr. Justice Rowlatt reserved his summing up until yesterday morning.

Counsel in the case were:—For the Crown, Sir William Jowitt (Attorney-General), Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. St. John Hutchinson; for the defence, Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. S. T. T. James.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP

Mr. Justice Rowlatt began his summing up at 10.35, immediately the jury had answered to their names.

"No question arises," he said, "of manslaughter or anything of that kind. It is murder or nothing. The crime Fox is said to have committed is a very horrible one, and, if he is guilty of it, he is guilty of a very cruel and treacherous murder."

The circumstances, continued his Lordship, were such that it would be foolish to pretend that they were not of the greatest suspicion. But the prosecution must prove the case beyond reasonable doubt. That did not mean beyond the possibility of fantastic imagination, but the jury must feel sure that the case had really been brought home.

"It is a case of circumstantial evidence, and it has been said that circumstantial evidence may be very complete and convincing. Circumstances may point to one conclusion, but if one circumstance is not consistent with guilt it breaks the whole thing down. You may have all the circumstances consistent with guilt, but consistent with something else too, and that does not prove it. What you want is an array of circumstances which point only to one conclusion, and to all reasonable minds to that conclusion only."

He warned the jury to beware of allowing themselves to be obsessed by any one circumstance. "Consider everything all together," he said. "That is the only way to deal with a case like this."

Two broad facts must be borne in mind. He thought he ought to draw the jury's attention to the fact that if Fox committed the murder in the way alleged he took a very big risk in so far as the place where it was perpetrated was concerned. If he did light the fire he did so before the other guests in the hotel had gone to bed, and when anyone might have smelt the fire and intervened at too early a stage. It had been emphasized for the defence that it never entered anybody's mind at the time that there was anything wrong. That was true, so far as it went; but it should be remembered that Fox was a young man of very good address and apparently very much attached to his mother. She was found in a room in circumstances enough to suffocate anybody, and, while it might have looked as if there had been most extraordinary carelessness in letting the fire catch alight, there was nothing at that time in anybody's mind to lead to a suggestion of foul play.

ORIGIN OF THE INQUIRY

Mr. Justice Rowlatt pointed out that the officials of Margate knew nothing at all about the circumstances, nor did they know anything about the remarkable story of the insurance. When the day-to-day insurance began to be put forward and it was stated that this death was a tremendous windfall to this young man, then, of course, they began to say, "This thing is not quite so simple as it seems. We must look into this."

Sir Bernard Spilsbury went down to Norfolk not to look for the signs of strangulation, but, in the first place, to see whether Mrs. Fox was smothered by smoke; and, secondly, was there any poison in the body? That was how the case grew up.

Fox and his mother were living that extraordinary life in the hotel. The prisoner himself said quite frankly that they maintained their credit simply by an elaborate system of bluff. No prejudice ought to attach to the prisoner, however, for murder from the circumstance that he was a dishonest man. He was not being tried for that, but what had a very direct bearing on the question of murder was that in connexion with this dishonesty he was absolutely without means. Mrs. Fox was insured for varying sums, and sometimes for nothing at all. Sometimes she was insured for £4,000. It was said that if she had died then Fox would have come into more money.

"It is one thing to plot this kind of thing," said Mr. Justice Rowlatt, "and another thing to find an opportunity for it. The nerve might fail, you know. It may be that the insurance was taken out with some idea that it was a good thing to do, and the circumstance that he insured his own life for many of the summer months went to show that he might have said: 'Well, after all, if I have an accident I shall get a weekly payment which will be quite comfortable if I were not too badly injured.'"

It had been said in regard to one of these insurances that he asked whether that would cover death in a bath or death by being poisoned at a restaurant. He said his mother told him to ask those questions. Of course her death could only interest him, and the jury might think it rather a curious question to ask. But he could not help thinking that it was rather a small point.

POINTS IN FOX'S FAVOUR

"But there is one point about these insurances," Mr. Justice Rowlatt went on. "It does seem to me that from one point of view they may be said to be in his favour, because, supposing the woman had never been insured at all, but he had gone up on the Monday and insured her for the first time for the Wednesday, and the Wednesday only, I think it would be a more formidable case against him then than if he were only doing what he had done for the last 12 months. It takes a little off the significance which might have attached to the last policy."

They appeared to be a most affectionate mother and son. It was not suggested that there was any evidence that he showed any hatred towards his mother. It might be possible that, if he committed this murder—so curious is human nature—he was willing to treat his mother with great kindness until he found it necessary to destroy her. The change of rooms was suggested by the manager. That was another point in Fox's favour. He never asked for a room with a gas fire, and he never asked for communicating rooms, either at the Metropole Hotel or anywhere else.

It appeared that Fox said some very curious things about medicine. The medicine was not in the least dangerous. What was suggested was that he had some idea in his mind that his mother might be found dead and that it would be useful to make some preparation rather impugning the medicine. The suggestion was a little crude because it was easy to see that the medicine had no harm in it. It was odd, too, because it showed that his mind was running on the Sunday upon a fatality. But there that incident stopped.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt said that, coming to the Tuesday, they were getting to the very kernel of the case and the very serious part of it. The theory of the prosecution was that Fox said to himself, "There is nothing for it. I must go to London, insure the life, do the deed, and collect the money. Nothing else for it."

When he went to London Fox was obviously in very great straits. He had taken an enormous risk. He had done a thing which would bring the whole pack of cards down in a day or two by getting £1 16s. on a bogus cheque from the chemist. But in spite of that extraordinary shortness of money he took out two insurance policies in London. As Mrs. Fox's death happened just before midnight, the extension of one of those policies to midnight on October 23 might strike the jury as very remarkable. Fox's explanation was that it was to cover travelling during the day.

"There is no doubting the position," Mr. Justice Rowlatt continued, "that if Mrs. Fox died between midnight on the Tuesday and midnight on the Wednesday the whole aspect of affairs would change for him from a state of despair and utter difficulty to a state of affluence." It had been urged that if he was going to do the murder why did he not commit it as soon as he got back after midnight on Tuesday?

That would have meant, however, that the fire would have had to occur a long time after Mrs. Fox had gone to bed, and it would not then have been possible to rouse the hotel to tell everybody of the fire. If it were a plot, one would have thought it would have been far wiser to do it on the Wednesday, when she had recently gone to bed and might have left papers by the fire.

"A CHANGE OF FRONT"

Referring to the insurance policies, Mr. Justice Rowlatt asked why Mrs. Fox and her son did not travel on the Wednesday. Fox said it was because he had a bad leg, but there was no evidence that he had ever complained of that, and the jury had to face the fact that he did travel that day to Dover. It was difficult to see, too, how they could have got the money to travel, even if they could have got out of the hotel. As travelling policies the policies were wasted. It was fair to point out that with one exception Fox had, in substance, always given the same account of how he left his mother on the fatal night. The one exception was that, while he told Inspector Palmer and the Coroner he left her fully dressed, in the witness-box he said he had helped her to undress.

"There was certainly a change of front for some reason, which appears to him to be important, as regards this woman being dressed or undressed when he left her. The theory of the defence is that this fire was accidental before the death. What I want you to guard against is this—that, although it is the essence of the story, and as the story necessarily involves the question of the origin of this fire, that does not mean that you have got to look at the fire all by itself. You must consider all the circumstances of the case which bear upon it, and at once it springs to the attention that one of the most important circumstances about it is what did he do when he discovered the fire?

"It is a matter for your careful consideration. Obviously he pulled to the door, although the room was full of smoke. If the doors were closed you may think it a very remarkable thing. It is fair to say that he would be in a great state of perturbation if this were an accidental fire; but in whatever state of perturbation you might be, not to open the doors when your mother is suffocating inside by the smoke which would escape if the doors were opened seems very odd. You may think it odd that he did not make a more determined effort to reach his mother."

Dealing with the appearances of the room after the fire, and the tests which had been made, his Lordship pointed out that there was no evidence that petrol had been used. Of course the person who lighted a fire tried to make it look accidental, and it was stated that that was what happened in this case, and that Fox was not very successful. Another matter was the position of the armchair, which was over the centre of the fire. Was there a bonfire laid there? The defence said that the fire was creeping along the bottom of the chair and that that set fire to the horse-hair, and that dropped and made a bonfire—that the chair lighted its own bonfire. That was quite a fair suggestion. What they had got to find out was how there came to be any fire there at all. The evening paper, which was found laid flat, could not have been used for kindling, but that did not show that other paper was not used for fuel. The position of the scorched cane chair found in Room 66 was, said his Lordship, a very grave matter. If it were burned in the fire and moved to the window, where witnesses said it was later found, before the first of them came into the room, then someone must have been present at the fire.

It had been suggested that the pillow might have been taken from under Mrs. Fox's head and used to smother her. Of course, if it were certain that she did sleep until her death on the pillow that night, and that it was gone when they came into the room and found her corpse, it would be very important. They could not get that certainty. It was possible that she might have moved the pillow and that was how the tooth got adrift. It was just conceivable that when Mr. Hopkins pulled her off the bed he might have pulled the pillow off on to the pedestal.

POSITION OF THE BODY

The position of the body on the bed was very curious. If Mrs. Fox had been wakened in a fit of violent coughing by reason of the smoke, and that coughing had caused her to die of shock, it was possible that before she died she made an effort to get out of bed, and that might have contributed to her death. On the other hand if the murderer came to smother her, so far as the bedclothes were concerned, he might or might not have turned them back, but she could have got into that position in the course of the strangling, when he was tending to push her head away and her legs might have come forward.

"What you have got to consider," his Lordship added, "is whether a murderer would leave a body like that when he had done his work. They do funny things. But a cool and calculating murderer, one would surmise, would make a little disposition of the body if he had time and if he kept his head."

It was frankly confessed that so far as evidence of what was on and in the body was concerned, this was a case of slight symptoms and obscure causes. First of all there were no external indications of asphyxia. There had been some little heat about that part of the discussions in the case. There were no external marks on the throat. Sir Bernard Spilsbury said it was quite possible there would be none; but he and the jury might think it difficult to believe it. If they had a murderer who was going to destroy a body he did not care what harm he did to it, or if they had a murderer who was going to hide himself and run away he would not be very tender with it. But if they had a man whose plan was that he would leave the body there, and leave it in such a position that he would be the only one who murdered it, of course he went to work in the tenderest possible way, and would not do any injury to the throat if he could possibly avoid it.

Referring to the brittle bone in the throat known as the hyoid, Mr. Justice Rowlatt said that it was a very curious coincidence that that bone was not broken in this case. "That is a very strong point in favour of the accused," he added.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EXPERTS

Speaking of the mark at the back of the larynx alleged by the prosecution to be a bruise, he said that there was no doubt that Sir Bernard Spilsbury had seen some object there. It was unfortunate that those parts could not have been better preserved, for they had putrefied when Sir Bernard got them to his laboratory. The defence said—and were justified in saying—that that point rested on the testimony of what one skilled man observed, and observed at one moment only.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt then pointed out the differences of opinion between the prosecution and the defence in regard to other marks found by Sir Bernard on the thyroid gland, the tongue, the windpipe, and the epiglottis. Sir Bernard Spilsbury had also stated that the diseased condition of Mrs. Fox's heart was not sufficient to cause sudden death. The defence took the opposite view, and also held that there was nothing in the injuries to the throat to affect the matter. They could get rid of carbon monoxide. The theory of Professor Smith depended upon the existence in that room of smoke. They must ask themselves if there was any smoke. That was where the question of the fire became of immense importance.

After the death Fox continued his career of romancing, and it was said, perfectly fairly, that he had to keep it up. What he said about his mother's health was very important. He told the Coroner in the most deliberate way that his mother had no illness. What were the facts? She had been a whole year in hospital. Why should he go and say she was a woman in perfect health and that he had never known her to have a day's illness?

Speaking of Fox's alleged statement to Dr. Nichol on the night of the fire, Mr. Justice Rowlatt commented: "He had just come down from seeing his mother's body and was much affected. He said there was £24 in his mother's bag, and said the same to Inspector Palmer the next day. The Attorney-General pointed out that for a young fellow who had lost his mother whom he loved so much in these dreadful circumstances and had only a few minutes before stood by her dead body to come out and start telling lies about the money she had in her bag was an astonishing thing.

"But he might be abnormal. Don't push it too far. This is a brand-new fraud and a brand-new falsehood which he is starting now, and which he must have resolved to start since the fire, perhaps before the fire. Why? They were in the utmost difficulties, it is true. There was a £10 bill to be paid, run up by fraud, but the situation was solved by the death. Surely, there was no necessity for this new lie. It may be that he is so perverted that even when an honest and innocent attitude could be taken up he takes this dishonest one. You cannot get away from the fact that it was a remarkable new departure to take in the circumstances."

Referring to Fox's conversation with Mr. Millbank, the insurance official at Norwich, after his mother's death, Mr. Justice Rowlatt asked: "Why did he tell lies to Mr. Millbank unless he wanted to impress and, as he thought, make the thing go through easier?"

THE VERDICT

In conclusion, his Lordship said:—"You have been asked to consider how you will feel in 10 years' time. If that means it is a much more comfortable thing not to do your duty, seeking comfort in that way, it is only a form of self-indulgence. If you want real comfort, the way is to face your duty and do it. There is an end of it. Consider your verdict."

The jury retired at 1.11. After an absence of an hour and 10 minutes they sent for Mrs. Fox's artificial teeth, and these were taken into the room where they were discussing their verdict.

At 2.43 the jury returned into Court and delivered their verdict, finding Fox *Guilty*.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt pronounced sentence of death.

Fox, in a voice scarcely audible, said: "My Lord, I never murdered my mother." He was removed from the dock, and the Judge ordered judgment of death to be carried into execution by the Sheriff of Kent. He also directed that the jury should not be called to serve again for 10 years.

During the course of the trial Fox has been lodged in Lewes Prison, but yesterday he was taken back to Maidstone Prison, to which he was committed by the Margate magistrates at the end of February.

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S AFFAIRS

HOPE OF FULL SETTLEMENT

The first meeting of creditors was held yesterday at Bankruptcy-buildings under a receiving order made on a creditor's petition against Mr. Horatio William Bottomley, described as a journalist, of 20, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.

Mr. J. W. Goldman (Messrs. Isadore Goldman and Son) attended on behalf of Mr. A. H. Partridge, who had lodged a proof of debt for £109,984 as trustee under a previous bankruptcy in 1922.

Mr. Waterer, Deputy Official Receiver, reported that the debtor had stated that between an adjudication in bankruptcy in August, 1922, and the end of July, 1927, he did not carry on any kind of business, but on his return home at the latter date he did a considerable amount of journalistic work under special contracts, earning between £10,000 and £15,000. He also recovered several thousand pounds by way of damages for libel. Early in 1928 he formed Phoenix Press, Limited, for the purpose of running a weekly journal styled *John Bluntt*. The company was now in liquidation and all contracts were in the hands of the Official Receiver in Companies Liquidations. From time to time he advanced various sums to that company and he now claimed to be its creditor for £10,000, but he did not expect to receive more than £5,000 from that source. Since then he had carried on no other business except to form "J. B. Syndicate" for the purpose of the acquisition of the copyright and later on of the revival of *John Bluntt*. Those arrangements would have been completed but for special causes, and he hoped to get them through in the course of the next few months.

The Chairman further reported that the debtor had lodged a statement of affairs showing liabilities £5,228, of which £4,478 was expected to rank, against assets valued at £6,000, or sufficient to yield a surplus of £1,522. The assets comprised the book debt due from Phoenix Press, Limited, and an estimated surplus of £1,000 from securities held by a creditor treated as fully secured. Three previous failures were recorded against the debtor in 1891, 1911, and 1922. The first and second sets of proceedings were annulled on the ground that the debts had been paid in full, and the unsatisfied debts in the third failure (£109,984) constituted the chief liability in the present proceedings. The debtor attributed his present position to the failure of Phoenix Press, Limited, and to inability to recover a judgment debt of £1,500 and costs given against Mr. H. J. Houston in a libel action.

The debtor said that he did not contest the present proceedings because he was anxious to get adjusted certain matters between his late wife's estate and himself. There was the question of life policies issued under the Married Women's Property Act, and he contended that on his wife's death those policies reverted to his estate, but they had not yet been formally handed over. The creditors must not assume that the bulk of the liability of £100,000 would come forward from the last bankruptcy to rank *pari passu* with the creditors in the present proceedings. During his absence from home an action was brought against his wife by a builder to recover several thousands of pounds in relation to work done on the Dicker Estate, and that claim ought not to be included in his 1922 bankruptcy. Then there was a fantastic claim for £50,000 in respect of income-tax. That would be appealed against, and although the time for appeal had gone by, the Income-tax authorities had intimated their willingness to go into the matter, with the result that the bulk of the claim would doubtless disappear. When those matters had been adjusted he hoped to pay, as he had done on the previous occasions, all the debts in full and dispose of these two bankruptcies together.

A resolution was passed for Mr. Rupert F. W. Fincham (Messrs. Fincham, Partridge and Co.), C.A., to act as trustee and administer the estate in bankruptcy, the debtor having consented to an order of adjudication on March 15.

A FILM COMPANY'S LIQUIDATION

Under a compulsory winding-up order made against British Controlled Films, Limited, of 22, Basinghall-street, E.C., the statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held yesterday at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey-street, W.C.

Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, Official Receiver, reported that the company was incorporated on June 2, 1927, as a private company to carry on business as distributors of and dealers in cinematograph films and all other things appertaining to the cinema industry. The nominal capital was £25,000 in shares of £1 each and 10,547 had been issued, all for cash. A draft statement of affairs showed liabilities £15,969 against assets £527.

It was intended to form a public company with a capital of £250,000. Arrangements were made for distribution of the films on the Continent and elsewhere, and the company at one time was almost in the position to launch a public company, but unfortunately they waited for negotiations to be completed in other countries, and by that time the issuing house in this country was in a very bad way. The directors were unable to find substantial underwriters, and dropped the project of a public company, but tried to carry on with the limited funds at their disposal. Contracts were entered into with film distributors in Germany, Central Europe, France, Sardinia, Australia, New Zealand, and the Near East (including Egypt, Syria, and Palestine), and negotiations were proceeding with film distributors in Canada and South Africa.

The failure of the company was attributed to the exhaustion of its funds in attempts to form a film distributing organization.

The Official Receiver was left in charge of the liquidation.

LAW NOTICES, MARCH 22

Chancery Division

Court V. (Maugham, J.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Applications.

King's Bench Division

Chambers Judge (Macnaghten, J.).—At 10.30,

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn. In Chambers—Room 36 (Registrar Warmington).—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.30:—Restored Petition (47 of 1930).

Master sitting.—Ball.
Taxing Master.—Rivington.
Chancery Registrars.—The following will be in attendance:—Andrews (on Appeal Court I.); More (on Eve, J.); Andrews (on Maugham, J.); Hicks Beach (on Bennett, J.); Blaker (on Clauson, J.); Ritchie (on Luxmoore, J.); Jolly (on Farwell, J.).

SOLICITOR STRUCK OFF THE ROLL

A meeting of the Committee of the Law Society, constituted under the Solicitors Acts, 1888 and 1919, was held in their hall in Chancery-lane yesterday. Sir Reginald Poole was in the chair, and the other members present were Mr. Carslake and Mr. Hickley.

The Committee found that Mr. Walter Fitzgerald Hill, formerly of Reigate and of Devereux-chambers, Temple, London, was guilty of misconduct in respect of the matters for which he was convicted at Marlborough-street Police Court on December 9, 1929. He was ordered to be struck off the Roll. At the police court he pleaded guilty to three charges of obtaining money by false pretences with intent to defraud, and was sentenced to three terms of imprisonment of four months each, to run consecutively.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS

BEDFORDSHIRE WOMAN SUMMONED

Two summonses in connexion with the writing of anonymous letters were heard in the Petty Sessional Court at Sharnbrook (Bedfordshire) yesterday. Lieutenant-Colonel R. R.-B. Orlebar was Chairman of the Bench.

Ada Lydia Hulatt, 44, a married woman, of Milton Ernest, a village near Sharnbrook, appeared to answer allegations that she unlawfully sent "a postal packet addressed to Mr. Underwood which then enclosed a certain obscene article at Milton Ernest on July 3, 1929." The second summons charged her with sending "a postal packet which enclosed a certain obscene article addressed to Mr. George Church, senior, at Milton Ernest on January 29, 1930."

Mr. R. H. Barrett represented Mrs. Hulatt, and Mr. F. W. F. Lathom prosecuted.

Mr. Lathom said that the prosecution was concerned with anonymous letters which he described as malignant and obscene. The writing of those two letters had been admitted by the accused. He was going to ask the Bench to commit her, not only on those charges, but on other charges that the evidence would disclose, and also for criminal libel.

The two letters were sent to persons residing in the village of Milton Ernest. Mrs. Hulatt was born there and left for a time after marriage, but returned and was living there now. In addition to the letters mentioned in the summons he was going to speak of three other letters addressed to the accused herself. Those three letters she had admitted, in front of the same three witnesses, that she wrote. In the five letters 10 people were referred to, including Mr. John King Underwood, a farmer, farming nearly 300 acres at Milton Ernest, his wife, Mr. George Church, a man employed by Mr. Underwood, and Mrs. Hogarth, the postmistress of Milford Ernest. After Mrs. Hulatt had received the three letters she tried to cover up her tracks by handing a letter of complaint to the police, and it was in consequence of the police investigating the actual complaint and during their interviews with her that she confessed to writing the three letters addressed to herself and those addressed to Mr. Underwood and Mr. Church.

Mr. Latham then read a letter said to have been addressed to "Mr. George Church, sen., Milton Ernest, near Bedford." The letter contained a number of unpleasant words and expressions. He also read a letter addressed to "Mr. Underwood, farmer, Milton Ernest, near Bedford," and the three letters that Mrs. Hulatt is alleged to have sent to herself.

Mr. Lathom added, with regard to the letters, that Mr. Church was told that someone had said all sorts of things about him and his behaviour to women. The letter to Mr. Underwood stated that someone had said a most dreadful thing about his wife. Another letter addressed to Mrs. George Bull was "peculiarly filthy" and "repellent." Among phrases Mr. Lathom read from the letter were "I wonder if you know of the talk that is going on of your husband . . ." and "when you are trying to poison folks with your bread you will have to mind. She has threatened your well of drinking water also. I won't give you my name just now, but I thought you should know what is going on and then you can see into things."

WITNESSES CALLED

John King Underwood, of West Manor Farm, Milton Ernest, gave evidence. Cross-examined by Mr. Barrett, he said he should not have suspected that Mrs. Hulatt was the kind of person to write a letter of that sort. He knew of no reason why she should send it. He could not say for certain how long the village had been troubled with anonymous letters, but rumour made it about five years.

George Henry Church, an agricultural labourer employed by Mr. Underwood, giving evidence, identified a letter handed to him as one he had received on January 30, when he had not the slightest idea who had written it. After he had shown it to his employer he took it to the police. The post-mark on the letter was Bedford. He had known Mrs. Hulatt for 15 or 16 years, and apart from suggestions made in this case he knew nothing against her character.

Mrs. Ada Violetta Bull, of Milton Ernest, also identified a letter received by her. She did not show it to anybody, she said. One woman referred to in the letter, a Mrs. Newell, carried on the business of a baker, and her (Mrs. Bull's) husband worked for her.

Mr. Lathom.—It was a letter accusing your husband of robbing his employer, and yet you did not show it to him?—No.

Mrs. Bull agreed with Mr. Barrett that he would be correct in describing Mrs. Hulatt as "a quite inoffensive country woman" with whom she had never had any row or trouble. She did not know who wrote the letter.

Police-constable T. W. Duncan, of Milton Ernest, said that Church and Underwood had handed him letters. On February 4 Mrs. Hulatt came to see him. She said, "I have come to see you about an anonymous letter that was pushed under my door when I was away last Saturday morning. I waited until to-day to see if the 'Co-op.' baker boy put it under my door. He is the only one that would come to my house that morning. When I saw him he said he did not put it there." He called at her house later and she gave him two letters. In the course of his inquiries he saw a Mrs. Woodhams, who showed him a letter, dated September 21, 1929, which she had received from Mrs. Hulatt's solicitors.

Mr. Barrett read the letter which complained of statements that Mrs. Hulatt was the author of certain anonymous letters, and stated "if the slander is continued our client will have no alternative but to take such steps against you as she may be advised."

The witness said that he had heard that there had been taouble between the Hulatts and the Post Office, he understood, about a war loan dividend of Mr. Hulatt's.

Inspector Genn, of the Bedfordshire Constabulary, said that on February 6 he saw Mrs. Hulatt with two Post Office officials and said that she had complained about a letter being put under her door and had also written a letter complaining about the non-delivery of War bonds. The witness said, "I have reason to believe that you wrote the letter yourself which was put under your doorway on Saturday, February 1." At first she denied all knowledge of it, but later she said, "Yes, I did write it." He then said:—"You also received another letter last January, and you wrote that also." She said, "Yes, I did." Later she admitted that she wrote the letters to Underwood and Church, and said, "I hope nothing more will be done about it. I don't want the village to know about this." Later he saw Mrs. Hulatt again, and he showed her two other letters which she denied writing. One of those letters was the one received by Mrs. Bull.

During his cross-examination of Inspector Genn, Mr. Barrett said that Mrs. Hulatt would deny the conversation in which she was alleged to have admitted writing the letters.

The witness said that apart from this case he had heard nothing against Mrs. Hulatt. She was a respectable woman of a respectable family.

The case was adjourned to next Friday.

JEWELLER'S WINDOW SMASHED

FUGITIVE STOPPED BY EMPTY REVOLVER

Charles Edward Johnson, a professional pugilist, of Warren-street, W., was at Bow-street Police Court yesterday committed for trial by Mr. Fry on charges of breaking and entering the shop of Mr. Jack Isaac Horwit, a jeweller, of Southampton-row, W.C., and stealing a diamond bracelet, value £250, and on a charge of assault.

It was stated that on the afternoon of March 17 Johnson smashed the shop window with a brick wrapped in brown paper, and ran off with the bracelet. A young woman seized him by the coat as he started to run, but he broke away from her. He was followed by two other young women, Miss Violet Marett, an art student, of Cartwright-gardens, W.C., and Miss Winifred Iolanthe Bacon, a student, of Sidcup, Kent, until he was stopped in Bloomsbury-square. On the way he threw the bracelet away, and it was picked up by a workman, who handed it to the police.

Mr. Vivian Herbert Cecil Pierce, a young engineering student, of Hornsey-lane, Highgate, said that after the smash he saw Johnson running towards him. "I had an unloaded pistol on me," he continued, "and I pointed that at him and called upon him to stop. He at once stopped and put his hands up. Another man who appeared to be a friend of Johnson's came up and tried to knock the revolver out of my hand. In the meantime Johnson was seized by a member of the public, who held him until the police arrived."

Johnson, continued the witness, was taken to the station by two policemen. On the way he wrenched one arm free and struck him on the jaw knocking him down.

The Magistrate commended the witness who had taken part in Johnson's arrest.

THE KENT MINING COMMUNITY

WELFARE WORK PROBLEMS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DOVER, MARCH 21

The Kent Rural Community Council have recently prepared some interesting information relating to the Kent coalfield, which shows that the total population of this mining community now numbers from 12,000 to 13,000 souls. There are four mines in operation—Snowdown, Betteshanger, Tilmanstone and Chislet—employing about 5,700 miners.

These men are drawn from practically every coalfield in the kingdom, and in consequence it has been noticed that there is a tendency for them to split into cliques. So widely separated are the centres from which they have come that some of the men can scarcely understand the language of others. These facts present a difficulty to those who are endeavouring to organize social services, and there is even an absence of that cohesion which is generally found in groups of people of one occupation. Moreover, the various mining communities are rather widely separated, and are not, therefore, large enough to support the social and public services which the individual inhabitants have, in many cases, been accustomed to elsewhere. This applies particularly to shops and entertainments. Another difficulty is that many miners arrive in Kent more or less heavily in debt, which puts them at a serious disadvantage for varying periods. Where such need exists, the Lord Mayor's Fund gives substantial help.

About 5,200 of the total mining population live at the new mining villages and housing estates. For Snowdown Colliery there are (1) Aylesham, consisting of 562 occupied houses and 50 building, with a population of 2,500; (2) Snowdown, 50 houses and 220 population; (3) Wollage Green, 60 houses and 300 population; for Betteshanger Colliery there are near the colliery 78 houses, population 350; and Betteshanger Colliery Housing Estate, Mill Hill, between Deal and Upper Walmer, 100 houses occupied, 32 building and 500 population; for Tilmanstone Colliery there is Elvington, with 136 houses and 100 being built, population 650 (or about 1,050 with Eythorne); and for Chislet Colliery there is Hersden, with 174 houses and a population of about 700.

The houses now being built will provide for, approximately, a population of 800 more. The other miners and their families, representing a total of probably from 6,000 to 7,000, live partly in the villages near the pitheads—Shepherdswell, Nonington, Eythorne, Northbourne, Upstreet, and others—but mainly in towns like Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, and Canterbury, within a distance of up to eight miles of the pit.

PIG AND POULTRY KEEPING

With regard to those who live away from the mining estates, it is pointed out that of those who reside in neighbouring villages, a good proportion are becoming associated with the life of the village community, and some are interesting themselves in hobbies, such as pig and poultry keeping, and small-holdings. In some cases the old village and the new estate are closely associated for social purposes. Thus, Eythorne and Elvington have a joint community council and jointly run many activities. As to the miners living in the towns, one of the difficulties reported is that their association is inclined to "lose sight of them" so far as welfare work is concerned, and it is naturally not easy to arouse their interest in welfare schemes which primarily affect the new estates. Further, it is said that the miners are not yet always welcomed by the town communities.

Already, however, there appears to be an adequate provision of material equipment and organizing machinery for developing the educational, recreational, and social life of the new estates. For instance, at each of the three main groups which have been established for some time—Aylesham and Snowdown, Elvington and Eythorne, and Hersden—there is a school for children of all ages; a community organization, either village community council or residential settlement; adequate hall accommodation and playing-field provision and sports clubs; a maternity and child welfare centre; a county library centre; mid-wifery centres; a women's institute or town women's guild; a club of some kind for men; and other voluntary organizations dealing with music, drama, sport, young people, &c. The main need seems to be, not the provision of further facilities or local machinery, but a more complete development, on community lines, of the aims of the organizations already in existence.

LOW HEALTH STANDARDS

Apart from first-aid and firemen's courses, it is reported that courses for adult education have not gone well, which is in part due to the difficulties arising from the shift system. It is also said that the standard of health among miners' children is considerably lower than among other children in the county, and that various illnesses, including rickets and impetigo, largely attributable to insufficient nourishment resulting from the father's unemployment before coming to Kent, are common. Further school clinics in the mining villages seem to be needed, and this is being considered by the Kent County Council. The health figures in respect of the miners themselves are also below normal, with high percentage notifications of tuberculosis.

Elvington is the only village at present with a settlement, which was founded in 1927 under the auspices of the British Association of Residential Settlements. This settlement, which comprises a cottage, a residential warden, and one or two residents, has an annual income raised locally, and its admirable work is shown by the fact that out of some 14 organizations, no fewer than eight were formed under its influence.

Aylesham, the largest of the mining villages, possesses a Church of England Hall, a Baptist Chapel Hall, a Glynn Vivian Miners' Mission Hall, and a Roman Catholic Church Hall. At Elvington there is a Congregational chapel, with a Church of England church about three-quarters of a mile away at Eythorne; Hersden has a Wesleyan chapel, and the nearest church to Betteshanger Colliery is at Northbourne.

WOMAN DROWNED IN THE THAMES

BRAVE ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE

Mr. Ingleby Oddie held an inquest at Westminster, yesterday, on the body of Annie Stein, 49, of Knightland-road, Upper Clapton, N., who was drowned in the Thames.

Charles Stein, a metal merchant, and a director of Collins' Music Hall, said that his wife had an operation last November, and after she left the nursing home she suffered from delusions. On Saturday, March 8, they went out together. On their return he tried to persuade her not to go out again, but she went. He did not see her again until March 17, when he identified her at the mortuary by her clothing.

Other evidence was that the body was found near Grosvenor-road on March 16.

George Rawson Hunter, 19, at present employed as a waiter at the Portland Court Hotel, Queen's-gate, said that on March 8 he was on the Victoria Embankment, and saw a woman mount the steps leading to the Friend Ship. She disappeared over the top. The witness ran across the road, and went in after her. He caught hold of her, but had to let go, as he was overcome and sinking. Two policemen rescued him. Hunter added that he came from Hull to London six weeks ago, and had stayed at Salvation Army hostels. When the accident happened he had spent four nights on the Embankment. He had got a temporary situation, but would be out of work next week.

The Coroner said that he would recommend Hunter for the Carnegie Hero Fund, and would give him £1 from his poor-box. Hunter had behaved very pluckily.

Police-constable Hook, 24, said that, seeing Hunter in difficulties, he dived off the parapet, and, swimming 20ft. or 30ft., succeeded in getting hold of him, and struggled to a float.

The Coroner said that Hook had also behaved very pluckily, and would be recommended to the Carnegie Hero Fund. To jump into the Thames at a spot like that, owing to the difficulty in getting out, was an act of great heroism.

A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded.

In the case of Minter v. Priest, reported yesterday, which raised the question of privilege between solicitor and client, the name of leading counsel for the appellant should have been Mr. Harry Infield, and not Mr. Inglefield.

NEW CAR MODELS

THE ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY FIFTEEN

(FROM OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The Armstrong Siddeley 15 h.p. 6-cylinder model is practically a new type, and the firm's special four-speed gearbox, which has been standardized on the larger models of chassis, is now available on the Fifteen.

A point to be noticed is that the top gear ratio has been chosen so that the car will climb as well on fourth speed as it did formerly on third when only three were fitted. The ordinary central or side gear lever is eliminated, and this gives more room, while the designer has developed this advantage by removing the hand brake lever from the central position to just in front of the off-side door, which opens from the front. In this way the greatest use of the doorway is made. Instead of the ordinary speed lever there is a dial on the top of the steering wheel in which a small hand lever moves. The dial is marked—from the top to the bottom—with the gear positions—high, normal, medium, low, neutral, reverse. The lever can be moved freely throughout its range from high to neutral, but in each working position there is a slot in the quadrant which causes the lever to click in place. To pass from neutral to reverse it is only necessary to press a small button on the end of the lever. This hand lever is called the pre-selection lever, because by it gears can be chosen and set in advance. The flywheel contains no clutch, but connects with the gearbox with a jointed shaft. A pedal, like the ordinary clutch pedal, enables the actual changes to be made when fully depressed and released. On first, second, third, and reverse the gears, which are epicyclic, are worked by contracting bands, and for top gear there is a cone clutch.

It is not possible to make any noise in selecting or changing a gear. The gears are quiet, and changing is, of course, much simplified, while a driver does not have to take his hand off the wheel for selecting or changing. Proper use may be made of the lower ratios by early changing without fear or nervousness on the part of the novice. A point which, in my opinion, is of importance, is that the ordinary actions taken by any motorist in an emergency apply equally well on a car fitted with this box. When the pedal is released the same gear or position obtains as before so long as the hand lever in the dial has not been moved. The gear ratios on the new Fifteen are 5.5, 8.1, 12.6, and 22 to 1. The 6-cylinder engine has dimensions of 63.5 and 101 mm., which make the capacity 1,900c.c. The valves are at the side. New features on the chassis are a banjo back axle case in place of the former built-up casing, gear accessibility, and the pivoting of the main clip of the rear spring to a bracket below the axle case instead of to a collar encircling the axle. Automatic ignition control and central chassis lubrication have wisely been retained. A useful improvement to the body is a tool-box in the scuttle, which can be got at from under the bonnet. The spare wheel is more accessible on the running board and an improved type of folding grid is fitted at the back.

The general appearance of the car has been improved. The prices of the four-speed Fifteens range from £390, while the three-speed models run from £350, as before.

THE 10/30 H.P. FIAT

The new 10/30 h.p. Fiat has been brought out to meet a demand for a smaller car on lines similar to those of the firm's latest six-cylinder models. The 4-cylinder engine has a bore and stroke of 67 and 102 mm., which make the capacity 1,438c.c. The brake-horse power at 3,600 r.p.m. is stated to be 30. The R.A.C. rating is 11.1 h.p. Wheelbase, track, and ground clearance are 8ft. 4in., 4ft., and 8in., while the weight of the chassis is 12cwt. The crankshaft runs in three bearings and the valves are at the side. It is possible to adjust the timing chain from outside, and

Sporting News

RACING

GRAND MILITARY MEETING

VICTORY OF DRINTYRE

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. C. N. Brownhill, once in the Royal Artillery, and now a subaltern in the Irish Guards, won the Grand Military Gold Cup at Sandown Park yesterday on his own horse, Drintyre, trained by Thrale, from Major A. F. W. Gossage's Drin, with Lutoi third. Drin, who had won the race last year, started just a better favourite than Drintyre. The first and the second were each by Drinmore, who has made a name for himself as a sire of jumpers. While congratulating Mr. Brownhill on his success, one cannot refrain from expressing sympathy with Major Gossage, who made so gallant an effort to win the great race for the second time in successive years with the same horse.

The conditions for the first afternoon of the Grand Military Meeting could not have been better. The Members' Lawn was crowded—almost uncomfortably so; the weather was ideal for an afternoon's racing under National Hunt sport; and the going was as good as anyone could desire. It was generally considered that the most important race of the afternoon, the Grand Military Gold Cup, a steeplechase run over three miles, was a match between last year's winner, Drin, ridden by his owner, Major Gossage—one would have thought that the printers of the programme might have taken notice of his recent promotion as recorded in the *Gazette*—and Mr. Brownhill's Drintyre, who, after being beaten at Newbury early in the season by Drin, had won several races over fences in succession. There were six other starters, but no one, I think, thought that they had much chance unless the two others mentioned fell. They did not fall, and so the story to be told about the race really concerns only the two favourites, apart from certain incidentals. For instance, Forearmed was in front in the early stages of the race, and when half the distance had been covered he was just in front of Drin, the pair being accompanied by Lutoi. Drintyre, going easily, was a few lengths behind them. Early in the second circuit of the course Hikari fell, and a few fences later Polyphonia came down. Before this second accident Major Gossage had taken Drin into the lead, apparently being in no doubt whatsoever of his mount's stamina and ability to carry 13st. to success. Before reaching the water jump Drintyre had moved up to him, and visitors then began to take a real interest. Drin took the fence by the pay-gate rather slowly, and, as he had made a slight mistake or two before, people began to wonder whether after all the weight and the use that had been made of him might not have been too much. There was little to choose between them on the long bend round to the Pond Fence, but all that time Major Gossage had the inside, and that means quite a lot on this part of the course. The two horses were together at the Pond Fence, and there was still nothing to choose between them at the next fence, but before reaching the last jump Drintyre, going now the better of the two, was just in front. They jumped the last fence rather close together, with Drintvre landing just first, but once on the Flat there was never much doubt about the result of the race, Drintyre winning quite decisively. There will be those who will blame Major Gossage for making a lot of use of his horse, but he would be a poor sportsman who would harp on that point. I do not wish to see, or hope to see, a better contested race, and I have no doubt that at the weights the better horse won.

The remainder of the afternoon's racing was interesting and enjoyable, even if it lacked the importance of the race to which I have just referred. It may seem strange, but it is none the less true, that the afternoon's racing was begun with two selling races, just as if this were some ordinary jumping meeting, and not the Grand Military Meeting. It must be admitted that the riders in the first of them, the Open Selling Steeplechase, were all regular serving soldiers or soldiers on probation. It was also fitting that the winner, Shadow, should have been ridden by one of the best soldier-riders of the present time, Lord Fingall. I have always been convinced that he was a good rider ever since he took over a mare from me after the Armistice when the Third Cavalry Division was somewhere up in Belgium, and succeeded in winning a race with her. I had tried several times before without success. Shadow was always well placed, and, drawing away some distance from the finish from the opposition, won with ease. Shadow would now seem to be back in something approaching his old form, which was better than plating. He is by Lally, with whom Mr. Purefoy, who died the other day, had once hoped to win a Derby, and did win, as some of the Ring will remember, a Royal Hunt Cup.

The second selling race on the programme was the Coombe Springs Hurdle, and not unnaturally after his win at Hurst Park Puttacota was always a good favourite at odds on. He was going well when he ran out at a hurdle on the far side of the course. After his departure from the contest Festum, who, as I had pointed out, was undeniably well handicapped, was always going like a winner, and, drawing away in the Straight, he won without being seriously challenged by two lengths from Ballyrag, with Coole third. Graves rode a cool and confident race on the winner, who had quite a number of friends in the market on the race.

If Glanmore is in a race it is always certain that he will be in the front rank for a long way, if not all the way. Although he had a big weight to carry, he was never out of the first two in the Past and Present Steeplechase. For the greater part of the journey he was in front, followed by Cross Gate, but once more he failed to stay home and Cross Gate, catching him between the last two fences, won easily. Redan, who was well backed, was third, but he never looked at all likely to win, even if he did run better than the confidently expected Coral Reef II., who was never going at all kindly for Major Gossage and was always toiling in the rear. Not unnaturally there were many falls in the Maiden Hunters' Steeplechase, for there is a vast difference between the jumps of the hunting field and the jumps on a steeplechase course. Further, it is not impossible to follow a fox at a reasonably leisurely pace, but a steeplechase cannot be won in that manner. It was the pace and not the size of the jumps that caused the grief in the steeplechase in question. Neither the pace nor the jumps had any terrors for Genoa, who, ridden by his owner, Mr. Lopes, of the Royal Scots Greys, made all the running and won at his leisure from Rosetta Stone, with Kerry Battle third. The winner must be a very nice hunter, and is not at all a bad steeplechaser.

West Indies, a much improved hurdler, was a comfortable winner of the Sandown Hurdle, with which the afternoon's racing was concluded. He was followed past the winning-post by his stable companion, Ivory, who would have been just as easy a winner with his dear friend out of the way. The meeting will be concluded this afternoon, when the race for the Imperial Cup, the most important hurdle handicap of the season will be decided. I give below an analysis of this afternoon's card.

I understand that Easter Hero was galloped on the flat yesterday for a mile and a quarter, and went very well indeed. He pulled up sound. His recent idleness cannot improve his prospects for the Grand National, but so long as he remains sound he cannot be without a chance in next week's great race. I have every reason to believe that Porthole is very much fancied to win the Lincolnshire Handicap, but he is a horse that I have long since ceased to trust or to take an interest in. Guards' Parade, whatever may be said to the contrary, is, I am sure, far from being at his best, and it would not surprise me at all if he were absent from the field at Lincoln next week. I still think that the winner of the race will be Slipper.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

UNITED SERVICES' SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—KISSER ran and failed yesterday, but if he were started again here he would have a good chance, for the opposition is not so strong as it was then. If he is started he would be my selection. In his absence the winner might be Roman Hackle, for he has won this season in similar company and is quite a useful plater.

COTTAGE SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Montpelier fell on the Flat on this course on Thursday, and if started has an obvious chance on his Cheltenham form. Jehu has been running over fences, and horses who have been doing that generally lose the speed necessary to win over the smaller obstacles. Spectroscope missed a race here earlier in the week, and is rather above selling-plate form. If he is started he has a good chance. The best of the others is certainly Prospice, who has won several selling hurdles this season, and has always shown his best form over this course. PROSPICE, indeed, seems to me the probable winner.

GRAND MILITARY STEEPLECHASE (2½m.).—There will be only a small field here, and the winner may well be DASH O' WHITE. He is not nearly so good as he was, but he still seems to be better, on known form, than any of the other probable starters.

IMPERIAL CUP (A HURDLE HANDICAP) (2m.).—The more I study this race the more convinced I become that the winner will be O or Porthaon. Although the handicap was made before they ran at Gatwick, they are handicapped to a pound on that running. The winner, therefore, of the two, and therefore in my opinion of the race, should be the one which has made the greater improvement since that race. Porthaon then ran apparently unbacked, so that it is reasonable to assume that he was not as fit as he could be made. O, on the other hand, was very well backed and thus was probably fit and well. It is therefore not unreasonable to assume that PORTHAON may have made the greater improvement of the two, and he is therefore my selection. His owner, Sir M. McAlpine, races only on the highest principles, and therefore only the best races really appeal to him. He always likes to win this race.

VICTORY STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Pickwell missed a race here earlier in the week, and on his Cheltenham form is not without a chance, but I doubt whether he has at the weights, the beating of Wind Swept, who also ran very well at Cheltenham. The distance and the course will suit Kakushin, whose trainer has withdrawn Pishogue from the race. I do not, however, make Kakushin quite so well handicapped as Wind Swept. The Monk and Geryones are others who are not without chances, but the probable winner seems to me to be WIND SWEPT.

SANDOWN PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.45.—The **UNITED SERVICES' SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 220 sovs.; of which the winner receives 170 sovs., the second 30 sovs., and the third 20 sovs. Two miles and about 25 yards.

	Yrs st lb
aMAYOU (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Fenwick-Palmer)	Fenwick-Palmer a 12 11
SAMITA (Mr. J. W. Phillips)	Private a 12 11
aKISSER (Sir H. de Trafford)	F. Hartigan a 12 9
ROMAN HACKLE (Mr. A. S. Bellville)	J. Hall a 12 9
VICTOR NOIR (Major A. Hodgins)	Mason a 12 9
aPOLYPHONIA (Mr. F. S. C. Usher)	H. Smyth 5 12 5
TOWER KILE (Mr. J. P. Johnson)	Pendarves a 12 5
aVARIETY STAR (Mr. F. S. C. Usher)	H. Smyth 5 12 5
aHARING BOY (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves a 11 12
APRIL FOOL (Mr. R. Wigram)	S. Bennet a 11 12
aSTEPPING TAN (Mr. D. Reneage)	Pendarves 6 11 9
FIVE PUNCH (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves a 11 9
aJOCKEY (Mr. F. C. Forde)	Laye a 11 4
THE ADMIRAL (Mr. G. E. A. Vallance)	C. Chapman a 11 4
LETHAM (Mr. H. S. Watts)	Powell a 11 4
ETTA FALE (Mr. G. Peace)	Pease a 11 4
aLEWIS GUN (Mr. M. G. Hartigan)	Gordon 6 11 4
CAPTIVATING JUMBO (Captain E. S. O'Kelly)	O'Kelly a 11 0
MILANAIS III. (Mr. M. D. Blair)	Blair a 11 0
aNAVAHOE (Mr. E. P. Barthropp)	Barthropp a 10 12
aPRINCE REGENT (Mr. G. W. Pennington)	Cockton a 10 12
PORPHYRION (Mr. E. B. Skye)	Private a 10 12
G. E. (Major H. Musker)	Briscoe a 10 10
HARMONY (Mr. R. F. Good)	Nightingall a 10 10
GOLDEN PROMISE (Mr. E. G. Hayes)	Private a 10 10
GLASGOWALY (Mr. R. B. T. Danieli)	Thrale a 10 10
aCRAZY (Mr. J. Greenwood)	Private a 10 10
GREENLORY (Mr. R. Leach)	S. Bennet a 10 10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KISSER, Owner; ROMAN HACKLE, Mr. West; VARIETY STAR, Owner; DARING BOY, Sir P. Lawson; APRIL FOOL, Mr. G. C. Poole; LETHAM, —; LEWIS GUN, Mr. R. Leigh; G.E., Mr. Musker; GLASSHEALY, —.

2.15.—The **COTTAGE OPEN SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
aMONTPELIER (Mr. G. Bates)	Thrale a 11 7
SPECTROSCOPE (Mr. H. Collins)	G. Bennett a 11 7
JEHU (Mr. C. R. S. Dixon)	Beeby a 11 7
CLASH MORGAN (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hodges a 11 7
aPRUDENT PAT (Wing-Commander W. R. Read)	Read a 11 7
aGRANDENE (Mr. G. H. Rieby)	Gore a 11 7
aSANTHORNE (Captain R. E. Sassoon)	Martin a 11 7
LEGISLATOR (Major C. H. Stevens)	Stevens 6 11 7
aPROSPICE (Mr. S. Wootton)	F. Wootton a 11 7
ZERO (Mr. W. F. Raoul)	Gore a 11 7
aOSPRAY (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis)	P. Dennis a 11 6
BERSERKER (Mr. E. G. de Mestre)	De Mestre a 11 0
aGRAND VIEW (Mr. G. H. Rieby)	Gore a 10 10
MERRY POACHER (Mr. E. M. Crosse)	Powell 4 10 7
WELL HIT (Mr. E. G. de Mestre)	De Mestre 4 10 7
FRECKLY BESS (Captain J. R. Powell)	Powell 4 10 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MONTPELIER, Mr. T. Whitfield; SPECTROSCOPE, —; GRANDENE OR GRANDE VIEW, R. McCarthy; SANTHORNE, Owner; LEGISLATOR, W. Payne; PROSPICE, F. Rees; OSPRAY, G. Pellerin; BERSERKER, —; MERRY POACHER, W. Parvin.

2.45.—The **GRAND MILITARY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 400 sovs.; of which the winner receives 300 sovs., second 70 sovs., and third 30 sovs. Two miles and a half and about 75 yards.

	Yrs st lb
aDRINTYRE (14lb. ex.) (Mr. C. N. Brownhill)	Thrale a 11 7
aLUTOI (Major E. J. L. Speed)	J. Anthony a 12 0
ST. ROY (Major T. H. Schag-Montefiore)	Stedall 6 12 0
aDASH O' WHITE (Mr. P. S. Akroyd)	Stubbs a 12 0
aFINE YARN (Sir P. G. Lawson)	Pendarves a 11 4
aHIKARI (Major R. L. McCreery)	J. Anthony 6 11 4
ROYAL AMBASSADOR (Lord Plender)	Woodland 6 11 0
aCHEVALIER III. (Major R. L. McCreery)	J. Anthony a 11 0
aMARCH ON (Major C. W. M. Norrie)	Private a 11 0
aVARIETY STAR (Mr. F. S. C. Usher)	H. Smyth 5 10 10
CHEZ TOI (Mr. M. O. Roddick)	Thrale a 10 10
HUNTING HAT (Mr. G. E. A. Vallance)	Private a 10 10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DASH O' WHITE, —; FINE YARN, Owner; ROYAL AMBASSADOR, Owner; CHEVALIER III., Owner; MARCH ON, Owner; VARIETY STAR, Owner.

3.25.—The **IMPERIAL CUP**, an open handicap hurdle race of 1,000 sovs., including a cup value 50 sovs., at the option of the winner; second to receive 100 sovs., and third 25 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
aARCTIC STAR (Lady Curzon of Kedleston)	W. Nightingall 6 12 6
aWEST INDIES (10lb. ex.) (Mr. C. B. Rowe)	C. Chapman 6 12 3
aGOOSEBERRY (14lb. ex.) (Mr. H. D. Dennis)	P. Dennis a 11 13
MOONSTONE (Mr. V. H. Jones)	W. Payne 5 11 11
aO (Mrs. G. L. Redmond)	C. Chapman 5 11 9
aWAR MIST (Mr. V. Emanuel)	Duller a 11 4
aVOLTIGEO (Mr. A. C. Isaacson)	W. Nightingall a 11 4
ARMISTICE II. (Mr. V. Emanuel)	Duller 4 11 3
aFAIRBANKS (Mrs. G. L. Redmond)	C. Chapman a 11 2
aGO EASY (Mrs. H. M. Hollins)	W. Payne a 11 0
IVORY (Mr. C. Livingston)	C. Chapman 4 11 2
aRENDUCE (Mr. B. Warner)	O. Anthony 6 10 13
aSTARLING (8st.) (Mr. M. McAlpine)	J. M. Bell 4 10 10
SLEEPY LAD (Mr. W. J. Gale)	W. J. Gale 5 10 10
PARSON'S WELL (Mr. G. Bates)	Thrale 6 10 10
SKY-WRITER (Mr. W. Fox)	J. Chapman 5 10 7
aPRINCE CHARMY (Captain R. Norman)	Geve 6 10 7
aPORTRAON (Sir M. McAlpine)	J. M. Bell 4 10 7
aZENITA (Mr. A. G. Bostwick)	A. Lay 4 10 3
LAMMIN (Mr. M. Stephens)	W. Blair 4 10 3
OLIVER CROMWELL (Mr. A. E. Assell)	Thrale 4 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ARCTIC STAR, F. Rees; GOOSEBERY, J. Haines; O., J. Feraldie; WAR MIST, D. Butchers Voluteo; —; RENDUCE, H. P. Donoghue; FAIRBANKS, J. Bedeloup; GO EASY, R. Everett; RENDUCE, G. Pellerin; ENGELBERG, —; SKY-WRITER, K. Piggott; PRINCE CHARMY, R. McCarthy; PORTRAON, W. Speck; ZENITA, Owner; LAMMIN, E. Foster; OLIVER CROMWELL, Mr. L. Whitfield.

2.15.—The **VICTORY STEEPLECHASE**, an open handicap steeplechase of 300 sovs.; of which the winner receives 250 sovs., the second 20 sovs., and the third 20 sovs. Two miles and about 25 yards.

	Yrs st lb
aGENERAL ADVANCE (Major A. W. Huntington)	Withington a 12 11
aPICKWELL (Lady Lindsay)	Private a 12 0
aWIND SWEPT (Mr. A. K. Charlesworth)	Bailey a 12 0
aKAKUSHIN (Mr. W. M. G. Singer)	F. Hartigan a 12 0
GERYONES (Mrs. H. M. Hollins)	W. Payne a 11 11
aMAY KING (Mrs. H. Mond)	Woodland a 11 11
aDUNRAIN (Lady Lindsay)	Private a 10 10
THE MONK (Mr. T. J. Honour)	Powell a 10 10
KARIBA GORGE (Mr. R. G. MacMillan)	R. Thompson a 10 10
DUM DUM (Mr. G. Boddick)	Thrale a 10 10
aBUNGALOW (Mr. J. Harper)	Harper a 10 10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GENERAL ADVANCE, —; PICKWELL, —; WIND SWEPT, —; KAKUSHIN, Mr. G. C. Poole; GERYONES, —; MAY KING, Major Gossage; DUNRAIN, —; THE MONK, Captain M. Dennis.

(Continued at foot of next column)

SANDOWN PARK RESULTS

1.45 (1.48).—The **OPEN SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 220 sovs. Two miles and about 25 yards.

SHADOW, ch g. by Lally—Terra d'Ombra (Mr. A. W. Groom), aged, 12st. 9lb. Lord Fingall 1
VICTOR NOIR, b g. by Black Jester—Posse (Major A. Hodgins), aged, 12st. ..... Mr. R. Harding 2
KISSER, b g. by Somme Kiss—Ayah (Sir H. de Trafford), aged, 12st. 9lb. ..... Mr. G. Poole 3
Gavin (Mr. W. H. Cooper), aged, 11st. 6lb. Mr. G. Barker 0
Newtown Wonder (Mr. G. S. Langlands), aged, 12st. 2lb. ..... Mr. West 0
Daring Boy (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 11st. 12lb. Sir P. G. Lawson 0
Juggler (Mr. P. Tarabe), aged, 10st. 11lb. (car. 11st. 2lb.) ..... Mr. Gray 0
Little Wavelet (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 10st. 11lb. (car. 11st. 8lb.) ..... Owner 0
Mirathorn (Mr. S. C. Wells), aged, 10st. 2lb. Mr. Leigh 0
Time Enough (Mr. F. S. C. Usher), aged, 10st. 10lb. (car. 11st. 2lb.) ..... Owner 0

(Winner trained by W. Nightingall, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Shadow, 2 to 1 Kisser, 100 to 6 each Newtown Wonder, Gavin, and Victor Noir, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 5s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 5s., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 4,851 units; total place pool, 4,319 units.

Won by eight lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Laring Boy was fourth and Little Wavelet last.

The winner was bought in for 260 guineas.

2.15 (2.18).—The **COOMBE SPRINGS OPEN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

FESTUM, ch h. by Prince Galahad—Marcareme (Mr. W. Scott), 5 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... H. Graves 1
BALLYRAG, ch g. by Feather Bed—Unfortunate (Mr. J. W. Simmonds), aged, 11st. 9lb. A. Smyth 2
COOLE, b m. by Desman—Brown Squaw (Mr. H. Lester), 5 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... R. Fawcett 3
Red Conrad (Mrs. W. Mure), aged, 11st. 3lb. T. Lineker 0
Norman Duke (Mr. R. G. Shaw), aged, 11st. 8lb. T. Morgan 0
Tarzus (Mr. J. A. Smith), 6 yrs, 11st. 5lb. W. Gurney 0
Strong Point (Mr. H. H. Hextall), aged, 11st. 3lb. R. Foster 0
Puttacota (Mr. S. Wootton), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. H. Nicholson 0
Battalion (Captain R. E. Sassoon), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. Owner 0
Night Guard (Mr. H. T. Rich), aged, 11st. J. Biscoe 0
Fitaurari (Lord Lovat), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... W. Speck 0
Rocky Mountains (Sir C. Pulley), 6 yrs, 11st. D. Butchers 0
Solitary (Mr. C. W. Reader), aged, 10st. 4lb. J. Lesson 0
My Toy (Mr. R. N. Willett), 6 yrs, 9st. 9lb. Mr. R. Harding 0

(Winner trained by Kilhalee, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 Festum, 5 to 1 Festum, 7 to 1 Rocky Mountains, 10 to 1 each Coole and Fitaurari, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 13s. 3d.; places, 4s. 6d., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 6,334 units; total place pool, 6,265 units.

Won by two lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Battalion was fourth and Red Conrad last.

The winner was bought in for 270 guineas.

2.55 (2.57).—The **GRAND MILITARY GOLD CUP** of 650 sovs.; winner to receive 400 sovs. and piece of plate value 100 sovs.; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. Three miles and about 125 yards.

DRINTYRE, b g. by Drinmore—Lutoi (Mr. C. N. Brownhill), aged, 12st. 7lb. Owner 1
DRIN, bl or br g. by Drinmore—dam by Balsamo (Major A. F. W. Gossage), 6 yrs, 13st. ..Owner 2
LUTOI, b g. by Achtoi—Lucy (Captain E. J. L. Speed), aged, 12st. Owner 3
Golden Rebel (Captain H. R. Broughton), aged, 11st. Sir P. G. Lawson 0
Polyphonia (Mr. F. Usher), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..Owner 0
Forearmed (Mr. M. G. Roddick), aged, 11st. 2lb. Captain de Wend Fenton 0
Clorinco (Wing-Commander W. Read), aged, 11st. 7lb. Captain Lumsden 0
Hikari (Major R. L. McCreery), 6 yrs, 11st. ..Owner 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at Shirley Common)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Drin, 7 to 4 Drintyre, 100 to 12 Lutoi, 100 to 6 Forearmed, 20 to 1 Hikari, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend 6s. 9d., places 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 3s. Total win pool, 7,046 units; total place pool, 6,806 units.

Won by two lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Clorinco was fourth and Golden Rebel the only other to finish.

3.25 (3.34).—The **PAST AND PRESENT HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 260 sovs.; winner to receive 200 sovs. Two miles and a half and about 75 yards.

CROSS GATE, b g. by Red Gate—Crosshen's Pride (Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Hill-Dillon), aged, 11st. ..... Owner 1
GLANMORE, bl or br g. by Ardcon—Hastonia (Captain T. McDougal), aged, 12st. 12lb. Mr. G. Poole 2
REDAN, b g. by Southannan—Red Glow (Sir G. Abercrombie), aged, 10st. 10lb. ..Lord Fingall 3
Sutton Wick (Captain A. E. Grant), aged, 11st. 8lb. Owner 0
Full Cry (Major C. Behrens), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. Major Gossage 0
Coral Reef II. (Major I. Straker), aged, 11st. 7lb. Major Gossage 0
Marioi (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Fenwick-Palmer), aged, 11st. ..... Mr. R. Harding 0
Blockhead (Colonel M. Hughes), 7 yrs, 11st. 5lb. Major Miss 0
Hearthurn (Lord Allendale), aged, 11st. 3lb. Captain de Wend Fenton 0
The Dean (Commander A. V. Courage), aged, 10st. 8lb. ..... Mr. E. Courage 0
Stetchworth (Mr. J. A. Dewhurst), aged, 10st. 10lb. Owner 0
Black Sea (Mr. D. D. Stewart), 6 yrs, 10st. 10lb. Mr. D. Stewart 0
Pedro Ponce (Mr. M. G. Roddick), aged, 11st. Owner 0
Noble Birth (Mr. J. P. Chapman), aged, 10st. 10lb. Captain M. Dennis 0

(Winner trained by Woodland, at Chiddington)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 4 agst Coral Reef II., 7 to 2 Redan, 7 to 1 Full Cry, 10 to 1 each Cross Gate and Glanmore, 100 to 6 each Noble Birth, Pedro Ponce, Black Sea, 100 to 7 Sutton Wick, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 27s. 3d., places, 7s. 9d., 6s. 3d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,964 units; total place pool, 5,539 units.

Won by six lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Coral Reef II. was fourth and Stetchworth last.

3.55 (4.7).—The **MAIDEN HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE** of 270 sovs.; winner to receive 200 sovs., second 50 sovs., and third 20 sovs. Three miles and about 125 yards.

GENOA, ch g. by Glenesky—Ginera (Mr. M. H. E. Lopes), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... Owner 1
ROSETTA STONE (Major T. Schag-Montefiore), 6 yrs, 12st. ..... Captain M. Dennis 2
KERRY BATTLE, b g. by Battle-axe—Kerry Dance (Mr. L. R. S. Mowat), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..Owner 3
Finchley Bridge (Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Alves), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... Captain A. McCarthy 0
Kingsley (Major P. A. Arden), 5 yrs, 11st. 9lb. Owner 0
Duplicator (Mr. G. K. Barker), aged, 11st. 4lb. Owner 0
Savoy Night (Mr. C. N. Brownhill), 5 yrs, 11st. Owner 0
Aldershot (Mr. D. R. Daly), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..Owner 0
Dan Russel (Captain A. Drew), aged, 11st. ..... Mr. R. Leigh 0
Contemplation (Mr. P. Dunne), aged, 11st. 9lb. (car. 11st. 12lb.) ..... Owner 0
Clemantina II. (Mr. R. P. Harding), aged, 11st. Owner 0
Crazy Paving (Mr. P. T. Kenward), aged, 11st. 4lb. Owner 0
Golden Melody II. (Mr. G. Kilkelly), aged, 12st. ..... Captain de Wend Fenton 0
Justice (Sir P. G. Lawson), aged, 12st. ..... Owner 0
Band Leader (Captain H. Lumsden), 5 yrs, 12st. Porlorn II. (Mr. W. L. Newell), 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. (car. 11st. 13lb.) ..... Owner 0
Reservation (Captain E. S. O'Kelly), aged, 11st. 4lb. Owner 0
Southern Error (Mr. C. H. C. Stotherd), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... Owner 0
Philipus III. (Captain E. M. Tyler), aged, 12st. Mr. M. Beddick 0
Just Luck II. (Mr. G. B. A. Vallance), aged, 12st. Owner 0
Paddy Flaherty II. (Mr. C. R. P. Walker), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... Owner 0

(Winner trained by Woodland, at Chiddington)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 2 agst Rosetta Stone, 7 to 1 each Sassy Night and Genoa, 10 to 1 each Golden Melody II. and Aldershot, 100 to 6 each Finchley Bridge and Justice, 100 to 6 Contemplation, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 25s. 9d.; places, 7s. 9d., 3s. 9d., 5s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,736 units; total place pool, 3,859 units.

Won by two lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Philippus III. was fourth and Paddy Flaherty II. last.

4.25 (4.35).—The **SANDOWN OPEN HANDICAP HURDLE** of 300 sovs.

WEST INDIES, b m. by Jackdaw—Isle of the Blessed (Mr. C. B. Rowe), 4 yrs, 12st. 7lb. ..F. Rees 1
IVORY, b c. by Cannobe—Ivy (Mr. C. Livingston), 4 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Teasdale 2
THE BROWN TABUSAM, br g. by Torelore—Simonetta (Mr. M. Stephens), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. R. Everett 3
Michaelmas Day (Mr. C. M. Harmsworth), 5 yrs, 11st. 6lb. ..... H. Nicholson 0
Rathmally (Baron F. de Turyll), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. T. Cullinan 0
Alan (Lady Lindsay), 6yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..E. Fawcett 0
Starling (Mr. P. Hands), 4 yrs, 10st. 13lb. T. Leader 0
Lounge Linard (Lord Lovat), 4 yrs, 10st. 11lb. W. Speck 0

(Winner trained by C. Chapman, at Lavant)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 agst West Indies, 9 to 2 Lounge Linard, 6 to 1 Starling, 7 to 1 Michaelmas Day, 8 to 1 each Rathmally and Ivory, 100 to 7 The Brown Tabusam, 20 to 1 Alan.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 6d.; places, 4s., 5s., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 5,577 units; total place pool, 3,677 units.

Won by four lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Alan was fourth and Starling last.

Captain Cohn's horse, Slipper, who is favourite for the Lincolnshire Handicap, arrived at Folkestone yesterday from Boulogne. He was in charge of J. Newton, his trainer.

4.25.—The **TALLY-HO HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE** of 270 sovs.; of which the winner receives 200 sovs., the second 50 sovs., and the third 20 sovs. Three miles and about 125 yards.

	Yrs st lb
aDENBURGH (Mr. P. Usher)	H. Smyth a 12 0
aFOREARMED (Mr. M. G. Roddick)	Thrale a 12 0
AESOP (Mr. M. G. Roddick)	Thrale a 12 7
aJENOA (Mr. M. Lopes)	Private a 12 3
aROCK CRYSTAL (Captain H. C. Cox)	Stedall a 12 3
CUTHBERT (Mr. R. H. Courage)	Courage a 12 3
aMARCH ON (Major C. W. M. Norrie)	Private a 11 12
STAGE MANAGEMENT (Major C. W. M. Norrie)	Norrie a 11 12
MANAMBAR (Mr. E. B. Shey)	Private a 11 12
aLUSTY RUNNER (Mr. H. Tate)	H. Tate a 11 12
GUNNER L. (Mr. A. Teacher)	E. Payne a 11 12
aCORDONNIDE (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Brooke)	T. Beaumont a 11 7
TEMPLEBAR (Captain H. Lumsden)	Lumsden a 11 7
I LIKE THAT (Major F. J. L. Speed)	J. Anthony a 11 7
BONDSMAID (Mr. A. Tutty)	Private a 11 7
IRISH CHERIDAH (Mr. W. E. West)	D. Hall a 11 7
aKINGSLEY (Major P. A. Arden)	Pratton 5 11 0
aDUPLICATOR (Mr. G. Barker)	Whiting a 11 0
aSAVOY NIGHT (Mr. C. N. Brownhill)	Thrale a 11 0
aALDERSHOT (Mr. R. D. Daly)	Pescarres a 11 0
aDAN RUSSEL (Captain A. Drew)	Private a 11 0
aCONTEMPLATION (Mr. P. Dunne)	E. Payne a 11 0
aCLEMANTINA II. (Mr. R. P. Harding)	Willett a 11 0
aJUSTICE (Sir P. G. Lawson)	Lawson a 11 0
aKNIGHT BREAKER (Captain E. S. O'Kelly)	O'Kelly a 11 0
aSOUTHERN ERROR (Mr. S. Stotherd)	R. C. Woods a 11 0
aPHILIPUS III. (Captain Tyler)	Private a 11 0
aPADDY FLAGHERTY II. (Mr. C. R. Walker)	Private a 11 0
TED (Captain J. D. L. de Wend Fenton)	De Wend Fenton a 11 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DENBURGH, Owner; FOREARMED OR AESOP, Owner; ROCK CRYSTAL, Owner; MARCH ON, Owner; COMMONSIDE, Owner; I LIKE THAT, Owner; ALDERSHOT, Owner; DAN RUSSEL, Owner; CONTEMPLATION, Owner; JUSTICE, —; GENOA, —; PADDY FLAGHERTY II., Owner; TED, Owner.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

TO-DAY'S INTERNATIONAL RACE

Seven nations will compete in the International Cross-Country Championship at Leamington Spa to-day.

To-day's race is the 23rd of the series, and France have won on six occasions, all since the War. In addition to England, British cross-country running will be represented by teams from Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, but it is expected that the Englishmen will have to bear the brunt of the Continental opposition. Fortunately, the prospects of the home country are very bright. Only four of the members of the English team which finished second last year at Vincennes will run at Leamington, but H. Eckersley, who was the first man home in 1928, makes a welcome return to the event, and W. B. Howard, the new National champion, Corporal J. A. Broadley, the Army champion, T. Evenson, and J. H. Potts are four young men who may prove to be the real strength of the home team. Of the Frenchmen who gave their country a victory by 43 points last year, only two remain—R. Rerolle, the new French champion, and G. Boue. The Spanish team is comparatively the strongest, for it includes the Spanish champions of the last three years—J. Ramos, J. Oyarbide, and A. Pena—of whom Oyarbide is expected to show distinct improvement on his fifth place of last year. The Scottish, Irish, and Welsh teams all show several changes from those of 1929, but Scotland, who are strengthened by the inclusion of R. R. Sutherland, may prove to be the best of the three, although the Welshmen should pack well.

The course is likely to suit the English team, for it is first-class steeplechasing country. A circuit of three miles, encircling a hill, includes two stretches of plough totalling about 500 yards, and will be covered three times to bring the distance to nine miles. The race is to start at 3 p.m., and a special train will leave Paddington at 11.18 a.m., carrying the London and Southern Counties spectators.

The selected teams and reserves are given below. Nine men are allowed to run for each nation, but only six will score, the lowest total of points winning.

FRANCE.—R. Rerolle (Racing Club de France), G. Boue (Stade Bordelais Universitaire Club), P. Louchard (Jeunesse Sportive Blesoise), H. Gallet (Sports Club, Montedilien), M. Waltisperger (Junior Athletique Internationale), R. Lahitte (Stade Bordelais Universitaire Club), A. Lapeyre (Marseille Club), A. Lapeyre (Club Athletique Gegiaise), J. Berthelot (Metropolitan Club). Reserves.—R. Granier (Metropolitan Club), G. Perrichot (Stade Bordelais Universitaire Club), and L. Robert (Sports Club, Montedilien). Reserve.—Marchetti.

ENGLAND.—W. B. Howard (Kettering Town H.), E. Harper (Hallamshire H.), Corporal J. A. Broadley (Hampstead Harriers), J. T. Holden (Tipton H.), T. Kay (Tipton H.), T. Evenson (Salford H.), H. Eckersley (Earlestown Viaduct A.C.), J. H. Potts (Saltwell H.), and F. Light (Birchfield H.). Reserves

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

SHAMROCK V.

DETAILS OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT)

In view of the interest in the contest for the America's Cup, there has been much speculation about the design of Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, Shamrock V. Although the new vessel has been built without any attempt at secrecy, very little has actually been known about the main features of her design.

Having been built to a rating of 76ft. by the New York Yacht Club's measurement rule, it followed that Shamrock V.'s sail area would be slightly in excess of 7,500 square feet—the Club's rule being mainly based on sail area. It has also been known that the rig of both defender and challenger is to be of the single-masted Bermudan type, and that both craft must be constructed to the scantling rules for yachts as laid down by Lloyd's Register. Beyond these facts very little definite information has been available, at least in so far as the British vessel is concerned.

Since February 22, when the leading dimensions of the four yachts now building in America were published in *The Times*, an announcement as to Shamrock V.'s particulars has been eagerly awaited by practically every one who takes an interest in the sport of yacht racing on both sides of the Atlantic. These particulars have been known for some little time to the few, including some of the leading members of the New York Yacht Club, and they are now, by the courtesy of Mr. Charles Nicholson, the designer of Shamrock V., available for publication.

Shamrock V. is shorter on the load water-line than three of the prospective defenders, and she has less beam than any one of the four. Her leading dimensions are :—

Length over all, 116ft. 10½in.
Designed length on load water-line, 81ft. 1·2in.
Greatest beam, 19ft. 7½in.
Greatest draught of water, 14ft. 8in.
Displacement, 134 tons.
Height of freeboard amidships, 5ft. 5·2in.

It will be seen, by reference to the published particulars of the American vessels, that Shamrock V., in dimensions, comes most nearly to Weetamoe, the Morgan-Nicholls Syndicate yacht, designed by Mr. Clinton H. Crane. Shamrock V. has about 2ft. less load water-line length, 4½in. less beam, 4in. less draught, and nine tons less displacement than Weetamoe. Whitewind, the largest of the four American yachts, and designed by Mr. Francis L. Herreshoff, exceeds Shamrock V. in water-line length by nearly 5ft., in beam by 1ft. 4½in., in draught of water by 1ft., and in displacement by no less than 25 tons. The Payne-designed yacht, Arabella, has nearly 3ft. greater water-line length, while her beam is no less than 2ft. 8½in. greater. She has also 7in. greater draught and 14 tons greater displacement. Enterprise, designed by Mr. W. Starling Burgess, and the smallest of the Americans, has about 1ft. less water-line length, 2in. or so less draught, and five tons less displacement than Shamrock V., but exceeds the Nicholson yacht in beam by 1ft. 8½in.

FOUR CHANCES TO ONE

It is evident from the above figures that the designers of the five yachts are by no means agreed as to the most suitable dimensions, and the relative proportion of breadth to length, to secure the best all-round results under the New York Yacht Club's measurement rule. The initial problem which the designers had to face was that of selecting a length on load water-line, on practically a given sail area, which would be the most likely to give the best all-round results under the weather conditions which will most probably prevail during the latter half of September in the vicinity of the Cup races. This question of the most suitable length on load water-line naturally includes the displacement and draught of water, as these vary approximately with the cube root of the water-line length and the length of water-line respectively. On taking everything into consideration there is little wonder that the lengths, beams, and displacements of the five yachts show fairly great variation. It must be remembered, however, that, while Mr. Nicholson and the four American designers are all working under exactly the same conditions, the Americans have the great advantage of having four shots at the rule instead of only one, as is the case with the designer of the challenging yacht. A comparison of the dimensions of the five yachts tends to indicate that in designing Shamrock V. Mr. Nicholson has aimed at her being relatively at her best when sailing against other vessels built to the New York Yacht Club's measurement rule in from light to moderate breezes, such as may reasonably be expected during the latter half of September.

It is no easy task even to attempt to describe the leading features in the design of the new challenger. She is being built in such close proximity to several other yachts, there being no fewer than four smaller craft under construction in the same building shed, that it is practically impossible to obtain an unobstructed view of her lines. As far as it is possible to judge under these conditions, Shamrock V. appears to have a fairly easy midship section; easy, fine, slightly convex water-lines forward, long, finely drawn-out diagonals forward and aft, without any trace of a reverse curve, well-balanced ends, with just an indication that the "quarter beam" penalty of the New York Yacht Club's rule has had a slight influence with the designer. The very flat sheer of only 6in. induced by the rating rule gives Shamrock V. an unusually "straight" appearance, but this will be slightly relieved by a foot rail, which is flush with the yacht's side, being sprung from a height of 3in. amidships to a height of 6in. at the stem head.

The sail plan will differ greatly from the Bermudan-rigged yachts Astra, Cambria, and Candida, of the International 24-metre class. While Shamrock V. has about 700 square feet less canvas than an International rule 24-metre yacht, her sail plan has a height of 152ft. 6in. above the deck, or about 15ft. greater than that of a 77ft.-long 6-metre. The base being about 22ft. 6in. less. Shamrock's main boom is only 62ft. 11in. in length, and her spinnaker boom and the base of the fore triangle are each 48ft. 6in. The height at which the luff of Shamrock's foremost headsail cuts the mast is 143ft. 5½in., or some 15ft. or 16ft. higher than on a 24-metre yacht. The challenger's mast is hollow built of many pieces of silver spruce glued together, and probably only weighs about three-fifths of the amount of the solid Oregon stick in a 24-metre yacht. The problem of staying a strut of nearly 155ft. above the deck, on a vessel with less than 20ft. beam, cannot have been easy.

DIFFERENCE FROM FORMER SHAMROCKS

Shamrock V. differs from Sir Thomas Lipton's previous challengers in every essential feature. The first three Shamrocks were built to the old Seawanhaka Rule, which only took account of length on load water-line and sail area, and put no restriction on lightness of displacement or construction or on extreme draught of water. The tendency under this rule was, naturally, all in the direction of the scow type, and it culminated in Herreshoff's Reliance, probably the most wonderful sailing machine ever built—90ft. on the water-line and with over 16,000 square feet of sail. The case of the fourth Shamrock was entirely different. She was built to a limited length of water-line, 75ft., and also to limits, except under heavy penalties, in regard to displacement and draught of water. She was of the lightest possible construction and was given a large sail area; the yachts being rated by the Universal Rule for the purpose of time allowance. The type of vessel produced under these conditions was considered to be far from satisfactory, and the committee of the New York Yacht Club took the bold step of completely reversing their policy, with the result that a far more desirable type of craft is now being built to comply with the America's Cup conditions. The new vessels, being built to Lloyd's scantling rules and having a relatively small sail area, should all, when cabin accommodation has been added, make admirable cruisers.

Some particulars of Shamrock V.'s construction may be of interest. Her wooden keel is of English elm, and the stem, stern post and counter timbers are of teak. The framework is entirely of steel, and she has a longitudinal "trough" keel built of vertical and horizontal plates, connected by angle bars. Her angle-bar frames are spaced 19½in. apart, keel to heel, and reverse bars are carried from the trough keel to the cabin floor level. The floor plates are 17in. deep, and seven pairs of web frames 10in. deep are fitted. Upper and lower deck beams are fitted on alternate frames, excepting in way of mast, where they are fitted on each frame. The main deck beams, which are reduced in section gradually as they approach the ends of the vessel, are connected to the frames with riveted brackets, and intermediate brackets are fitted to each frame, further connecting the sheer strake and the deck stringer plate. Upper deck beam tie plates are also fitted. The lower deck beams are fitted with a stringer plate, which is flanged up to connect with the reverse bars on the frames, and they are further connected by tie plates, fore and aft. The steel sheer strake is 19½in. deep amidships, tapering in depth at the ends of the vessel, but increased in depth in way of mast to 3ft. 6in. to take the lower palms of the chain plates—the yacht being fitted with steel channel plates about 16in. wide to provide additional spread to the lower rigging. This additional spread is rendered necessary by the relatively narrow beam of the yacht and the great height of her sail plan. A bilge strake is fitted on the outside of the frames, and 10 diagonal tie plates connect the sheer strake and bilge strake. The main deck stringer plate, which is 19½in. wide amidships, tapering to 5½in. at ends of vessel, is flanged for connexion to the sheer strake. The shell planking is of mahogany, 2 3-10in. thick, and the main deck is of yellow pine about 2½in. square, laid to the curve of the yacht's side. The king plank and covering boards are of mahogany. The rudder blade is of mahogany, with a bronze stem which passes up through a fairing about 3ft. deep below the counter.

The yacht is fitted with a centre board of composite construction. This board, which is fitted so that it can be lowered and raised vertically in a trunk-way carried up through the "saloon," is of wood, bronze plated and weighted with lead, and is streamlined in horizontal section.

Shamrock V. has a saloon, two state rooms, a captain's cabin, a bath room, and the required sanitary arrangements.

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

OXFORD AT PUTNEY

(Race to be rowed on April 12)

The Oxford University crew made their first appearance on the Tideway yesterday at Putney. They had finished their spell of training at Goring on Thursday morning and had their first outing at Putney yesterday. The tide was not favourable for any serious work, and the eight, which was afloat for about 40 minutes, paddled up as far as Harrods and back. A burst of 10 strokes was tried and a minute row put in with the tide, Martineau, who was stroking, getting in 31 strokes.

The tides running rather unfavourably it was late before the afternoon outing was entered upon. This consisted of a mile row and a paddle over just a little more than half the course for the race. Going afloat about 4.30 p.m. the crew dropped down below the bridge, turned at Hurlingham, and prepared to row the first mile of the course. Martineau got off at 32, dropped to 30 and 28½, and raised it again before the finish. The water was decidedly good, though the flood was not at its full strength. The time at Craven Steps was 2min. 45sec., and for the mile 4min. 30sec. In the conditions this was not at all fast. After an easy the crew paddled on to Chiswick and back, finding a lot of bad water above Hammersmith Bridge, but showing good watermanship.

To-day there will be a continuation of outings. That in the morning at 10 o'clock is not likely to be lengthy. When they go afloat at 5 p.m. a paddle over the full course from Putney to Mortlake will be undertaken.

The order of rowing and the weights were :—

	st	lb
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	11
2. R. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	5½
3. N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	13	0
4. C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	13
5. H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	13	5
6. T. F. Five (Eton and Christ Church)	12	9½
7. D. E. Tinné (Eton and University College)	12	7
C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	11	7½
H. A. C. Durlacher (Malvern and University College) (cox)	8	12

The crew will be out to-day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

CRICKET

AUSTRALIAN TEAM AT PERTH

PERTH (W.A.), March 21.—The Australian Test team, which is due to sail from Fremantle in the Orford on March 24, to-day began a three-day match against Western Australia. The play emphasized the fact that the bowling of Grimmett and the wicket-keeping of Oldfield's understudy, C. W. Walker, will probably be a feature of the tour in England.

Score :—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

F. Bryant, st. Walker, b. Grimmett	18
Jas. c. Hornibrook, b. Grimmett	29
W. H. Brooks, c. Richardson, b. Grimmett	7
R. Wilberforce, c. Hornibrook, b. Hurwood	22
S. Brodley, st. Walker, b. Grimmett	0
H. Bryant, c. Walker, b. Fairfax	17
M. Inverarity, c. Hurwood, b. Hornibrook	25
A. Evans, st. Walker, b. Grimmett	8
Pidcock, c. Walker, b. Grimmett	35
Truscott, c. Richardson, b. Hornibrook	0
M. Halcombe, not out	0
Byes, &c.	7
Total	197

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

S. Mc'abe, st. Truscott, b. Inverarity	28
A. Jackson, not out	25
D. Bradman, not out	4
Byes, &c.	4
Total (1 wkt.)	59

V. Y. Richardson, A. Kippax, A. L. a'Beckett, A. Fairfax, C. V. Grimmett, C. W. Walker, P. M. Hornibrook, and A. Hurwood to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
a'Beckett	10	2	13	0	Fairfax	9	1	29	1
Hurwood	11	4	20	1	Grimmett	14·2	1	75	6
Hornibrook	9	2	24	2					

—*Reuter.*

M.C.C. IN WEST INDIES

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, March 21.—The match between M.C.C. and a XV. of Jamaica Colts was left drawn here to-day, after M.C.C. had to follow on.

The scores were :—Jamaica Colts XV., 341 ; M.C.C., 208 (Sandham 53) and 135 for two wickets (Sandham 68).—*Reuter.*

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE SERVICES TOURNAMENT

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

The Services Tournament will be concluded this afternoon at Twickenham, where The Army will play the Royal Air Force. Upon this, the third match of the series, will depend everything. If The Army win they will retain the championship they won unbeaten in the seasons, 1927-28 and 1928-29. If the Royal Air Force win, the tournament will end in that unsatisfactory thing, a triangular tie, for the Royal Navy beat the Air Force on February 8 by 11 points to 3, and The Army beat the Navy three weeks ago by 16 points to 10.

In the seasons following the War—indeed, up to 1925—the Air Force could place a side in the field that was quite as likely to win the tournament as either of the other Services. At forward particularly the Air Force seemed in a very short time, under the leadership of such men as W. W. Wakefield and R. H. C. Usher, to have built up a formidable and efficient forward tradition. In recent seasons, though they have had in the pack the Irish forward, G. R. Beamish, and the assistance at times of R. V. M. Odbert, another Irish international player, in the important position of stand-off half-back, the Air Force have lost ground. The conditions in the Air Force are against the establishment of a strong and consistent representative side. They possess no such concentrations with first-class fixture lists comparable with the Portsmouth and Devonport Services in Naval Rugby. Nor have they so many players with experience of club and international Rugby as those available to The Army.

To some extent, The Army have lost in the prestige attaching to a team including numerous past and present international players—a few seasons ago they had as many as eight—but, in first-class experience, they still hold a big advantage. Against the Navy they had five capped players and four who had played in an international trial. To-day, they again will have in the back division such men as E. W. F. de V. Hunt, an Irish international full back, A. L. Novis, the English centre three-quarter, J. C. Clode, who can safely be regarded as England's first reserve at stand-off half, and C. McCreight, who has appeared in an Irish trial. At forward, too, there will be H. Rew, one of the powerful English pack of this season, and a long list of experienced forwards, including Corporal Townend (Devon), Captain Rodham (Blackheath), K. M. Wright (London Scottish), and R. G. S. Hobbs, who would be an asset to any good club pack.

These players by no means exhaust the reserves of strength held by The Army, and, on ordinary form and experience, it would be impossible to forecast anything but a victory over the Air Force at least as decisive as that gained over the Navy. Against the Navy, however, The Army's play, both in attack and defence, was too full of faults to inspire the feeling that they were invincible, and there may yet be an exciting game and one worthy of the tournament. The presence of Odbert should add considerable strength to the Air Force at half-back, particularly if his partner, Pilot-Officer Elsmie, should find his best form. The three-quarter line also contains two men who, in their respective ways, can run well for the goal-line, Pilot-Officer G. R. White and Flying Officer D. D. Cotton. For the Air Force to win, however, the forwards will have to show quite as much improvement as the backs.

The teams will be :—

THE ARMY.—Second Lieutenant E. W. F. de V. Hunt (R.A.), back ; Lieutenant G. Peddie (R.A.), Second Lieutenant J. L. M. Rice-Evans (2nd Bn., Royal Welch Fusiliers), Second Lieutenant A. L. Novis (2nd Bn., Leicestershire Regiment), three-quarter backs ; Second Lieutenant J. C. Wainwright (R.A.), three-quarter backs ; Second Lieutenant J. R. Cole (2nd Bn., Royal Regiment), Second Lieutenant H. C. McCreight (R.A.), half-backs ; Corporal A. Cooper, and Lance-Corporal A. Jackson (2nd Bn., Royal Regiment), Lieutenant H. H. C. Withers (R.E.), Lieutenant H. Rew (Royal Tank Corps), Captain C. H. B. Rodham (Indian Army), Second Lieutenant R. H. Hobbs (R.A.), Second Lieutenant D. D. Scott (2nd Bn., Worcestershire Regiment), Second Lieutenant K. J. Macintyre (Royal Tank Corps), and Lieutenant K. M. Wright (R.A.), forwards.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Pilot Officer G. M. Ievers (No. 2 F.T.S., Digby), back ; Pilot Officer G. R. White (No. 2 F.T.S., Digby), Flying Officer V. E. H. Pott (No. 2 F.T.S., Digby), three-quarter backs ; Flight Lieutenant P. A. Swanton, and Flying Officer R. D. Cotton (No. 19 Sqdn., Duxford), three-quarter backs ; Flight Lieutenant R. V. M. Odbert (R.A.F. Base, Andover), and Flight Officer G. H. Elsmie (No. 49 Sqdn., Tangmere), half-backs ; Pilot Officer W. V. M. McKechnie (R.A.F. Base, Calshot), Flight Lieutenant G. E. Beamish (Home Aircraft Depot, Hendon), Sergeant W. H. Kirby (R.A.F. Depot, Halton), Pilot Officer G. E. S. Williams (No. 2 F.T.S., Digby), Flying Officer H. A. Constantine (R.A.F. Coltess, Cranwell), Sergeant A. G. Hall (R.A.F. Station, Wittering), Aircraftsman D. R. Gibbs (R.A.F. station, Sealand), and Pilot Officer R. L. Wallace (No. 17 Sqdn., Upavon), forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. B. S. Cumberlege.

TEAMS AND FIXTURES

TEDDINGTON.—HARLEQUINS v. LONDON SCOTTISH (2.15)

HARLEQUINS.—J. E. Hubbard, back ; Hodge, G. E. C. Adams, J. E. Hutton, and H. C. Pattison, three-quarter backs ; H. C. C. Laird and D. F. Phillips, half-backs ; H. Fourace, L. J. Jackson, D. Willis, G. B. Nicholson, D. H. Dudley, T. E. Dunkley, and J. H. Sears, forwards.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back ; R. M. Findlay, N. C. W. Green, J. M. Young, and A. C. Macmillan, three-quarter backs ; E. E. Henderson and G. McLean, half-backs ; C. R. McCullough, W. N. Roughead, A. F. McLeod, R. A. Aitchison, R. F. D. Brown, half-backs ; A. G. Reed, E. H. Milner, S. W. Perring, W. J. B. Carter, G. W. E. Sheerard, C. B. Gower, D. S. McKinnell, and N. McKinnell (captain), forwards.

CHISWICK.—CIVIL SERVICE v. OLD HAILEYBURIANS (3.0)

CIVIL SERVICE.—A. G. White, back ; H. W. Charman, F. D. Hopkins, I. John, and G. A. Groom, three-quarter backs ; A. G. Lewis and J. T. Davies, half-backs ; J. C. Lindfield, P. F. Cridge, M. G. Kiek, H. R. Wright, A. E. Keene, J. Vaughan, R. Blacklock, and A. Beard, forwards.

ROEHAMPTON.—BANK OF ENGLAND v. LLOYDS BANK (3.0)

LLOYDS BANK.—A. H. Judd, back ; F. J. Hodges, V. G. A. Jones, A. R. Taylor, and A. C. King, three-quarter backs ; R. L. Elvis and H. R. Thomas, half-backs ; M. C. R. White, L. C. Ritchie, L. W. Dingley, E. C. Monkhouse, C. Featherby, or G. E. Millard, P. R. Stacey, H. G. Pain (captain), and R. W. Emerson, forwards.

TWICKENHAM.—L.C.C. v. OLD TIFFINIANS (2.45)

L.C.C.—J. O. Findlay, back ; K. W. U. Hunn, A. Thompson, J. P. Porter, and M. Phillips, three-quarter backs ; J. G. Turner and W. J. Dixon or M. I. Drawater, half-backs ; W. C. Webb, F. C. Cole, R. A. Thorpe, W. L. Whittaker, E. James, J. M. Miller, A. Coates, and R. C. Gell, forwards.

BARNET.—BARNET v. METROPOLITAN POLICE

BARNET.—A. J. Hall, back ; F. W. Harris, E. Shears, G. Fraser, and J. A. Stephens, three-quarter backs ; F. H. Parr and A. H. Hawkins, half-backs ; J. F. N. Grange (captain), J. Macmillan, J. K. Carnegie, A. H. Williams, S. Henry, D. Brown, and L. E. Woolner, forwards.

EALING COMMON.—OLD PAULINES v. LONDON HOSPITAL (3.0)

OLD PAULINES.—H. B. Phillips, back ; A. Jaskel, J. Farrell, S. Olliff, and E. A. Low, three-quarter backs ; G. L. Olliff and R. W. Baily, half-backs ; C. Dixon, G. A. Embleton, R. Klemin, L. Hizzens, J. S. H. King, W. J. Scott, E. C. H. Thompson, and R. H. B. Nicholls, forwards.

ESHER.—ESHER v. PARK HOUSE (3.0)

ESHER.—T. Dee, back ; R. J. Woollatt, A. G. Cattell, T. J. Carter, and A. O. Woodward, three-quarter backs ; R. Hayward and L. C. Durman, half-backs ; T. R. Green, M. Morant, O. Isaac, H. Bowden, R. Morgan, F. Weller, A. E. Nicol, and V. P. Brooks, forwards.

PARK HOUSE.—F. Walker, back ; J. Ulyett Carr, A. T. Graefe, C. Copley, and A. Towrie, three-quarter backs ; L. N. Boddis and L. S. Yeandl, half-backs ; A. Trivass, A. J. Taylor, G. T. Harrison, E. E. Weston, S. S. Hooker, J. C. F. Loe, A. P. Watson, and F. E. Parmenter, forwards.

OSTERLEY.—ARTISTS' RIFLES v. BLACKHEATH "A" (3.0)

ARTISTS' RIFLES.—J. H. Code, back ; H. K. Littlewood, R. Byrne, G. S. Raynes, and M. W. Patterson, three-quarter backs ; P. A. Bowker and W. Hastings, half-backs ; G. W. Coster, W. H. Horton, E. H. Rogers, L. P. Candler (captain), E. F. Stanton, L. K. Sweet, A. W. Reid, and A. B. Duddington, forwards.

N. EALING.—NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA v. BARCLAYS BANK

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—G. M. Cochran, back ; F. F. Scott, W. R. Gibson, R. Thomson, and Y. C. Bourne, three-quarter backs ; R. A. Simpson and C. Young, half-backs ; I. H. Archibald, J. G. Martle, T. O. Mitchell, R. A. Low, D. H. Carmichael, J. Carmichael, D. Traill, and E. Macconochie, forwards.

WESTCLIFF.—OLD WESTCLIFFIANS v. OLD BROCKLEHURSTIANS (2.45)

OLD WESTCLIFFIANS.—C. G. Ormiston-Smith, back ; R. F. Weatherly, K. H. Westnage, H. F. Crabtree, and J. Delmar, three-quarter backs ; C. Gray and S. Gray, half-backs ; L. C. S. Oliver, G. Marshall, E. Harkin, J. R. R. Aucott, R. Mead, C. W. Wastnage, H. A. Richard, and P. A. Wells, forwards.

PRESTON ROAD.—POLYTECHNIC v. GUY'S HOSPITAL (3.0)

POLYTECHNIC.—H. C. H. Wall, back ; G. Eatickmap, W. N. Bailey, K. A. Hume, and F. H. Douglas, three-quarter backs ; M. Frost and W. R. Johnson, half-backs ; W. G. Fuller, O. A. Kerensky, T. W. Moxon, L. C. Pettit, H. W. Dawtrey, A. J. L. Smith, J. J. Cooksey, and H. Porter, forwards.

BUSH HILL PARK.—CHARLTON PARK v. UPPER CLAPTON (2.45)

CHARLTON PARK.—T. A. T. Jones, back ; F. R. Bailey, R. Underhood, W. J. Hall, and E. C. Peacock, three-quarter backs ; E. A. Hillier and G. L. Polson, half-backs ; F. Watts-Roper, R. H. Plummer, C. R. Arnison, J. D. Campbell, H. M. Western, I. D. Green, J. H. Gillies, and C. E. Stewart, forwards.

SEVENOAKS.—WARLINGHAM v. SEVENOAKS

WARLINGHAM.—H. Griffiths, back ; I. Jaques, J. Straguzzy, H. Slade, and C. Lowen, three-quarter backs ; J. Turnbull and E. Turnbull, half-backs ; H. Underhill (captain), T. Bass, F. Mills, H. Blake, K. Simmonds, G. Cawthorne, C. Bowden, and G. Hemmant, forwards.

LOWER SYDENHAM.—CUACO v. OLD BLUES NOMADS

CUACO.—E. J. Pearks, back ; H. E. Wilcocks, D. G. V. Jeffery, P. A. Stevens, and T. Pattrick, three-quarter backs ; L. F. Dibbin and R. Pite, half-backs ; S. S. Couper, A. Proctor, F. G. Bourne, D. M. Bishop, F. G. Hill, H. Russell, R. D. Hall, and E. S. Carlton, forwards.

KENT JUNIOR CUP—FINAL ROUND

BLACKHEATH.—OLD COLFEIANS v. GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE (4.0)

OLD COLFEIANS.—F. J. Stone, back ; J. Bailey, G. J. Mortant, J. Larkin, and S. R. Batchelor, three-quarter backs ; W. Constance and J. Sastor, half-backs ; R. S. Wolfe, D. Thompson, J. E. Webb, J. W. Cole, R. Crisp, F. C. Dubois, L. Brenton, and W. H. Lacey, forwards.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE.—G. H. Gibson, back ; W. W. Turnbull, F. T. Brown, D. Lewis, and T. J. Neville, three-quarter backs ; A. V. Holder and G. Talbot, half-backs ; H. E. Sargisson, G. T. Teller, R. A. Pomeroy, C. E. C. Eastman, W. J. Wagstaffe, D. J. Argent, E. C. Oxley, and H. A. Bateson, forwards.

LONDON UNIVERSITY CUP FINAL

PERIVALE.—BIRKBECK COLLEGE v. WYE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

BIRKBECK COLLEGE.—T. B. Barnard, back ; R. C. Stevens, H. W. Cooke, R. J. B. Marshan, and E. G. Byss, three-quarter backs ; P. J. Davies and H. Dixon, half-backs ; N. R. Ellis, H. Ellis, H. R. Mathys, L. C. Lush, E. A. Spaul, R. H. Voke, and L. G. Cameron, forwards.

ABERAVON.—Aberavon v. Cross Keys (3.30).

ABERYSTWYTH.—Aberystwyth v. Neath (4.15).

BATH.—Bath v. Bristol (3.30).

BARNSTAPLE.—Barnstaple v. Devonport Services.

BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Nuneaton.

BLACKHEATH.—Blackheath v. Bailey.

BRIDGEND.—Bridgend v. Pontypool (3.30).

CANTERBURY.—Canterbury v. Wye College.

CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Blackheath (3.0).

COVENTRY.—Coventry v. Leicester (3.0).

CRAWLEY.—Crawley v. Beckenham.

DOWNING.—Darking v. Blackheath Extra A.

EALING.—Ealing v. London Rifle Brigade.

EDINBURGH.—Stewart's-mans v. Heriot's-mans (3.0).

GLASGOW.—Glasgow High School v. Watsonians (3.0).

GLOUCESTER.—Gloucester v. Northampton (3.15).

HARROW.—Polytechnic v. Guy's Hospital "A."

HARTLEPOOL.—West Hartlepool v. Northern.

HAWICK.—Hawick v. Glasgow Academicals.

HEADINGLEY.—Cross Headingley v. Mossley (3.0).

HERNE BAY.—Herne Bay v. Old Maidstonians.

ILFORD.—Ilford Wanderers v. Chelmsford.

LEICESTER.—Old Wyggestonians v. Lincoln.

MERTON.—Old Ruthenians v. London Scottish "A."

ORLEANS PARK.—Exiles v. Lensbury.

PERIVALE.—University College Hospital v. Old Ethnanians.

PERIVALE.—University College A v. Old Wimbledonians.

READING.—Old Redingensians v. Finchley.

READING.—Berkshire Wanderers v. Thames Valley.

REIGATE.—Old Reigatians v. East Grinstead.

RICHMOND.—Rosslyn Park A v. National Provincial Bank.

SHOOTER'S HILL.—Old Brightonians v. Westcombe Park.

SIDCUP.—Sidcup v. R.N.C.

SOUTHEND.—Southend v. Old Croydonians.

SWANSEA.—Swansea v. Llanelly (3.30).

TORQUAY.—Torquay Athletic v. Old Cranleighans.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Tunbridge Wells v. R.N.V.R.

TWICKENHAM.—Twickenham v. Wasps.

WARLINGHAM.—Old Midwhitgiftians v. Britannic House "A."

WELLINGBOROUGH.—Wellingborough v. West Herts.

WORTHING.—Worthing v. Guildford.

SCHOOL MATCHES

Ashe's School v. Blackheath "B."
Bancroft's School v. Roan School.
Cotton College v. North Stafford R.F.C.
Herne Bay College v. 1st Bn. The Manchester Regiment.

CURLING

At the Ice Club, Westminster, a rink skipped by W. A. Gerrish beat St. Albans (F. Juggins, skip) by 15—11. A club match between Reds and Greens was won by Reds, the skips and scores being :—

REDS.—T. Hutson, 17 ; T. Hyslop, 14. GREENS.—G. Carmichael, 10 ; Dr. F. J. McKetrick, 12. Total.—REDS, 31 ; GREENS, 29.

TO-DAY'S LACROSSE FIXTURES

TERRITORIAL MATCH

BRISTOL.—The West v. London Fd.

NORTHERN SENIOR FLAG.—FINAL

FALLOWFIELD, MANCHESTER.—Old Manxmians v. Stockport.

SOUTHERN JUNIOR FLAG.—SEMI-FINALS

ROEHAMPTON.—Henry Thornton School v. St. Dunstan's College II.

KENTON.—Hampstead II. v. Surbiton II.

CLUB MATCHES

NEW BECKENHAM.—Lee v. St. Dunstan's College.

HAMPTON WICK.—Surbiton v. Old Dunstonians.

HAMPTON COURT.—Willoughby v. Purley.

WALLINGTON.—Wallington v. Purley II.

BUCKHURST HILL.—Buckhurst Hill II. v. Lee II.

ENGLISH WOMEN'S FINAL TRIAL

FALLOWFIELD, MANCHESTER.—Red v. White.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

F.A. CUP SEMI-FINAL ROUND

The semi-final rounds in the competitions for the Football Association Challenge Cup and for the Scottish Cup will be played this afternoon.

In both there is a chance that the winner may be the same team which will win the League Championship, for both Sheffield Wednesday and the Rangers of Glasgow are still in the Cup ties and are fairly comfortably placed at the head of the League tables. That feat has been accomplished only twice in the history of English football, once in 1889, when Preston North End won the League championship and the Cup, and again in 1897, when Aston Villa had the same success. In Scotland the Rangers won both Cup and League two years ago, and their rivals, in Glasgow, the Celtic, have won both in the same season three times—in 1907, 1908, and 1914. The Rangers have enjoyed an almost uninterrupted run of successes in the League since the War, but their victory in the Cup ties two years ago has been their only success in that competition since 1903. They have always been remarkably ineffective in the Scottish Cup competition.

Three Yorkshire teams and one London team will be playing in the F.A. Cup semi-finals. The two Yorkshire opponents, SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY and HUDDERSFIELD TOWN, will meet at Old Trafford, Manchester. Sheffield Wednesday are in many ways the team of the year. They won the League Championship a year ago, and they bid fair to win it again. They are a side that is well knit together, with very few players standing out above their fellows to whom the word brilliant might be applied. They are fortunate in having an inspiring captain, Seed, who has the priceless gift of communicating his fervour and purpose of winning to the men beside him. Otherwise the side is above all things a team, each man fitting well into his place, knowing just what is required of him, conscious of his own limitations and able to rely on his fellows through his thorough experience of their style of play. Huddersfield Town are a more uncertain side. They can play very well when they are in the mood, but they can also fall far short of their own standards. They have to encourage them the confidence born of a fine victory in the last round over Aston Villa at Birmingham. In Jackson, who is supposed to be an outside-right forward, but roams at will all over the field, they have the most brilliant player of the day, and he alone may win the match for them. Huddersfield have scored nine goals in their Cup matches this season, and seven of them have been scored by Jackson. He will require a lot of close marking, and Marsden may just be the man to do that. Beside Jackson will be a veteran of the game, R. Kelly, one of the most skilful dribblers there has ever been. Kelly has recently returned to something of his old form, and that may mean much to Huddersfield.

THE ARSENAL will play HULL CITY at Leeds. Hull City have made a remarkable progress through the competition so far. They have beaten such fine teams as Plymouth Argyle, Blackpool, Manchester City, and Newcastle United, and they have only once had the advantage, such as it is, of being drawn to play at first on their own ground. They are a strong team who play with great dash and vigour. They will not readily give in. Opposed to them is a team of great skill and ability. The Arsenal have had only two goals scored against them in the Cup ties, and that is sufficient proof of the soundness of their defence, and it will not easily be overcome. The question is whether their forwards will be able to exercise their skill to the utmost and get the goals required to win. Jack and James, the inside forwards of The Arsenal, are about the best schemers who are playing now. They do not come up close to goal much, but lie far back and seem often to be aiding the defence. Then they get the ball and it travels quickly far out to the players on the wings or down the centre to Lambert, a vigorous attacker and one who never ceases to try. The Arsenal, like Hull City, have won most of their Cup ties away from home. Fit and well they should win if they do not rest to elaborate and clever play and rest content with an early lead which may not be sufficient to carry them to a victorious finish.

The better match in the Scottish Cup semi-finals will be that between Rangers and Heart of Midlothian, to be played at Hampden Park. The Heart of Midlothian recently beat Rangers rather easily, but on that day Rangers had six men away taking part in an international match. Rangers include the great left-wing player, Morton, and good half-backs and backs, while Heart of Midlothian have a fine centre-forward, Battles, the son of a former international player, and Harkness, an international goalkeeper. The other match, between Partick Thistle and Hamilton Academicals, will be played at Parkhead, Glasgow. Neither side has shown the ability of the Rangers or Heart of Midlothian this year, and, apart from the uncertainty of cup-ties, neither can confidently expect to beat the winner of the other match.

Other teams will be engaged in League matches to-day, but the interest in them will be little in view of the Cup ties, though one match, to be played in London, deserves some special mention. At the Crystal Palace the Corinthians are to play the famous Scottish amateur team, Queen's Park. There used to be a regular fixture between the two clubs on New Year's Day at Hampden Park, in Glasgow, and a return match later in the season in London. Queen's Park play regularly in the Scottish League ; they are a good team this year, and since the New Year they have won most of their matches. The side contains three fine players who have played for Scotland in international games—W. Wiseman, left back, H. Gillespie, centre half-back, who has just taken over the duties of secretary of the club, and W. S. King, left half-back. They also have another, J. B. McAlpine, who would have played often for Scotland if he had been eligible. There will be a marked difference in the style of play of the two sides. The Scottish team excel in ball control, in quick bursts of dribbling, and they have had to model their play largely on that of the Scottish League in which they take part. The match will be between the leading amateur teams of England and Scotland. Last Saturday the Scottish amateur team, which contained nine Queen's Park players, beat England, which had only two Corinthians, at Hampden Park.

CUP-TIE TEAMS

THE ARSENAL.—Lewis, goal ; Parker and Hapgood, backs ; Baker, Jack, and Crayston, half-backs ; Hulme (or Williams), Jack, Lambert, James, and Bastin, forwards.

HULL CITY.—Gibson, goal ; Goldsmith and Ball, backs ; Walsh, Childs, and Gowdy, half-backs ; Taylor, Alexander, Lythgoe, Thomson, and Duncan, forwards.

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY.—Brown, goal ; Walker and Blenkinsopp, backs ; Strange, Leach, and Marsden, half-backs ; Hooper, Seed, Allen, Burgess, and Rimmer, forwards.

HUDDERSFIELD TOWN.—Turner, goal ; Goodall and Spence, backs ; Fogg, Wilson, and Campbell, half-backs ; Jackson, Kelly, Lewis, Raw, and Smith, forwards.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

F.A. CUP—SEMI-FINAL ROUND

MANCHESTER (OLD TRAFFORD).—Sheffield Wednesday v. Huddersfield Town.
LEEDS.—Hull City v. The Arsenal (3.0).

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Bolton Wanderers (3.0).
BLACKBURN.—Blackburn Rovers v. Portsmouth.
GRIMSBY.—Grimsby Town v. Burnley (3.15).
LEICESTER.—Leicester City v. Sunderland (3.0).
LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool v. Aston Villa (3.15).
NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle United v. Manchester City (3.15).
SHEFFIELD.

Parliament

SHOP ASSISTANTS' HOURS

A LIMITING BILL

GOVERNMENT PROMISE OF INQUIRY

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, MARCH 21

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

The Tees Valley Water Bill (Certified) and the Leeds Corporation Bill were read the third time.

WORKING WEEK IN SHOPS

Mr. F. HALL (Normanton, Lab.) moved the second reading of the Shops (Hours of Employment) Bill, which seeks to provide a statutory working week of 48 hours (exclusive of meal times) for shop assistants. The Bill, he said, would affect about one million and a half people, for whom there were, at present, no legal enforceable weekly hours of work. They were seeking by the Bill to prevent employers exploiting shop assistants, as some were doing at present, by compelling them to work after the closing of the shops. He hoped that if the Bill was read a second time, the Government would provide facilities for the remaining stages, so that the Bill might be placed on the Statute-book at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. R. A. TAYLOR (Lincoln, Lab.), who seconded the motion, declared that while the great majority of employers in the distributive trades demanded from their assistants only a working week which approximated to that sought to be established by the Bill, there was a substantial minority who worked their employees 60, 70, and even 80 hours a week. So far as he could see, after a good deal of experience of this question, it was quite impossible to remedy that unsatisfactory state of affairs by the ordinary methods of trade union organization; Parliamentary action was necessary to prevent these long hours being imposed. The Bill made provision for overtime being worked in order to meet the varying conditions of different branches of the distributive trades, but it was the clear intention of the measure that the normal working week should not exceed 48 hours.

Provision was made for a limited amount of overtime in order to allow some elasticity for seasonal overtime and unforeseen circumstances. Employers would be able to employ adult assistants on overtime to the extent of 20 hours in any month and a maximum of 60 hours in the year. Payment for overtime was to be at rates higher than the normal rate, except for the first quarter of an hour. It was desired to discourage the growing practice of systematic overwork and understaffing in the distributive trades. In the case of Sunday work, the rates required to be paid would be double the ordinary rates, and should act as a deterrent on the increasing employment of Sunday labour. The penalties imposed by the Bill were those laid down by the 1912 Act. The definition of "shop assistants" was extended to include persons employed in connexion with a shop in the delivery and collection of goods, as well as in a clerical capacity. The word "shop" was so defined as to bring within the provisions of the Shops Acts the employees in the wholesale distributive trades. The promoters of the Bill were more concerned about its general principle than its precise terms. The co-operative societies and a large proportion of decent-minded employers had already adopted a 48-hours week or less. In the north it was more general to have a 44-hours week.

MOTION FOR REJECTION

SIR G. RENTOUL (Lowestoft, U.) moved:—

That this House declines to give a second reading to a Bill that would adversely affect the livelihood of a large number of shopkeepers and shop assistants, would inevitably add to the cost of living, would give rise to widespread evasion, and would cause great practical difficulties of administration.

He said he would be glad to see a universal 48-hours week, but the practical difficulties of dealing with the question were very great. The difficulties of arriving at a national or international agreement on the 48-hours question were in some respects almost insuperable. It would be unwise to deal with the question in a piecemeal manner, and in advance of any general decision for the benefit of one section of the community, and on the whole the section that least required it. The drastic step of interference of this kind would only be justified if the necessity was urgent, the demand overwhelming, and the advantages obvious; and nothing of that kind existed to-day.

The shops which would be specially hit by the Bill were the smaller shops which had the greatest struggle to exist. The shift system in many shops was absolutely impossible. It would increase the overhead charges of the larger shops, and must lead to increased prices. The present compulsory closing hours had been agreed upon comparatively recently, and on the whole they had worked very well. The earlier closing hours which must result from the passing of this Bill would cause inconvenience to the public, especially in the industrial and rural areas. In many cases this would be detrimental to the interests of the shop assistants themselves, as it would tend to lower wages and increase unemployment. If the law was to be enforced a large number of inspectors would be necessary. The penalties were not sufficient to act as a deterrent in many cases.

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) seconded the amendment. He said that this was purely a theoretical measure, and contained many pitfalls, which would show themselves if the Government attempted to pass it into law. No evidence had been given that morning either to show that there was any reasonable demand for an alteration of the existing system, or that the public would not be seriously inconvenienced if such alteration took place.

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) supported the Bill. He said it could not be argued that a shop assistant's work was such an easy thing that no special facilities were required. He regretted the failure of the Government to carry out their promise to pass an Act to put into force the Washington Eight Hours Convention, and he hoped that that was an accusation that it would not be possible to level against them very much longer. There could be no support for the argument that because a person chose one occupation he was to work longer hours than those engaged in another occupation.

Miss WILKINSON (Middlesbrough, E., Lab.) said the Bill was concerned with the people who were employed, and not with the man who owned his own shop and worked in it himself. Of course, if he employed an errand-boy he would not have to work the boy more than 48 hours. Beyond that time he must take the parcels out himself, and then he would find out what it was that he was asking other people to do. She submitted that there was a difficulty in regard to the convenience of customers, but with a 48-hours week it might be possible to make arrangements to deal with that.

"HATRED OF PERSONAL LIBERTY"

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) said the Bill disclosed the mentality of hon. members opposite, who seemed to hate personal liberty and wanted to make all action conform to rigid rules laid down by themselves, whether the citizens liked it or not. The Bill was a shadow cast behind by D.O.R.A. (Opposition "Hear, hear.") It tried to put trade into a strait-waistcoat. Such a Bill was impossible of operation. He thought he was right in saying that there were 1,500,000 shops in Great Britain, owned by half a million of shopkeepers. The inspection of such a number of shops to prevent evasion of the Bill would require 10,000 inspectors. Any shopkeeper charged under the Bill would answer that he was only trying to make a living by honest work, and it was doubtful whether any magistrate would convict and impose the penalties. If the Bill were passed and put into operation it would increase unemployment by limiting the sale of commodities, and the taxation imposed to meet the heavy cost of inspection would raise still more the prices of goods and food.

Mr. R. BUXTON (West Riding, Elland, Lab.) and Mr. HOFFMAN (Sheffield, Central, Lab.) supported the Bill.

SIR J. WITHERS (Cambridge University, U.) opposed the Bill. He said that if hours were limited in the way proposed, the big shops would have to work in shifts and little shops would have to pay for extra assistance, and the cost of goods would be raised.

Mr. P. OLIVER (Manchester, Blackley, L.) welcomed the inclusion of warehouses and wholesale premises in the Bill.

DR. ETHEL BENTHAM (Islington, E., Lab.), speaking from her experience as a panel practitioner, said that the health of the shop assistant, whether man or woman, compared very badly with that of any other trade of which she knew anything. There was no comparison between the early ageing and the many disabilities of those engaged in shop work and those engaged, for instance, as painters, drivers, and in such-like work. The reasons for these bad conditions of health were to be found in the excessively long hours, the bad ventilation, and, in many cases, the bad lighting of the shops.

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.), who mentioned that he had had practical experience as a shop boy, a shop assistant, and a shop proprietor, and also of factory life, insisted that they must synchronize the hours of labour with the hours of the opening and closing of shops. If this had been a Bill to prevent working after closing hours, except for the short period which was necessary to clear up, he would have been wholeheartedly supporting it, but it was not. The Bill would, he believed, put back the clock of the movement for the earlier closing of shops for many years, and it would hit the small trader hardest of all.

Mr. SMITH-CARINGTON (Rutland and Stamford, U.) said the Bill would increase the harassing difficulties against which small shopkeepers had to contend in pursuit of a livelihood. Small shopkeepers were constantly confronted with the menace of the appearance in their midst of the multiple shop to undersell and crush them. The privileged position of the co-operative stores provided another kind of unfair opposition to small shopkeepers, and as ratepayers they had to complain of the local authorities who gave licences to street hawkers to undercut them in the sale of the smaller things of their trade. The promoters of the Bill seemed as if they would like to see the small shopkeepers extinguished, with a view probably to their places being taken by municipal shops.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Mr. SHORT, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Home Office (Wednesbury), said that in recent years there had been some improvement in the hours of shop assistants due to the activity of trade unions, and also, he had no doubt, to the sympathy of sensible employers; but further legislation was required to protect shop assistants from being compelled to work excessive hours. Such legislation would be welcomed by those employers who had voluntarily entered into agreements fixing a 48-hours week and saw unscrupulous competitors keeping their shops open for far longer hours. He was advised that the Bill would affect from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 workers whose conditions of work had been improved, but not sufficiently, by existing legislation.

Commenting on the provisions of the Bill, Mr. Short said the effect of its definitions would be to apply it not only to workpeople in retail establishments but to various other classes of employees, such as those engaged in the collection, warehousing, and delivery of goods, and to clerical workers. While the proposer of the Bill said it was desirable to have some elasticity in overtime, the clauses did not contain the desirable elasticity. (Opposition members.—"Hear, hear.") The local authorities were to be made responsible for enforcement, which would be a very heavy responsibility, requiring the employment of further labour. Enforcement could not be effected in the same way in these matters as it was in regard to the closing or opening of shops. If, however, the safety, welfare, and health of 2,000,000 workers were to be a paramount consideration, he had no doubt that Parliament in its wisdom, and at the proper time, would quite willingly find the money should the case for the Bill be found satisfactory. There had been no comprehensive inquiry into the effect of the Bill upon the interests concerned, and the information at the disposal of the Home Office was in this respect entirely inadequate. He was therefore instructed to make this offer on behalf of the Government—that if the promoters were willing, and the House assented, the Home Secretary would set up a court of inquiry into the whole subject. (Hear, hear.) He was also specifically instructed to say that that proposal was not a device to secure delay or intended to "dish" legislation on the question. He was not empowered to commit himself as to the exact form the inquiry would take, but the House might rest assured that, before coming to a decision on that point, the Home Secretary would consult all those most vitally interested in the subject. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL said that they on that side of the House considered the proposal of the Government a very reasonable one and were prepared to accept it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. DAVIES (Westhoughton, Lab.), speaking on behalf of the promoters, confessed that they were a little disappointed with the attitude of the Government. As, apparently, they had no alternative, they reluctantly accepted the suggestion which had been made by the Under-Secretary. They would be very interested to learn what form the inquiry was to take; whatever it was, they hoped it would be set on foot as soon as possible. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyllshire, U.) said it was no good pretending that all the shopping could not be done in eight hours. He would like to have seen in the Bill some provision by which the assistants might get off for a good interval in the middle of the day, so that the hours might allow the shops to be kept open until 8 at night.

SIR G. RENTOUL withdrew his amendment on the assurance of Mr. Short that an inquiry would take place, and the Bill was read a second time.

SEDITIOUS TEACHING BILL

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) moved the second reading of the Seditious and Blasphemous Teaching to Children Bill.

Mr. J. HUDSON (Huddersfield, Lab.) was speaking at 4 o'clock, when, under the rules of the House, the debate automatically came to an end.

The House stood adjourned at one minute past 4 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY.—House met and adjourned immediately as a mark of respect to the memory of Lord Balfour.

THURSDAY.—Liverpool Corporation (No. 1), London and North Eastern Railway (No. 1), Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 1), Milford Haven Urban District Council (Water), Chester Water, and Great Western Railway Bills read first time.

South Staffordshire Mond Gas Bill read second time.

Performing Animals (Regulation) Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Pensions of Church Estates Commissioners) and (Sodor and Man) Measures, 1930, agreed to.

Debate on the Army.

Tributes to Lord Balfour.

Royal Assent given to Poor Law Act, Archdeaconry of Surrey Measure, 1930, Marriage Measure, 1930, and Parsonages Measure, 1930.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Portsmouth Corporation and United Kingdom Temperance and Provident Institution Bills read second time.

Navy Estimates in Committee: Votes for Officers and Men, Pay, Works, Buildings, and Repairs, and Victualling and Clothing agreed to.

Liverpool Corporation (No. 1), London and North Eastern Railway (No. 1), and Chester Water Bills read third time.

Motor Vehicles (Unauthorized User) Bill withdrawn.

TUESDAY.—Exportation of Horses Bill read second time.

Air Estimates in Committee: Votes for Officers and Men, Pay, Works, Buildings, and Lands, Technical and Warlike Stores, and Civil Aviation agreed to.

Leeds Corporation Bill agreed to on Report.

Great Western Railway Bill read third time.

WEDNESDAY.—East Surrey Water Bill agreed to on Report.

Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 1) Bill read third time.

House adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Lord Balfour.

THURSDAY.—Tributes to Lord Balfour.

Invergordon Water Supply Bill read first time.

Coal Mines Bill: Committee stage concluded.

FRIDAY.—Shops (Hours of Employment) Bill read second time.

Tees Valley Water and Leeds Corporation Bills read third time.

LONDON MENDICITY SOCIETY

The 112th annual report of the London Mendicity Society (45, Gower-street, W.C.1), to be presented at a meeting at Apsley House under the presidency of the Duke of Wellington next Tuesday, reveals that there has been an increase in the number of begging letters in London. Some 1,288 cases of begging letters were inquired into and reported upon last year, and the committee urge the desirability of inquiry before giving to unknown applicants. In the suppression of street begging the society's constable attended 35 cases before the London magistrates, who passed sentences aggregating 23 years.

TELEGRAPH SERVICES OF POST OFFICE

WORKERS' CONFERENCE AND REORGANIZATION

A conference of the Union of Post Office Workers was held in London yesterday to advise the Executive Council as to its policy in dealing with the recommendations made to the Postmaster-General by the Commission of Inquiry which visited the United States to investigate the organization and methods of working of the American telegraphic system. When forwarding the recommendations to the union over a year ago, the Postmaster-General said that many of them affected the interests of the staff, and he was anxious to secure the good will and cooperation of the union in carrying them out.

A summary of the recommendations appeared in *The Times* of March 16 last year. They relate to apparatus, the recruitment and training of staff, and control. There are besides various proposals having for their object the popularizing of the telegraph service. It was suggested that the usefulness of the telegraph system for speedy communication, both at home and abroad, should be set out in attractive leaflets, which should be available in post offices, hotels, and railway stations, and be forwarded to telephone subscribers. "They should aim in particular at dispelling the popular idea that a telegram always brings bad news." In the larger post offices there should be tables and chairs and a display sign, "Write your telegrams here." The positions of telegraph offices should be indicated by illuminated street signs. There should be special delivery forms and envelopes for telegrams conveying greetings, and "appropriate formulæ" for birthday, Christmas, or Easter greetings "should be suggested, though not insisted on." There were also recommendations for accelerating delivery.

The conference debated whether the recommendations, if put into operation, would provide reasonably comfortable conditions for the staff, and offer a rapid and reliable service to the public.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The following official statement was made:—

"Following an inquiry into the methods of the inland telegraphs, the Post Office sent a Commission to study the organization and methods of the American telegraph system. That Commission has made certain recommendations to the Postmaster-General, upon which the Union of Post Office Workers has been asked to consult with the Post Office.

"The recommendations aim at a complete reorganization of the Post Office telegraphs, and would replace plant and machinery which has become out-of-date by up-to-date, more efficient and cheaper telegraph machines. In addition to the change in the type of instruments to be introduced a process of rationalization of Inland telegraphs is also foreshadowed. This will necessitate some regrading and a different classification of the duties which have been performed by telegraphists. The Post Office hopes ultimately to attract telegraph traffic and to save considerable sums in overhead charges and to reduce the deficit.

"The Union of Post Office Workers has decided with certain qualifications to cooperate with the Post Office. The most important qualification concerns the interests of the existing staffs and particularly the senior members. Among the proposals which the Post Office has made are staffing arrangements designed to achieve a higher output by an individual, quicker methods in the delivery of telegrams, canvassing, advertising, and increased facilities to the public.

"The union, while deciding to negotiate, is greatly opposed to what is known as the monitorial scheme of supervision of telegraphists, which was described by some delegates as a spy system and a process of speeding-up by constant policing.

"The Post Office is not hesitating to spend considerable sums to bring the service up to date and to achieve greater co-ordination between the telephone system and the telegraphs."

UNIONIST POLICY

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN ON EMPIRE TRADE

Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., speaking in Birmingham last night, said that the political situation had passed through some very interesting phases while he had been in East Africa.

The Unionist Party had taken a great step forward. That great ideal of Empire free trade so far as it could be obtained, that great conception of an Empire united not only by the slender ties of sentiment but by the strong Imperial bonds of interest which arose from mutual trade relations, had taken its proper place in the forefront of the Unionist programme, together with the far wider and more scientific expansion of that safeguarding policy which had already achieved such signal success where it had been applied. At the next election they would go forward a united party pledged to call the Dominions across the seas into their councils, free to negotiate with them, and to explore the possibilities of any arrangement they might promote for mutual benefit. If it was found possible by means of a bargain, as might well turn out to be the case, under which we could impose taxation on certain foreign foodstuffs and at the same time increase the supplies of foodstuffs coming from our own people within the Empire and find new markets for our own manufacturing industries—if they could do that and make a bargain which they could recommend, they had undertaken to put the issue to the people themselves by a referendum, and the people could make a decision whether the offer was worthy of their acceptance or not. In that great Imperial policy, in which he believed sincerely, there lay ultimately the solution of those great problems which had so long harassed the people of this country.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD

FAREWELL DINNER

A farewell dinner of past and present members of the Metropolitan Asylums Board was held at the Hotel Victoria on Thursday night. LORD DONERAILE, chairman of the Board, presided.

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, proposing the toast of "Past and Present Members and Officers," said that the Board had been one of the big factors in the life of the people of London. Among other things, they controlled the most important and largest ambulance service in the world. In a way the Board was as important a body as the L.C.C. itself. The L.C.C. ought to regard it as a great privilege to have taken over what had been so admirably performed for so long by the Board. He would like to see some permanent mark left by that body. Could not the L.C.C. in some way recognize permanently the work which it had done? Could it not in its rather barren coat of arms recognize in some way that it had in the present year of grace taken over and assimilated to itself a body which existed before the L.C.C.? The Board had been an essential part of the life of the people of London, and he was confident that the greatest public authority in the world—the L.C.C.—would carry on its great traditions and ideals.

The CHAIRMAN responded.

SIR FRANCIS MORRIS, a past chairman of the Board, on behalf of past and present members and the chief officers, made presentations to Sir Allan Powell, Clerk to the Board, who, under the L.C.C., has become Chief Officer of Public Assistance. The gifts were an Ambassador's silver inkstand bearing the arms of the Board, a writing desk, and a book containing the names of all the donors, together with a diamond wrist watch for Lady Powell.

SIR ALLAN POWELL, responding, said that the Board had been pioneers in the provision of public hospitals for all classes of the community, and had served the needs of London quietly and unobtrusively for two generations. The whole of the staff of 10,000 recognized that the Board had been an exemplary employer. While there was much natural regret at the passing of the Board, the right note was one of legitimate pride in the way it had maintained the traditions of its past, in the spirit which had permeated its work, in the benefits which had accrued to the people of London, and in the fine organisation it was handing on to its successors.

Mr. GEORGE BRITTAIN, vice-chairman, proposed the toast of "The London County Council," which was acknowledged by Sir WILLIAM RAY. That of "The Guests" was submitted by CANON SPRANKLING, a past chairman, and responded to by Dr. JAMES FENTON, hon. secretary, London Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND DEBT

MEMORANDUM ON £50,000,000 LIMIT BILL

A memorandum on the financial resolution to be proposed relative to unemployment insurance, presented by the Minister of Labour to Parliament, was issued yesterday as a White Paper (Cmd. 3522, price 1d. net). The text is as follows:—

It is proposed by this resolution to authorize the introduction of a Bill to increase to £50,000,000 during the deficiency period the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Fund established under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-30. The deficiency period is defined in Section 16 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1921, as the period between the passing of that Act and the date when the Treasury certify that the Unemployment Fund is solvent. Such certificate may not be given while any advances to the Fund are outstanding.

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1928, authorizes the Treasury to advance money to the Unemployment Fund out of the Consolidated Fund up to a limit of £40,000,000 until December 31, 1930. Thereafter the limit is to be £30,000,000 during the deficiency period, and no further advances may be made unless and until the amount outstanding is below £30,000,000. The amount so advanced at March 15, 1930, was £37,450,000, at an average rate of interest of slightly less than 5 per cent. per annum.

Until experience is gained of the effect of the changes made by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, in rates and conditions for the receipts of benefit, it is not possible to estimate with any degree of certainty the weekly outgoings from the Unemployment Fund on account of payments of unemployment benefit and administrative expenses, but with a live register of 1,563,800 (which was the number on March 10), the outgoings are likely to exceed the revenue by more than £275,000 a week, in addition to which interest payments approximating to £1,000,000 are to be made at the end of each of the months of March and September. It is likely that the limit of £40,000,000 will be reached at an early date, and an immediate increase in the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Fund is therefore required.

MR. BALDWIN'S POLICY

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE ON "SYNDICATED PRESS"

Mr. T. J. O'CONNOR, Conservative candidate for Central Nottingham, addressing the City Conservative Association at Nottingham last night, referred to the speech he made on Tuesday before the Royal Empire Society, in which he pointed out the necessity for an economic general staff sitting in London continuously which should be permanently engaged in devising methods for the freer flow of trade and capital within the Empire. In one or two sentences only of a long speech he uttered a word of caution concerning the particular policy advocated with such earnestness by Lord Beaverbrook, which involved a tax on the great staple articles of food—wheat and meat. Lord Beaverbrook's policy was not, and never had been, the policy of the Conservative Party. Those words, torn from their context, had been used to suggest that he had repudiated the policy of his leader, Mr. Baldwin. Never had he heard more specious or more deliberate nonsense. He stood four-square and unquestioningly behind the policy outlined by Mr. Baldwin at the Coliseum and the Hotel Cecil.

He would not advocate food taxes at a General Election. If the proposed Imperial Conference should result in a treaty involving food taxes which became the subject of a referendum, he would do the duty which was imposed upon him by the words of his leader. He would examine the treaty as a whole and upon its merits, and if in his judgment it offered sufficient advantages to the people of this country he would support it and advocate it, while if it did not do so, he would not.

It was perfectly plain that Mr. Baldwin's policy, while it gave Lord Beaverbrook the opportunity which he so ardently desired of escaping from the suffocating embrace of Lord Rothermere, did not appear to Lord Beaverbrook on subsequent reflection to be quite so satisfactory as he thought it was at first. Lord Beaverbrook had at least the courage of his convictions: he believed in food taxes and wished to make them a political issue at a General Election, and he never tired of saying so. He respected Lord Beaverbrook's sincerity, but deplored his political judgment. It was his honest belief, and it was the honest belief of almost every member of their Parliamentary Party with whom he had discussed the subject, that they could hardly hold a single industrial seat at a General Election on a policy of food taxes at the present moment.

For that reason, and for the still more important reason that in his opinion a tax on wheat and meat would inevitably raise the price of bread and meat, when they had 1,590,000 people subsisting on the narrow margin of unemployment relief, he would never dream of advocating a tax on food as an issue at a General Election, though he should do so on a referendum if the advantages offered were so considerable as to justify this country in asking the people to make the sacrifice involved. Even to pacify Lord Beaverbrook he was not prepared to depart from the policy of his leader.

Mr. O'Connor added:—"This is but another effort to punish me personally for the fact that I once dared to attack the syndicated Press controlled by Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook in the House of Commons. We have been used to many forms of relentless tyranny and persecution in this country in the past, but they have all fallen victims to the inherent sense of fair play which animates every Englishman. There is no tyranny to-day more efficient or more ruthless than that exercised by the syndicated Press, and I ask you confidently for your support in resisting the malicious and constant persecution with which they are resolved to pursue me."

L.C.C. VACANCY IN CITY

ALDERMAN NEAL ADOPTED AS CANDIDATE

The City of London Conservative and Unionist Association meeting yesterday at the offices, 36, Bucklersbury, passed a resolution of profound regret and sorrow at the death of Lord Balfour. The motion was carried standing and in silence, and it was decided to send a copy to Mr. Gerald Balfour.

SIR HARRY GOSCHEN, who presided, said that the meeting had been called because the death of Mr. Alderman Josiah Gunton had created a vacancy in the representation of the City on the London County Council. The association had consulted the Aldermen, who had nominated Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Phene Neal to fill the vacancy.

Mr. NEAL said that he had been a member of the Corporation for over 37 years and was now an alderman and the senior sheriff. His brethren of the Court of Aldermen desired him to go to County Hall. Notwithstanding the fact that he had a great deal of work to do he thought it his duty to comply with the request.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by ALDERMAN SIR GEORGE TRUSCOTT and supported by LORD WAKEFIELD, the meeting adopted Mr. Neal as candidate.

Mr. BERTRAND JOHNSON (a member of the Corporation) said that Mr. Neal had described himself as a busy man. He was at the moment sheriff and would probably occupy the high office of Lord Mayor next year. That must mean that, for at least 18 months, it would be difficult for him to give even nominal attendance and for part of the time it would be absolutely impossible. He thought they might have found a man not of greater ability or willingness but one who had less work to do.

Mr. NEAL, acknowledging a unanimous resolution of adoption, said that during his 37 years at Guildhall no one had ever been able to say he had neglected his duties. If he found that, from any cause, he could not do justice to the position he would come and say so, and resign. He believed he could do useful work at County Hall.

The returning officer for the County of London has fixed Wednesday, April 2, as the day of election to fill the vacancy in the London County Council caused by the death of Mr. Josiah Gunton, a representative of the City of London Electoral Division. Nominations are to be received next Tuesday before 5 p.m. at Guildhall.

The spring number of "Rural Industries" announces that the Rural Industries Bureau have removed their offices to No. 6, Bayley-street, W.C.1. Articles appear in this issue on a variety of rural arts and crafts.

LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, MARCH 21

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 17

R.N.

Lieut. (Retd.) E. E. Daly to be Lieut.-Comdr. (Retd.) (March 14); Wt. Wir. F. W. Baker to be Cd. Wir. (March 16).

R.M.

Prob. Lieut. A. G. C. Langford is confirmed in the rank of Lieut. (Sept. 1, 1929).

R.N.R.

Skipper W. Adams to be Chief Skipper with senty. of Nov. 19, 1929.

MARCH 19

R.N.

Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts. with senty. stated:—C. E. Keys (April 1, 1929); W. G. Crawford (Dec. 1, 1929); R. T. Shaw (Dec. 1, 1929).

Sub-Lieut. C. K. Ashwanden promoted to Lieut. (March 16).

R.N.V.R.

Sub-Lieut. A. N. Benson to be Lieut. (March 7).

MARCH 21

Lieut. A. W. Wright placed on Retd. List (March 21).

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 21

REGULAR ARMY

Maj.-Gen. J. S. Gallie, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.S., late R.A.M.C., having attained the age for compulsory retirement, is placed on ret. pay (March 20).

Col. J. A. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B., K.H.P., late R.A.M.C., to be Maj.-Gen. (March 20), vice Maj.-Gen. J. S. Gallie, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.S., to ret. pay.

Col. M. Saunders, D.S.O., Ind. Army, is granted the temp. rank of Brigadier whilst Dir. of Ml. Operations, Army Hdqrs., India (Oct. 26, 1929).

Lt.-Col. E. W. Powell, from R.A.M.C., to be Col. (March 20), vice Col. J. A. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B., K.H.P., promoted.

Col. O. M. Harris, D.S.O., on ceasing to be empld. is placed on h.p. (March 19).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. relinquish their appts.:—Col. A. H. Moberly, D.S.O., Asst. Dir. of Arty., War Office (March 7); Capt. E. A. Smith, M.C., R. Tank Corps, Staff Capt., R. Tank Corps Centre (March 14).

The follg. appts. are made:—Col. C. A. Lyon, D.S.O., from h.p., to be Comdr., R.A., Gibraltar (temp.) (March 15); Capt. R. F. Minchin, R. Tank Corps, from Adjt., R. Tank Corps Cent. Schs., to be Staff Capt., R. Tank Corps Centre (March 14).

CAVALRY

5TH H.—Lt. E. C. Blyth is restd. to the estabt. (March 20).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Capt. J. W. English relinquishes the appt. of Adjt. (Dec. 24, 1929); Lt. F. W. Flood is secd. for serv. with the T.A. (Feb. 24).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Capt. W. J. H. Bull is secd. for serv. on the Staff in India (Feb. 11).

INFANTRY

R. SCOTS.—The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (Jan. 25):—A. M. Godley and remains secd.; A. Gordon, M.C., D.C.M., M.M.

SUFFOLK R.—Ser. Lt. A. C. C. Peebles resigns his comms. (March 22).

STAFFORDSH. R.—Capt. P. S. Laughton is restd. to the estabt. (Feb. 16).

A. AND S.H.—Maj. W. V. Lumsden, D.S.O., M.C., retires on ret. pay (March 20), and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col.; Capt. H. R. H. Greenfield to be Maj. (March 20).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

The follg. Lts. are apptd. (on prob.):—C. E. L. S. Dawson, 3rd Bn. (March 1); D. M. Finny, Beds. and Herts. R. (March 2).

1st (S. Staff Scrt.-Maj. J. T. Bews, M.B.E., to be Lt. (Qr.-Mr.) (March 7).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Lt.-Col. E. M. Pennefather retires on ret. pay (March 19); Temp. Lt.-Col. C. F. White, O.B.E., M.B., to be Lt.-Col. (March 19), vice Lt.-Col. E. M. Pennefather, to ret.; Maj. (Temp. Lt.-Col.) H. Simpson, D.S.O., M.B., to be Lt.-Col. (March 20), vice Lt.-Col. E. W. Powell, promoted; Maj. H. E. Priestley, C.M.G., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (March 19); Maj. C. S. Dunne, D.S.O., F.R.C.S.I., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (March 20); Maj. R. B. Price, D.S.O., M.B., from the secd. list, is restd. to his comms. (March 22).

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Lt. (O.E.O. 3rd Cl.) F. Wheeler to be Capt. (O.E.O. 2nd Cl.) (March 14); Condr. E. J. Caselton to be Lt. (O.E.O. 3rd Cl.) (March 20).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

The follg. Staff Nurses to be Sisters:—Miss M. L. E. Handford (Nov. 15, 1928), with seniority next below Miss K. E. Edwards; Miss A. C. Mills (Dec. 1, 1928), with seniority next above Miss M. Quigley; Miss O. M. Mason (Dec. 1, 1928), with seniority next below Miss M. Quigley; Miss K. A. Flatt (Jan. 6).

The follg. to be Staff Nurses:—Miss M. E. Quigley (Aug. 30, 1929); Miss M. Arkell (Aug. 26, 1929); Miss I. B. Hazlett (Sept. 2, 1929).

MEMORANDUM

Lt. H. W. R. Hawthurst, h.p. list, late A.E.C., on completion of a period of five years on the h.p. list, retires on ret. pay on account of ill-health caused by wounds (March 16), and is granted the rank of Capt.

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

REGIMENTAL LIST

CAVALRY

The follg. having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off.:—12TH L.—Capt. W. Fane, M.C. (March 16).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Lt.-Col. F. W. M. Newell, D.S.O., O.B.E. (March 4); Lt.-Col. A. A. Crookshank (March 21); Capt. G. H. Marshall, D.S.O.

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Capt. J. L. Totterdell, M.C. (March 21).

INFANTRY

R. SCOTS.—Maj. J. M. Colchester-Wemyss, O.B.E. (March 20), and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col.

DEVON R.—Capt. N. J. G. Clark resigns his comms. (March 22), and retains the rank of Capt.

GLOSTER R.—Maj. (Temp. Lt.-Col., ret. pay), to be Maj. (March 20), with seniority July 23, 1926.

A. AND S.H.—Lt.-Col. W. V. Lumsden, D.S.O., M.C. (Maj., ret. pay), to be Lt.-Col. (March 20), with seniority Dec. 19, 1927.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Capt. (Qr.-Mr.) J. E. Ebz having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (March 21).

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

INFANTRY

SOMERSET L.I.—P. F. Whitwell (late Cadet, Eton Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be 2nd Lt. (March 22).

MILITIA

SUPPLEMENTARY TO UNITS OR CORPS

R.G.A.—Maj. H. H. Fenner relinquishes his comms. (March 21), and retains the rank of Maj.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The date of seniority of Col. A. R. Bain, M.C., is Nov. 17, 1920, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Feb. 28, 1930.

ROYAL ARTILLERY

59TH (HOME COUNTIES) FD. BDE.—2nd Lt. N. C. Butler to be Lt. (March 20).

61ST (N. MIDLAND) FD. BDE.—Hon. Col. T. M. Favell, V.D., T.D., vacates the appt. of Hon. Col. on completion of tenure and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (March 1).

J. H. D. Ryder, The Earl of Harrowby, to be Hon. Col. (March 15).

G. W. Riley (late Cadet Serjt., Wellingborough Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be 2nd Lt. (March 22).

63RD (R. NAVAL) FD. BDE.—Offr. Cadet Malcolm Hartiree Young, from London Univ. Contgt., Sen. Div., O.T.C., to be 2nd Lt. with seniority Sept. 22, 1929 (March 22).

76TH (HIGHLAND) FD. BDE.—Offr. Cadet N. Mac Michael, from Edinburgh Univ. Contgt., Sen. Div., O.T.C., to be 2nd Lt. (March 22).

86TH (E. ANGLIAN) (HERTS. YEO.) FD. BDE.—Capt. T. L. L. Green to be Maj. (Jan. 1).

81ST CARNARVON AND DENBIGH (YEO.) MED. BDE.—2nd Lt. J. H. Gee to be Lt. (March 10).

HAMPSHIRE HEAVY BDE.—Sec. Lt. J. F. Hutchings to be Lt. (Feb. 16).

SUFFOLK HEAVY BDE.—Lt. W. R. F. Clover, M.C. (Lt. Res. of Off.) to be Capt. (March 11).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

42ND (E. LAN.) DIVL. ENGRS.—Lt. J. W. S. Mather, from 5th Bn. Durham L.I., to be Lt., with senty. as in the T.A. (Jan. 26).

51ST (HIGHLAND) DIVL. ENGRS.—Lt. A. W. Buchanan resigns his commn. (Feb. 4).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

46TH (N. MIDLAND) DIVL. SIGS.—A. K. Haslehurst (late Cadet Sergt., Derby Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (March 22).

INFANTRY

4TH BN. GREEN HOWARDS.—Lt. W. G. Shaw to be Capt. (Dec. 11, 1929).

7TH BN. LAN. FUS.—Capt. F. R. Logan, O.B.E., M.C., Lan. Fus., vacates the appt. of Adjt. (March 1); Capt. F. Franks, M.C., Lan. Fus., to be Adjt. (March 1).

7TH BN. CAMERONIANS.—Lt. A. C. Birrell to be Capt. (March 8).

4TH BN. K.S.L.I.—W. M. Macintyre to be Sec. Lt. (March 22).

7TH BN. H.L.I.—J. Murray (late Cadet Corpl., Glasgow High Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (March 22).

9TH LOND. R.—Capt. F. L. Trotter, K.R.R.C., vacates the appt. of Adjt. (March 22); Capt. J. N. Cheney, K.R.R.C., to be Adjt. (March 22).

1ST BN. MON. R.—Capt. F. Gottwaltz, M.C., S. Wales Bord., vacates the appt. of Adjt. (March 1); Capt. R. I. Surden-S., Wales Bord., to be Adjt. (March 1).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

22ND (LOND.) ARMD. CAR CO.—F. A. Onslow-Free (late Cadet, St. Paul's Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div.,

Letters to the Editor

LORD BALFOUR

COURAGE IN MILITARY CRISES

AT THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Having shared in the general overhaul of our military responsibilities which was carried out by the War Office and Committee of Imperial Defence immediately after the South African War, and been chief military adviser to the Government for more than half the duration of the Great War, I am able to testify that during these important periods of our history the late Lord Balfour showed himself to be one of the most helpful and considerate Ministers that any soldier could desire to serve. His courage in a crisis was an inspiration to all associated with him, his grasp of essentials was, as always, extraordinarily quick and comprehensive, he never failed to give due weight to military opinion though he might not agree with it, and he understood much better than some of his Cabinet colleagues when Ministerial intervention in the domain of active operations was justified and when it ought to be withheld.

I should be glad if you would kindly add this brief military tribute to the many others which have recently appeared in your columns.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
W. R. ROBERTSON, F.M.

March 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is, perhaps, only a testimony to the immense range of Lord Balfour's activities that even so full a memoir as that which appeared in *The Times* this morning should omit what was by no means the least of his contributions to the shaping of the history of the British Empire. The Report of the Committee of the Imperial Conference of 1926 on Constitutional Relations in the Empire will always be a landmark of the first importance in the constitutional evolution of the British Commonwealth. But only those who, like myself, had the privilege of serving on that committee know how great a part in its deliberations and in its conclusions was played by the personality of its chairman, Lord Balfour.

A team differing more widely not only in temperament and political outlook, but in their very approach to the problem, could hardly be conceived than a committee which comprised Mr. Bruce and Mr. Coates on the one wing, General Hertzog and Mr. Kevin O'Higgins on the other. If we arrived at a unanimous conclusion on matters of immense consequence to the whole future of the Empire, it was due in no small measure to our chairman's unique authority, to his clear perception of the issues involved, his quickness to find ways round difficult corners, his unfailing charm. But it was due even more to his unwavering conviction that the future unity of the Empire, in which he passionately believed, could only be maintained on the basis of unquestioned equality of status and rights as between its partner members. If circumstances, as he was clearly convinced, had ruled out any federal or quasi-federal basis into which that equality could be fitted, then to his mind the only alternative was a close cooperation based on absolutely equal freedom, but a freedom itself inspired by responsibility for the common welfare, and compatible with a wide measure of differentiation of function. No scheme based on any unilateral domination by this country in any sphere of Imperial affairs could endure, and if there were survivals in our forms and methods of an earlier period in which such domination was natural, he regretted their abandonment as a Conservative and lover of tradition, but was not prepared to maintain any one of them that could be misunderstood or be a stone of offence in any Dominion whose history and traditions differed from ours.

It was because they felt that he was completely at one with them on the fundamental principle, and not with hidden reserves, paying mere lip-service to it, that the Dominion representatives, of every school of thought, were willing so largely to be guided by him and to accept his drafting. I would only quote one instance. When, after a week of intimate and immensely interesting dialectical discussion, Lord Balfour had brought us to agreement on the famous sentence embodying the definition of the British Empire, I suggested to him as we broke up that such a sentence should not be left to stand by itself, but should be fitted into the general reasoned framework of our report. Next morning he summoned Sir Maurice Hankey and myself and showed us a brilliantly written memorandum which he had drafted as soon as he got home, justifying the Empire as a heritage of enduring value to its peoples, into which the dry dialectical definition fell into its proper place, and from which it derived life and a fuller meaning. A day or two later this memorandum was adopted by the Committee without the alteration of a single word and now figures as the opening page and a half of the report.

Yours faithfully,
L. S. AMERY.

House of Commons, March 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your obituary notice of Lord Balfour, reference is made to his love of music. The following incident may be of interest, since it proves his real knowledge of it.

While he was Prime Minister, he consented to deliver the Romanes Lecture at Oxford, his subject being music. Owing to a political crisis it had to be postponed until a later date. This, however, proved to be equally unfortunate, as he was again much immersed in matters of State. But with the consideration he always showed to others, he felt any further postponement to be impossible, although he had had neither time nor opportunity to write or even to prepare his lecture.

I happened to be sitting immediately below the rostrum from which he delivered it. He held in his hand a long envelope on which he had written, evidently in the train on his way up to Oxford, a few notes in pencil. For a whole hour, instead of reading a carefully prepared lecture, he spoke fluently and without hesitation from his own personal knowledge upon music in general, without making any of the mistakes into which a mere amateur might have fallen. A truly wonderful performance!

Your obedient servant,
C. LESLIE NORRIS.

Hastings, March 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The memoir of Lord Balfour in to-day's issue of *The Times* implies that his Eton tutor was William Johnson. It is but due to my father's memory to point out that his tutor during the latter part, if not the whole, of his Eton career was the Rev. Francis St. John Thackeray, who was also his house master from the time that he took over the house of Mr. Birch in Keate's-lane. An earlier memoir of the late Lord Balfour (by B. Alderson, 1903) speaks of Mr. Birch as his first "tutor," but this is possibly an error for "house master." I am not aware that there was any change of tutor.

Yours faithfully,
H. ST. J. THACKERAY.

Marsham Lane House, Gerrards Cross, Bucks, March 20.

CHRISTIAN UNITY

THE SOUTH INDIAN SCHEME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your issue of March 19 contains an important communication from a large group of well-qualified scholars, which is described by you as "an argument from history" in favour of the acceptance of the South Indian scheme for a measure of reunion in that district, which, however, leaves out what are, I think, the largest Christian groups—the ancient "Syrian" Christians of Travancore and the Roman Catholics.

The letter is of the nature of an argument against the objections which have been urged by some of us in this country to the scheme in its present form. It was drawn up no doubt before full information had reached England as to the outcome of the recent meeting in Calcutta of the Synod and General Council of the Anglican Church in India. But the full document emanating from the council which, through the kindness of Bishop Palmer, lies before me *in extenso*, and which, I imagine, will be shortly on sale, makes an immense difference in the situation. The council, it appears (which was unanimous in its resolutions), was most generous in its attitude towards the proposals for reunion. It naturally expressed no final opinion on the scheme, but awaits (1) the opinion of the Lambeth Conference; (2) the judgments of the district councils; (3) the results of the further deliberations of the negotiating parties. Also it wisely abstains from the language of peremptory requirement for changes in the scheme. But it plainly notes the points of difficulty and danger, and instructs the Anglican representatives (who are reappointed to continue negotiations) to do their utmost to secure alterations of meaning or phraseology. Those of us who greatly desire to see every scheme of reunion in which the Anglican Church is concerned brought to a successful conclusion on a basis consistent with the principle on which alone the Anglican Communion can hold together will hope and pray that our representatives on the negotiating committee will be successful in getting the suggestions of the council adopted. But meanwhile the situation is changed. The Lambeth Conference will have before it not only the scheme as it stands but the requests of the council for amendments on important points.

The "argument from history" presented by the signatories of the letter appears to me to be a very one-sided statement: it represents, no doubt, a common trend of opinion in this country, different, I think, from the trend of critical opinion in Germany. But as I do not suppose your columns are a suitable place for detailed argument on the early history of the ministry I will say nothing about it here.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES GORE.

27, Eaton-terrace, S.W., March 20.

TRAINING FOR INDUSTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The articles by your Berlin Correspondent on the Workers of Germany which appeared in *The Times* on March 13 and 14 and the article in your issue of to-day on the Dinta organization for the training of apprentices for industry are full of valuable suggestions which should help in the solution of some of the problems of labour, not only in Germany, but in this and other countries.

The human problems of industrial efficiency and fatigue are best approached through the medical sciences, physiology and psychology, in association with engineering, and in Germany there has been established an institute for the special study of the physiology of labour. The Kaiser-Wilhelm Institut für Arbeitsphysiologie at Dortmund is under the direction of Professor Dr. Edgar Atzler, who has gathered round him an enthusiastic and able body of workers, medical men, physicists, engineers, and biochemists, who are studying the adolescent, the skilled worker, and the old worker, in order to determine what methods and rates of working they should adopt to ensure the maximum of comfort and the most economical expenditure of bodily effort. This institute keeps in close touch with Dinta and acts as its scientific adviser. This link between research and industry is important, for the results of research, if properly applied, are calculated to be of very material value to employee and employer—to the one by increasing comfort in work by lessening fatigue and removing factors which increase sickness and disease, to the other by increasing production and reducing labour turnover.

The human factor in industry has not been lost sight of in this country, as may be seen from the publications of the Industrial Health Research Board of the Medical Research Council, the work of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, and the establishment of a section of applied physiology at the new London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. There is, however, the need for the awakening of industry to the fact that medical science can help it, and perhaps the most promising line of advance would be in training the apprentices to industry in methods of working which appear to be best from the physiological and psychological points of view and letting them try these for themselves.

The study of the human factor is becoming of increasing importance owing to the modern tendency of allowing the machines of industry to set the pace for man, and the application of knowledge gained by research, coupled with the outlook towards work cultivated by such a training organization as Dinta, should go far towards the abolition of the current prejudice that industry must of necessity involve drudgery.

I am, &c.,
G. P. CROWDEN.

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, March 19.

PIRACY ON THE YANGTZE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We have been asked by the China Coast Officers Guild to draw attention to a very unsatisfactory state of affairs existing on the River Yangtze. It appears that the risk of piratical attack is greatly increased by the fact that traffic in opium, although prohibited, and of course not countenanced by shipowners, is rife and that large and valuable consignments are shipped with little attempt at concealment. The trade is highly organized and the position is complicated by the existence of rival gangs of traffickers. The Chinese authorities appear to have little or no control of the situation, with the result that ships are raided either by gangs purporting to be officials or by undisguised bandits.

It appears that the Japanese have dealt with the matter by installing armed crews and by sailing their ships in convoy. British captains and officers complain of the ignominy of having to submit to their ships being held up by armed criminals and of the lack of support from the British authorities. Details have just come to hand of the attack on the Tuck Wo, a British steamer which was held up by armed launches on January 15 off Kuan in the middle Yangtze. Six of the Chinese passengers (some in uniform) prodded the chief officer with a revolver, a Chinese quartermaster was killed, and a Chinese passenger shot and his body thrown overboard, and the vessel was fired on by what was apparently a rival gang on shore. The armed men from the launches maintained that they were water police of the Kiangsu Provincial Government and searched the vessel and left with several bags of opium.

We suggest that the knowledge that such insults to the British Flag can now be made with impunity will prove very detrimental to British prestige and to British trade in China, and it is to be hoped that the British Government will see to it that our ships and officers and crew receive adequate protection so long as China remains in its present unsettled state.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM H. COOMBS, General Manager.

The Officers Federation, 23, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, March 19.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

MEMORIAL TO LORD MONTAGU

AN ENGINEERING LABORATORY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We are anxious to interest your readers in a proposal to establish a memorial to the late Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, and we think the best way to do this will be to associate his name with some form of aid to education in engineering. We would suggest that this should be an engineering laboratory which should bear his name, in the University College, Southampton.

He was, for many years, a Governor of the college, and was deeply interested and closely associated with its work, lecturing there at times himself, and we have every reason to believe that he would have been gratified to feel that any remembrance should take such a form.

Everyone, we think, would agree that the memorial should commemorate his work in engineering, and we know that a laboratory for engineering would be acceptable to, and valued by, the college authorities, and would promote engineering development there, whether on the side of education or research. Even if sufficient is not obtained to provide the whole cost of a laboratory, it is hoped that a substantial sum will be contributed which would justify the name "Scott-Montagu Laboratory" being attached to the building.

Mr. W. J. Taylor, the County Surveyor for Hampshire, has been kind enough to agree to be organizer of the fund. Subscriptions may be sent to Lloyds Bank, Southampton, for the account of the Scott-Montagu Memorial Fund, and it is hoped that they may be received before Easter.

We are, your obedient servants,
JOHN EDWARD BERNARD SEELY, H.M. Lieutenant for Hampshire.
WILLIAM W. PORTAL, Vice-Lieutenant.
MALMESBURY, Chairman of the Hampshire County Council.
WILFRID ASHLEY.
HENRY P. MAYBURY.
JOHN D. MILLS.
HERBERT SCOTT.
CECIL W. P. SLADE.
T. THORNYCROFT.

Winchester, March 18.

THE ARABS IN SYRIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In their letter in *The Times* of to-day Captain Cazalet, M.P., and Mr. Kingsley Griffith, M.P., appear to misconstrue the meaning of a letter sent by the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, as President of the Supreme Moslem Council, to the President of the Moslem Council in Beirut expressing sympathy with the latter, in view of the difficulties they are experiencing due to the interference of certain authorities in religious matters.

Your correspondents seem to infer that the letter was meant to provoke trouble in Syria. The letter itself was written in Arabic and does not bear this construction. Where their religious rights are threatened all Moslems stand side by side, but it is not correct to assume that illegal action is thereby contemplated. The closing sentences adopt a courteous mode of address, which is in frequent use, and which means no more than signing oneself "Your obedient servant" in English.

The Grand Mufti is not a Government official as your correspondents suggest. He is a religious head, elected by the people. Being the Administrator of all Religious Courts, the fees of which are usually and by mutual consent collected by the Government, he gets half of his salary from that source.

The *Orient*, an anti-Arab French paper, published in Beirut, which commented on this letter, is a paper that has shown its enmity to all anti-Zionist Arabs, the Grand Mufti being admittedly one of these.

The statement that a manifesto of the Grand Mufti incited the trouble of last August has no foundation, seeing that the Grand Mufti did not make any manifesto before the riots. The proclamation published a few days after the rioting, signed by himself and other Arab leaders, by the request of the Government, had a great effect in maintaining peace and order. The Grand Mufti was thanked by the Acting Director of Police and other authorities for his invaluable assistance in the maintenance of peace, before and after the riots. The Grand Mufti is not only the greatest Moslem authority in Palestine, but because of the peculiar position of Jerusalem, as being one of the three holiest places for Islam, he has great unofficial influence throughout the whole Moslem world.

Yours faithfully,
JAMAAL HUSSEINI, Member of the Palestine Arab Delegation.

1, Kensington-court, Kensington, W.8. March 19.

THE PIANO'S SECRET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read Mme. Amina Goodwin's letter in your issue of March 15 and wish to point out one or two physical facts connected with the subject. Each note of a piano is produced by a hammer striking one, two, or three metal wires tuned in unison. The mass and material of each hammer cannot be varied; neither can the tension of the wires be altered, nor can the place at which the hammer strikes the wires be moved. What, then, can a player do? He can strike the key of the note hard, or less so, and the effect of this is solely to alter the speed at which the hammer strikes the wires. There are many and elaborate mechanisms (the "movement") between the key and the hammer, the chief purpose of which is to ensure the hammer receding rapidly from the wire after the blow is struck so as to leave the wire free to vibrate and to prevent the hammer being held against the wires, however slowly the key is depressed.

Hence the one and only variable in the case of each note struck is the speed at which the hammer arrives at the wires. Thus the momentum (the mass of the hammer multiplied by its speed) of the blow is all that can be altered. If the momentum is great, the amplitude of the vibration of the wires is larger and the note is loud; if the momentum is small, the amplitude is small and the note is soft. There is no other variation possible, the tone of each note depending solely on all the parts of a piano which vibrate, the chief of these being the sound-board, and all of which are incapable of being varied (except as to amplitude, on which loudness only depends) by the player.

These facts are very unpopular with musicians, except those who have studied sound and physics, but will be supported by most of those who have studied those subjects.

Yours very truly,
A. S. E. ACKERMANN.

17, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

BULLFINCHES AND FRUIT-BUDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Thanks to the interest of your readers I have received numerous letters with suggestions as to preventives against injury done by bullfinches. Most of the suggestions are with regard to sprays which are not available for this season, but one or two very simple mechanical aids are mentioned as having been employed with success: sheets of newspaper tied in the middle with the ends spread out like wings and suspended from the outer branches of the trees by 2ft. or so of string; corks stuck over with white feathers and similarly suspended; and even children's toy cats of realistic appearance fastened into the branches of the fruit trees—all these expedients of course during the most critical period for the fruit-buds as their alarming effect will wear off.

I fear that years of close observation prevent me from accepting Lady Rolleston's kindly theory that bullfinches only take diseased buds (as I fully believe is the case with tits). The name bullfinch is supposed by some authorities to be derived from bud-finch; moreover, if there are no buds left to fertilize, bees are of no avail.

Yours,
LEONARD H. WEST.

Quainton Cottage, Quainton, Bucks, March 20.

Points from Letters

LANDLORD AND TENANT

The Minister of Transport suggests that the time has long passed when people can be allowed to deal with their own property as they like. Heaven save us from Rent Restriction Acts and such-like follies. Will the world be the better for having local officials settling the affairs of landlord and tenant instead of such landlords as the late Lord Coventry?—Mr. JAMES S. F. BACON, 10, Bina-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.5.

GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY

In his tribute to the late Lord Balfour in the House of Commons the Prime Minister quoted Richard Steele's saying about the difficulty of growing old gracefully. It is curious to note that, a generation or so before, La Rochefoucauld had expressed the same idea somewhat more tersely in his maxim, "Peu de gens savent être vieux."—Mr. CHARLES RIDDELL WILLIAMS, Garrick Club, W.C.2.

THE EFFECTS OF A DOLE

Here is an amusing anecdote which has a very practical, present-day moral. It was told me the other day by a humorous old Scot, who was my cicerone when visiting the Union Government buildings at Pretoria. Some Cabinet Ministers received a deputation of the unemployed, and after a little discussion promised them a measure of State assistance. Senator "Sammy" Marks was in the room, and when the deputation had left the Prime Minister turned to him and hoped that it was all right. Mr. Marks had his doubts. "The Lord gave the Children of Israel manna in the wilderness, and they were there 40 years; had he not done so they'd have been across it in 40 days."—SIR RAMPFYLDE FULLER.

ELECTRICITY OR WATER?

In your issue of March 11 Sir Harry Haward, vice-chairman of the Electrical Commission, is reported as saying at a meeting of the Surveyors' Institution that "agricultural labourers must be given facilities for the wiring of their cottages and the hire of apparatus to induce them to give up oil and candles, if not coal, for electricity." Does he really think that—putting aside the difficulties and expense of laying this on for cottages not built in "rows," and the disadvantages of non-movable lights such as candles and lamps—the poorer people are going to agree to the rates entailed? And does he not agree that a water supply comes before any lighting? Yet, in this, and many villages, there are not even wells, but merely tanks; but the people here, who are by no means poor, have twice vetoed a supply being laid, as it would mean a rate of a penny or twopence in the pound. Let us be given proper water supplies in our villages before contemplating electricity and its hideous poles, spoiling the whole country-side.—Mrs. LA TERRIÈRE, Minster Lovell, Oxford.

AN OLD SAXON CELL

I was much interested in the letter of the Rev. Herbert Highley relating to the discovery of a Saxon cell at the ancient church of Compton. Strangely enough, during excavations and searches in the crypt of Minster Abbey on Monday of this week we uncovered a similar opening, but without the splay. The aperture is about 1ft. square, close to the present floor-level, which, of course, has been considerably raised. It was built over with stone, and there was nothing to indicate that anything was hidden by the wall surface. The wall is 8ft. in thickness, and is part of the Saxon work of 738 A.D.—Mr. CHARLES H. SENIOR, Minster Abbey, Thanet.

LORD BALFOUR

Walking along a street in Haifa, Palestine, in the spring of 1926, I saw, hanging in a shop, a carpet, in the centre of which had been worked a recognizable portrait of the late Lord Balfour. It occurred to me to write to the great statesman and tell him of the amusing picture on sale in the Haifa Bazaar and of my highly favourable impressions of the progress then being made in the country for which he had done so much. I did so, and in due course received from him a really charming note of appreciation.—Mr. HAROLD BRISTOL, 16, Oxford-road, Bootle, Liverpool.

ASTRONOMY IN SCHOOLS

Your correspondent urges the study of astronomy in schools on the grounds that it would be conducive to a better mental equipment, a wider perspective, and a greater tolerance of one's fellow-men. This is only too true, and no less a personage than the Astronomer-Royal spoke in the same vein quite recently. But surely the problem is one of time? How are we to teach these "educative" subjects when we are bound hand and foot by the syllabus of the Higher and School Certificate? The business of the schoolmaster nowadays is to get his boys through these examinations at all costs. So long as employers insist upon examination results as a kind of "natural selection of man," so long will it remain impossible for schoolmasters to venture far off the hard beaten tracks of the syllabus.—Mr. D. B. M. HUME, M.A., F.R.G.S., Head Master, Chard School, Somerset.

SMALL CRUISERS

May I say that I in no way support the fallacies enunciated by Admiral Wilfred Henderson in *The Times* and other papers which have been attributed to me, and which have been so clearly exposed by Admirals Custance and Richmond? We possess a similar initial, and it is likely to happen. Besides, there are four admirals of the name of Henderson.—ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HENDERSON, 22, Richmond-mansions, S.W.5.

INSANITY AND DIVORCE

That our Lord forbade divorce except (possibly) for adultery is beyond reasonable doubt. His condemnation of divorce is given in St. Matt. v. 31-32 and xix. 3-9; St. Mark x. 5—12; St. Luke xvi. 18; and St. Paul repeats it (1 Cor. vii. 10-11) on His authority. Dr. Cobb denies that Christ "legislated about marriage, or about anything else. He invariably laid down eternal principles." Even granting this, which can only be granted with considerable limitations, cannot Dr. Cobb conceive that the inviolability of marriage is an "eternal principle"? After all, the conditions of marriage are the same now as they ever were, and there are mad wives andmad husbands in Christ's time. I should have though that at this moment the sanctity of the marriage tie and the evil of divorce were truths which, so far from being outworn, leapt to the eye.—The REV. E. C. E. OWEN, 13, Lancaster-road, N.W.3.

WEATHER-VANES IN LONDON

I have read with interest the remarks made on weather-cocks in *The Times* of March 19. I quite agree that there should be more of them—that is to say, vanes, flags, arrows, &c. But a cock should be placed only on a church, and on no other building, because the cock is the sign of the Christian Church. It is placed there to show which way the wind blows, but also to teach that, however near we may be to our Lord, yet, like St. Peter, we may deny Him.—The REV. EDWARD AYLING, 38, Talbot-road, Highgate, N.6.

THE LACK OF CLERGY

The Rev. A. P. Lancefield's letter points to the conclusion that the clerical secretaries of our missionary societies are doing work that ought to be left to laymen. Writing from 13 years' experience of organizing work and a varied experience of parochial work, I am sure that he is wrong. In both spheres there is much work that is not pastoral in character in the sense of being directly spiritual, and the tendency of routine work which a layman could do to curtail the time available for directly spiritual work is, in my experience, stronger in a charge of three small country parishes than in work as an organizing secretary. No parish priest working under average conditions can spare the time to obtain the grasp of the wider aspects of the work of the Church overseas which is necessary for the proper instruction of rank and file. The preparation of material for the use of the parish priest in his sermons and lectures on this subject and the conducting of devotional gatherings of parochial clergy form an important part of an organizing secretary's work. Again, an organizing secretary can secure opportunities for most important spiritual teaching which are not open to the great majority of parochial clergy for much the same reason that a specialist in, say, the microstructure of metals can secure openings that are not open to the great majority of science masters. In my own experience "organizing" has brought opportunities for some of the most effective spiritual work I have ever been enabled to do.—The Rev. JOHN GOODCHILD, The Rectory, Brington, Huntingdon.

"THREE-QUARTERS OF AN HOUR GROUP"

You were kind enough to print some weeks back particulars of the "Three-quarters of an Hour Group," which aimed at binding its members to rest every day (as far as was possible) in order to relax tired nerves and to gather necessary energy for a busy life. From the first month's reports from the people who have tried, mostly busy mothers of households, it emerges that the rest should, if possible, be made systematic, taken as a matter of course, and that the best time is, for most, immediately after luncheon. All speak of the value of this quiet.—CONSTANCE MILES, Spring Field, Shere.

RAILWAY RIVALRY

TRAIN SPEEDS IN HISTORY

SOME FAMOUS RUNS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The healthy rivalry which has existed for many years between British railways is interesting in its changing form of expression. At one time this was speed, then long-distance non-stop running, then tractive effort or power, and now it is boiler pressures, which are, of course, closely allied to all three.

In 1888 the speed phase, which has always been a natural constituent of competition, began in earnest. The Great Northern Railway owed its existence to speed, which had, by clever locomotive design, saved the line from being swallowed up by its rivals. In 1888 the first of the races to the North took place—after the admission of third class passengers to the East Coast Railways' "Flying Scotsman," a train which, except during the latter part of the War, has started from King's Cross at 10 a.m. for 67 years next June—a world's record. The competitors were the two groups of railways serving the West and East Coasts from London to Scotland. Patrick Stirling had in 1870 brought out for the Great Northern the first of his famous 8ft. single-driver locomotives, which, in the opinion of many, were the best-looking engines ever produced. In all there were 53 engines of this class and they undertook much of the express passenger work on the Great Northern for 30 years. No. 1, the only survivor, is in the Railway Museum at York, and was in active service until 1907. Mr. Webb, of the London and North Western Railway, was using his early compounds. The race was run day after day by the 10 o'clock expresses, and in 10 weeks or so resulted in the journey from Euston to Edinburgh being cut down to eight hours on the West Coast and to 7¼ hours on the East Coast route.

THE FORTH BRIDGE

In 1895, when another race was run, all records were beaten. The opening of the Forth Bridge was the primary cause of the fresh outburst of rivalry, because the East Coast route was thereby shortened. The King's Cross train ran into Aberdeen 15 minutes before the arrival of the Euston one, both leaving London at 8 p.m. This proved too much for the companies controlling the West Coast route, and in June, 1895, they advertised the 8 p.m. from Euston to arrive at Aberdeen at 7.40 a.m. from July 1. Thus there was only five minutes' difference in the journey times.

Then followed the greatest railway race in history, and an announcement of a fresh cut by one group was immediately countered by an advertised cut by the other. This went on almost from day to day until the contest was finished by the record of August 22. After this an agreement was made for a minimum time of 8½ hours between London and Edinburgh. Such times as were made during the period of the race still remain unbeaten and are worth enumerating. They are recorded in Mr. J. R. Hind's "Book of the Railway." After the West Coast route announcement, the East Coast companies promptly advertised the arrival of their Aberdeen train, also from July 1, at 7.20 instead of 7.35 a.m. The West Coast then quickened the night express by 40 minutes as from July 15, bringing the time of arrival down to 7 a.m. Moreover, not content with this, the companies improved on their scheduled time, running the express into Aberdeen on July 17 at 6.21 a.m., or 39 minutes early. The East Coast replied by a cut of 35 minutes, the train from King's Cross getting into Aberdeen at 6.45 a.m. The West Coast train promptly ran into Aberdeen at 6.40 a.m., when the East Coast advertised 6.25 a.m. on July 29. A rival announcement was at once made of 6.20 a.m. On July 29, the first day of the accelerated times, the East Coast train was five minutes ahead at 6.20 a.m., having waited time and spent 31 minutes at intermediate stations. The West Coast authorities were not bothering about schedule time, and the night express arrived at 6.5 a.m., or 75 minutes early. The following day it came in 21 minutes early, and thus, for the first time in history, brought Aberdeen within 10 hours of London.

The racing eased during the rush to the North for the grouse, but started afresh with full intensity on August 19. Each route cut its time by three-quarters of an hour. The West Coast then advertised the journey of 540 miles to Aberdeen in 9 hours 35 minutes, or 2½ hours less than the booked time seven weeks previously, and the East Coast—523¼ miles—in 9 hours 40 minutes. Considerable excitement was added because the two routes ran the last 38 miles into Aberdeen side by side. The West Coast route again did not trouble about scheduled time and arrived 20 minutes early, having done 540 miles in 555 minutes with four stops.

PACE "TOO HOT TO LAST"

The pace was becoming too hot to last. On August 20 the East Coast route adopted the same plan, but after running "all out" from King's Cross to Kinnaber found they had been beaten by one minute, the West Coast train having arrived at 4.58, or with a cut of 37 minutes. The East Coast companies determined to better this at all cost and did, arriving at 4.40 a.m., getting in 14½ minutes before the other train, and covering the 523¼ miles in 520 minutes. A Stirling 8ft. single did the 105 miles from King's Cross to Grantham in 101 minutes, another of the same type the 82¼ miles on to York in 76 minutes, a North Eastern 4-4-0 the 80½ miles to Newcastle in 78½ minutes, and another 4-4-0 North Eastern covered the 124¼ miles from Newcastle to Edinburgh in the astonishing time of 114 minutes. The North British Railway ran from Edinburgh to Dundee, 59¼ miles, including the Forth and Tay bridges, in one hour, and the difficult 71¼ miles on to Aberdeen in 77 minutes. The West Coast train, on August 22, however, created a further and final record when Aberdeen was reached at 4.32 a.m. This made a cut of 3 hours 18 minutes on the scheduled time of seven weeks before and an average speed of 63.3 miles an hour throughout, inclusive of three intermediate stops. Perhaps the most notable time in this journey was in the Crewe to Carlisle section, which included the 4¼ miles of 1 in 75 up the Shap Pass, the "Hardwicke," a small 2-4-0 engine, doing the 141 miles in 126 minutes, an average of 67 m.p.h.

In 1904 there was a race between the Great Western Railway and the London and South Western Railway to bring passengers and mails from Plymouth, off the cross-Atlantic steamers, to London. The South Western did some good running, but the Great Western, carrying the ocean mails, made records which have never been beaten. On May 9, the "City of Truro," one of a fast class of 4-4-0 engines brought out by Mr. Churchward in 1903 and having 6ft. 8½in. driving wheels, attained the highest authenticated speed in the history of railways of 102.3 miles an hour, a record which, I believe, was not divulged until 13 years after. This rate was obtained when descending the Wellington Bank, near Taunton. On the same journey the "Duke of Connaught," a single driver 7ft. 8in. engine, numbered 3065, averaged 80 miles an hour from near Swindon to Westbourne Park. The time for the 118 miles 33 chains from Pylle Hill, Bristol, was 99 minutes 48 seconds, while the final 77¼ miles from Swindon to London were done in 19 seconds under the hour.

NON-STOP RUNNING

The next stage in rivalry was long-distance non-stop running. For 20 years the Great Western Railway had held the world's record, for a regular booked run, of London to Plymouth—225 miles. This distance was done in exactly four hours at an average speed of 56.4 miles an hour. Sturrock, who came from Swindon under Sir Daniel Gooch to the Great Northern Railway as the company's first locomotive engineer, and was predecessor to Stirling, built, I believe, a Great Northern engine in 1853, No. 215, with 7ft. 6in. driving wheels and inside cylinders, to complete the London-Edinburgh run in eight hours, but the directors never sanctioned the attempt, which might well have been successful. This engine is stated to have attained 75 mi'es an hour on several occasions on the level, although such a journey would probably have entailed intermediate stops. "Ionic," one of the 3-cylinder "double-singles" of the Webb "Teutonic" class of 1889, did the test run Euston-Carlisle, 300 miles, without a stop.

In 1927 the L.M.S. and L.N.E.R. Railways determined to wrest the world's record from the Great Western. The London Midland and Scottish planned to run a non-stop from Euston to Lancaster, 230 miles, but increased this to Carnforth, 238½ miles, when it was thought that the L.N.E. intended to run the "Flying Scotsman" to Darlington, a distance of 232 miles. In the summer of 1927 the L.N.E. scored by making the run to Newcastle—268½ miles. No reply to this record was made by the L.M.S. during the summer, but from September Euston to Carlisle, 299 miles, was made possible by the introduction of Sir Henry Fowler's "Royal Scot" type of 4-6-0 locomotive. The London and North Eastern Railway were, however, not to be defeated, and Mr. Gresley designed a corridor tender, a photograph of which appeared in *The Times* of April 12, 1928, which, by allowing a change of engine crew on the way, enabled the "Flying Scotsman" to make the first regular non-stop run, on May 1, 1928, from King's Cross to Edinburgh, 392¾ miles—the world's greatest regular non-stop railway journey.

It should be noted, however, that on April 27, 1928, the "Royal Scot" express from Euston was divided into two portions, the Glasgow one being hauled by a "Royal Scot" locomotive No. 6113 "Cameronian," and the Edinburgh portion by the standard 3-cylinder compound No. 1054, and that both trains ran non-stop for the respective totals of 401¼ and 399¾ miles. This is, however, the only occasion on which through runs have been made by the "Royal Scot" engines.

HIGH BOILER PRESSURES

History has shown how right Sir Daniel Gooch was when he advised Sturrock, on leaving Swindon, that the secret of locomotive efficiency lay in high boiler pressures. Tractive effort, coupled with boiler pressure, has been a keen form of competition, especially since 1922, right up to-day. It has been popularized by the expression "the most powerful passenger locomotive in Great Britain." In 1922 Mr. Gresley brought out his Great Northern Pacific "Great Northern" which was then the largest, heaviest, and most powerful engine we had. "Flying Scotsman," originally No. 1472 and now 4472, and exhibited at Wembley, was the third of the class. Mr. Collett's reply for the Great Western Railway was the "Caerphilly Castle"—the first of the "Castle" type of 4-6-0 engines—in 1923. Two years later the Southern Railway took up the challenge and gained the record by Mr. Maunsell's 4-6-0 "Lord Nelson." Then the Great Western, in 1927, produced the "King" class of 4-6-0 engine, the first being "King George V.," with a tractive effort of 40,300lb. The London and North Eastern Railway rebuilt the Pacific "Enterprise," providing higher boiler pressure, and the London Midland and Scottish afterwards designed the "Royal Scot," but both these locomotives still left the record with the Great Western. The L.N.E. and L.M.S. have now brought out super types, Mr. Gresley's latest design being a 4-6-4 with double boiler and Sir Henry Fowler's a 4-6-0, rather similar in appearance to the Royal Scot type but having three boilers. At present these locomotives are only in the testing stage. It is the first time that a 4-6-4 or Baltic tender engine has been used in this country, the wheel arrangement only having been employed on tank locomotives until now.

Within the last few weeks there have been announcements in *The Times*, together with photographs of the engines, of the new types of locomotive produced by the London and North Eastern and London Midland and Scottish Railways. The pressure which Mr. Gresley has adopted on No. 10000, at present unnamed, is 450lb., while Sir Henry Fowler, on "Fury," is using 1,400 to 1,800 in the first of the three boilers. The high-pressure cylinder has steam at 900lb. per sq. in., and the two low-pressure cylinders at 250lb. The results obtained from these two designs will, without doubt, be awaited with considerable interest throughout the world. Great Britain was a pioneer in railway transportation and, although now working under severe handicaps from this fact, is still well ahead in records that concern efficiency and safety.

DROITWICH BRINE BATHS

REPORTED SALE

The sale is announced by Messrs. Duncan B. Gray and Partners (Mount-street) of the Droitwich Spa Baths, brine rights, and park. They say that the property "has been sold to the Hesketh Estates (Southport) Company, Limited, of which the Earl of Verulam is chairman. The company will immediately carry out improvements to the main spa (St. Andrews); the present swimming bath, used for ladies, will be converted into a sumptuous reception room and a new and much larger bath will be substituted; the medicinal baths will be improved and the present lounge enlarged."

GEOGRAPHY OF THE EMPIRE

INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

A pamphlet published by the Board of Education reports the result of an inquiry into the teaching of the geography of the British Empire to children over the age of 11. (Stationery Office, price 4d.)

The committee of inquiry state that the study of Empire geography is not being neglected in the public elementary and other schools to which the report refers, and they add:—"The inquiry shows that the children in the schools do not show that widespread ignorance of the geography of the British Empire which has been alleged to exist. The committee are of opinion that, generally speaking, while there is much room for improvement and progress, the present condition is encouraging. There can be no doubt that the children now leaving school have a reasonable knowledge of the topography of the Empire and the conditions of life in its different members, while they have also acquired some knowledge of the sources of authoritative information and some ability to interpret and apply that information. There is, however, still room for improvement, especially in accuracy of facts.

"Possibly some of the critics of existing conditions expect such a detailed knowledge of the particular parts of the Empire with which they are familiar as it would be impossible to gain for the Empire as a whole in the limited time available. The results of the inquiry have also suggested a doubt whether too much is not expected of the average child: the results of the teaching of the more intelligent children by the exceptionally gifted teacher are apt to be taken as the standard for the children as a whole."

Some selections from the committee's conclusions are given below:—

Approximately half the schools seen devote a year to the study of the British Commonwealth, while the majority of the remainder treat the various parts as they arise in the study of the world.

The study of the geography of the Empire is not inconsistent with the general study of geography in accordance with regional principles.

The value of pictures in the teaching of geography is now generally recognized, but they are often not classified or put to the best use.

The lantern is used as an aid to the teaching of geography in only a few schools, and the existing methods of procuring slides is not altogether satisfactory.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

Many of the larger centres of population have organized educational visits on a considerable scale, but only in a few cases outside London have educational visits any definite connexion with Empire study. These include visits to museums, docks, and exhibitions and films at the local cinema.

The schools in and around London are in a particularly fortunate position in having the Imperial Institute within easy reach. Statistics which have been supplied by the director show that during 1928 2,846 parties of children from elementary schools, including 194 parties from central schools, visited the exhibition galleries of the Imperial Institute in school time.

The rearrangement of the ex

HUMAN FACTOR IN INDUSTRY

THE EMPLOYMENT MANAGER

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

A conference of factory managers and others in executive positions in industry, convened by the Industrial Welfare Society, was held yesterday at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberlad-avenue. Described as the first national conference on employment management, it was organized as a part of the campaign for factory efficiency inaugurated by the Duke of York in his recent appeal to industry to review its management methods. Nearly 200 attended, and there were also present visitors from India, Austria, and Russia, who are interested in the development of industry along modern lines.

The Duke of York sent the following letter, which was read at the conference luncheon :—

"I was pleased to see the programme of the first national conference on employment management, as well as the list of delegates representing so many well-known firms. To the delegates I send my greetings and to the speakers my thanks.

"Recently in the very hotel in which you are assembled I expressed a note of optimism about the future of industry, and the warm endorsement given to that utterance by the Press of the country only serves to confirm that confidence. Given enlightened leadership, there is no reason why we should not easily reach higher levels of achievement than we have yet attained, and it is a source of pleasure to me that you are to-day examining how that leadership may be applied to the changing conditions of business administration. We of the Industrial Welfare Society have always held that when all is done that technology can do there still remains the final human effort that determines the result. The conclusion of the boat race does not depend altogether upon the boat-builder, but upon a well-directed, united crew.

"By eliminating the wastage of man-power through accident and sickness; by stopping leakage of human skill and intelligence through the engagement of men and women in occupations for which they are not fitted; by giving workers a feeling of security and a sense of justice in their daily toil, much can be done to improve the industrial situation, which, at present, is causing much perplexity.

"I hope that your conference will still further advance this movement and open up fresh fields of usefulness for the employment manager, who is bound to play an important part in industrial administration."

THE "DINTA" MOTTO

Mr. ROBERT R. HYDE, director of the Industrial Welfare Society, who presided at the conference, commended to the notice of all interested in the question of employment management the article which appeared in last Wednesday's issue of *The Times* describing the new German scheme for technical training, under an organization known as the "Dinta," whose motto was "The right man in the right place." In view of the subject of their conference, he quoted from the article the passage :—

"Dinta engineers must be good works engineers, but academical distinction is not the most important recommendation. The qualities sought are leadership, skill in the handling of men, and enthusiasm for the improvement of relations in the factory. They must learn to understand rationalization from the human side. It is the engineer's duty to the factory to obtain the highest possible efficiency of production ; not by introducing changes which may seem technically right but are humanly wrong and therefore in the long run inefficient. He must see that apprentices are trained along Dinta lines, and foster the spirit of confidence, cooperation, and understanding between the workers and the works . . . he must be a combination of officer, priest, schoolmaster, and engineer."

The chairman added that it had been suggested that the conference should deal with unemployment *rather than* employment, but he thought it would be wiser from a "selling" point of view to focus the attention of the world on the millions of people actually engaged in production instead of emphasizing, week by week, the percentage out of work. Some erroneously supposed that there existed a standing army of over 1,000,000 unemployed. Those people overlooked the fact that the individuals making up this total changed more or less rapidly and that there was a tremendous turnover.

A Ministry of Labour inquiry made last year showed that about 30 per cent. of the men and 50 per cent. of the women on the unemployed register had been out of work for less than three months in the aggregate during the previous 12 months. The proportion of those who had been unemployed steadily for as long as 12 months did not exceed 5 per cent. If coalmining had been excluded, the proportion of those unemployed steadily for as long as 12 months would not have exceeded 2.5 per cent. Could industrial administration, he asked, disclaim all responsibility towards the 97½ per cent. not wholly unemployed ? Who could assert that part, at least, of this modern tangle, with all its unhappiness and loss, could not be unravelled if greater heed were given to more enlightened methods of employment management ?

"HUMAN COMPONENTS"

Mr. A. P. YOUNG, manager of the Rugby works of the British Thomson-Houston Company, Limited, speaking on "The employment department," said we were emerging from an epoch of industrial development distinguished by progress in the application of scientific management to machines, materials, and processes, to a new age when scientific thought, coupled with human understanding and sympathy, would be directed to the human components of industry. There was a growing recognition of the fundamental importance of this human factor, and a realization that the process of rationalization would not solve all their difficulties, unless it satisfied completely the demands of the human factor. Great strides had been made in the selection, testing, and adapting of the raw materials of industry, so that they could be used according to a scientific design to enable each component to render the greatest possible service which its characteristics fitted it to perform. They were entering a phase of industrial evolution when the same line of thought was being applied to the human materials entering an industrial organization. The problem was complicated by the diversity of human character.

He congratulated the Industrial Welfare Society on focusing the attention of industrialists on this vital question and, after describing the methods used at the Rugby works for the engagement of employees, said it seemed a logical step to have a special department for this purpose. This had been done in many companies with success. The employment or labour manager was the human engineer within an organization, and the progress which they hoped to secure in industry would come mainly through the development of human engineering, the most complex and least understood of all the sciences, with benefit to the individual and to the common good. The conditions under which the employees had to labour should be improved by every possible means, so as to ease the physical strain on the workpeople, increase their productivity, and enable them to earn more. Management, to be successful, must apply these principles, and the employment manager must believe and feel that industrial progress depended on the absorption of these principles by employer and employee. The Industrial Welfare Society, he suggested, would do useful work by arranging a conference especially to deal with the question of apprentice training.

A number of points were raised in discussion, and Mr. YOUNG, replying, said that by developing vocational tests to suit the particular industry concerned, it should be possible greatly to reduce the labour turnover figure and improve the whole efficiency of the organization. With regard to a retiring age, he said, a limit was good if it were not fixed too low. Sixty-five was the age generally adopted in the United States. There should be no limit with regard to the age of those they engaged : they might engage a man of 60.

STAFF MANAGEMENT

Mr. PERCY A. BEST, managing director of James Shoolbred and Co., Limited, dealt with "Staff Management." He said that as a nation we had not neglected to study capital and material, but from the earliest period of the factory system labour had not only not received the scientific study given to the other two divisions, but it seemed as though efforts had been made to depreciate the value of labour, and reduce rather than increase its efficiency. It was surprising that many of the great industries were without staff managers. It was only by placing the whole of the *personnel* of organizations that were too large for direct control by the owners under a staff manager with status equal to all other managers, under the managing director, that the fullest possible efficiency could be obtained from the *personnel*.

Referring to the training of those suitable for filling the higher executive positions, he said the business of the future would make even greater demands on those in control, and it was necessary to recruit from the universities and the public schools those who possessed qualities suitable for the higher administrative positions. He had been asked on many occasions whether the university man and the public school boy made really good business men. He always said the right type made good business men, but it was not easy to get enough of the right type. There was still a reluctance on the part of the best kind of university graduate and public school boy to enter certain types of business, and whether it was due to any snobbery on the one side and methods which did not win respect on the other was a difficult question. He thought there was a little of each, but that the snobbery was dying more quickly than business men were losing the too acquisitive attitude towards their business which made them exploit rather than develop.

THE EXTRA SCHOOL YEAR

Replying to the discussion, Mr. Best said that if the school age were raised he believed that the extra year should be used for giving the young people teaching in the splendid history, romance, and service of commerce throughout the ages rather than devoting it to technical training.

SIR HAROLD MORRIS, K.C., president of the Industrial Court, who was the principal guest at luncheon, referred to the care that a number of firms took of their apprentices, and expressed the hope that those responsible would point out to the boys and girls as they entered the works that they were going to follow their careers and try to help them on and take an interest in their lives. When an employment manager could find out what exactly was in the minds of those around him, he could lighten to a very great extent, not the burden of industry, but the burden of the man who was employed in the industry. There were some people who could say in a word what they wanted, but there were others who could not express themselves so readily. If once they got a man to understand that he was something more than a cipher, that he was a human being and someone in whom they were taking an interest, they would get affection, respect, and gratitude.

Alluding to the "Dinta" article in *The Times*, he said he did not think that the combination of "officer, priest, and schoolmaster" in the engineer was a very good one. It might suit Germany with its rigid discipline. It was stated that when the German engineer entered a classroom he said, "Glückauf," and the apprentices standing to attention replied in chorus, "Glückauf." That, he said, might be the equivalent of "Cheerio," but it was not what was wanted in this country.

RAISING OF SCHOOL AGE

HEADMASTERS AND EFFECT ON SECONDARY EDUCATION

Members of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters held a conference at Gordon-square, London, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. W. JENKYN THOMAS, headmaster of Hackney Downs School, speaking on the raising of the school age, said that while the association was in favour of that principle, there was division of opinion as to whether it would be possible to bring the system into operation by 1931. Many of them thought that the necessary number of trained teachers, estimated at 5,000 or 6,000, could not be found by that time. A few days ago a deputation from the association visited the Board of Education and made it clear that they could not cooperate in securing the teachers until an Act was on the Statute-book.

Dr. TERRY THOMAS, headmaster of Leeds Grammar School, said that care would have to be taken in setting up the new central schools, because there was a fear among educationists that they might injure the present secondary schools as some parents might be tempted to take advantage of them as providing a cheap substitute for secondary education.

Mr. F. R. HUELSTONE-JONES, headmaster of Holloway School, said that inquiries were made recently into the decay of apprenticeship, and it was stated that in the case of new industries they had come into being so quickly that apprenticeship was impossible and unsuitable. Employers laid stress on the fact that what they most wanted was a well-educated boy who was adaptable. If, therefore, the new central schools in which the leaving age would be only 15 interfered with the secondary schools they would cut off the supply of recruits who were much needed in industry. Employers said that there was a shortage of boys to fill positions between the directors and managers and the workpeople—that was the sub-manager type. For those they must look to the secondary schools.

The influence of the cinema was also discussed. Dr. W. EDWARDS, headmaster of Bradford Grammar School, sent some notes which were read by Mr. Jenkyn Thomas. Dr. Edwards said figures of the attendance of children at cinemas were such as to allow of one attendance per week for every school child. That frequency of attendance was to be deplored because of the physical effect on children who were forming the cinema-going habit when they would be much better employed playing games in the open-air, and still more important was the psychological effect of the emotional disturbances caused by watching scenes of crime and passion. It was no answer to criticism to say that the film had a good moral ending because the ill-effect was produced by watching the incidents depicted. They had to consider the "talkies" and their powerful debasing influence on the speech of the children. He could see no other remedy than a more vigorous exclusion of children from cinemas.

FUTURE OF HAMPSTEAD CHURCHES

PROTEST AGAINST TRANSFER OF AN ADVOWSON

We have received a copy of the following resolution, presented by the churchwardens at the annual parochial church meeting of the parish of Hampstead on Tuesday, and approved :—

"The clergy, the trustees, the members of the parochial church council, and the electors of the Hampstead parish church assembled at this annual parochial church meeting on March 18, 1930, desire to express their deep sorrow and consternation at the action taken by Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson, the lord of the manor of Hampstead, and the recent owner of the advowson of St. John's, Hampstead, in disposing of the advowson, without any consultation with the vicar, whom he appointed in 1926, or with the parochial church council ; they wish to point out that the vicar of St. John's, Hampstead, appoints the vicars of St. Stephen's, St. Saviour's, St. Paul's, Avenue-road, and, as chairman, has a controlling vote in the appointment to St. Mary's, Primrose Hill ; they solemnly appeal to the Lord Bishop of the diocese in their distress, and beg him to suggest any means whereby the advowson, affecting the future of five Hampstead churches, may be acquired, and they humbly beg the National Assembly of the Church of England further to consider measures to prevent patrons disposing of advowsons without first notifying the clergy and people directly affected in the respective parishes of their intentions."

CIVIL SERVANT BOUND OVER

At the Mansion House Justice Room, yesterday, before the Lord Mayor, PERCY FRANCIS BROWN, a departmental higher clerical officer in the service of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, was charged on remand with falsifying a cash-book and misapplying £37 12s. 5d., belonging to the Commissioners. He pleaded "Guilty." Mr. R. L. Fisk, of the Solicitors' Department, said the defendant had been 30 years in the service and had borne a good character. The defendant had on six occasions taken money from a deposit account relating to lights and pilotage charges, restoring the sums taken when his salary was paid. The falsification was not discovered until he was transferred to another department. All the money had been restored. The defendant had been dismissed and had lost his salary of £547 and all claim to a pension. As the defendant had been in custody for a week, the Commissioners suggested that he should be bound over. The defendant said he never had any intention to defraud the department. The LORD MAYOR bound him over in £100 to be of good behaviour for two years.

SHOWMAN'S OFFER TO CLERGY

The following paragraph appears in the *Southwark Diocesan Gazette* :—The clergy who have any vacant land in their parishes are warned against a man who claims to be a showman and ready to share the proceeds of a show on the vacant land with the church. He attempts to borrow £5 in order to pay the rent for the ground. Sometimes he succeeds in getting the money, but no show ever takes place. The police should be sent for when the showman puts in an appearance. Other visitors who want £5 should be treated with caution.

USE OF ELECTRICITY

TRANSPORT MINISTER ON NEED OF PUBLICITY

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, was the principal guest at the annual luncheon of the British Electrical Development Association at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Captain J. M. Donaldson, chairman of the association, presided.

Mr. MORRISON said that the object of the association was to assist publicity in the industry. It was now recognized that advertising was one of the essentials of modern industry. The progress of the electrical industry had been substantial, the output of authorized undertakers in Great Britain having grown from 3,600,000,000 units in 1922 to 7,600,000,000 units in 1928. Substantial as this progress was we were still much behind the United States of America, where the total output in 1928 was 97,000,000,000 units. It was claimed that 68 per cent. of the population of the United States were living in electrified homes, that 500,000 farms were electrified, and that three-quarters of all power in industry was electrical, while it was estimated that in Britain only 18 per cent. of the houses were wired, that not one in 50 of these was completely electrified, and that the present output represented only some 15 per cent. of the possible home field. If British consumption was to reach a level corresponding to that in the United States our annual output should be 30,000,000,000 units instead of the probable 8,500,000,000 units in 1929.

The British electrical industry needed a universal and scientific push by all the supply undertakings instead of only some of them, and a really whole-hearted publicity campaign conducted on a national scale. It was the duty of supply undertakings to see that they were adequately equipped with a sales organization, which not merely preached the virtues of electricity but was a service organization ready to take the consumer by the hand and give him the best advice and assistance in the economical and effective use of electrical energy. The industry should learn from the publicity campaigns conducted by other branches of commerce, particularly from the first-class publicity and service activities of the great gas industry, for whose energy and push he had the warmest admiration.

The Electricity Commissioners, in association with the Ministry of Transport and the Central Electricity Board, had manifested great energy in the development of electricity supply, and it was his ambition as Minister of Transport to enable the work of these bodies to become even more effective than it had been, with the object of establishing a great nationally organized industry. In the field of domestic supply enormous progress had been made in recent years. As one who lived in a home where electricity was installed for all purposes, he urged the industry not to be content with the lighting load only, but to push the use of this wonderful energy for cooking, heating hot water, cleaning, and so on.

Electricity was one of the bright spots in British industry at the present time. Given an active organization locally, and adequate support for a body like the Electrical Development Association nationally, the measure of its progress in the past would be small compared with the enormous possibilities of the immediate future. They could rely on the encouragement of the Ministry of Transport in the development of rural supplies, to which he attached great importance ; and the Government had demonstrated its desire to help by the assistance which the Lord Privy Seal had proffered under the Development Act for accelerated development schemes.

Mr. R. P. Sloan, a past president of the association, said that under the national scheme there had been developments that would otherwise have taken many years. In the north-eastern area, for instance, 15 small and inefficient stations had been closed down.

Among those present were :—

Sir Andrew Duncan (chairman of the Central Electricity Board), Lord Meston, Mr. E. Huntsman, Mr. W. Walker, Sir Archibald Page, Sir James Devonshire, Sir Philip Pole, Sir Harry Haward, Sir Duncan Watson, Sir Philip Nash, Mr. Frank Hodges, Sir Douglas Newton, M.P., Mr. J. K. Brydges (president of the Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association), Mr. H. Willoughby Ellis (president of the Electrical Contractors' Association), Mr P. Rosling (chairman of the Cable Makers' Association), Sir Thomas Purves (president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers), Sir John Brooke, Mr. W. Lackie, Mr. R. T. G. French, and Mr. T. P. Wilmshurst.

A WOMAN'S BODY IN THE THAMES

SCOTLAND YARD AND A PRISONER'S STATEMENT

The following statement, issued yesterday from Scotland Yard, arises out of inquiries into the circumstances of the finding of a woman's body in the Thames, near Grosvenor-road, Chelsea :—

"The Metropolitan Police are investigating a statement made by a prisoner on remand charged with fraud that on Saturday, March 8, 1930, about 11 p.m., on the Victoria Embankment, near Westminster Bridge, he struck a woman in whose company he was, and threw her into the river. The police are anxious to trace and interview two women whom he alleges he met between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. that day in the vicinity of Cambridge-circus, and who drove with him by taxicab to Gordon-street, where the man left the cab for a few minutes, after which they all three drove to Euston-road post office, thence to an hotel in the Paddington district, and about 5.30 p.m. returned to the Horseshoe, Tottenham Court-road.

"The man's description is as follows :—Aged 42 ; 5ft. 8in. ; complexion fresh ; hair and eyes brown ; clean shaven ; medium build ; has prominent moles on each cheek ; dressed in a blue overcoat and bowler hat ; of smart appearance. The women concerned are requested to communicate with the police at New Scotland Yard or any police station."

It may be recalled that on Monday a woman's body was washed up at Watermen's Steps, Grosvenor-road, a few hours after the time the man had made his statement. It was at first thought that this woman answered the description given by the man, and, since he could not have had any knowledge of the fact that a woman's body was in the river at this spot, it was assumed by the police for the purpose of their investigation that this was the woman he referred to. As a result of 24 hours' investigation, however, the police satisfied themselves that this woman had no connexion with the man's statement.

THE STATUE OF WILLIAM IV.

At a meeting of the City of London Corporation at Guildhall on Thursday, the Streets Committee submitted a report stating that a proposal to construct subways for pedestrians at the junction of King William-street, Cannon-street, and Gracechurch-street was under consideration ; and asking for authority, if need be, to remove the statue of King William IV. in connexion with that scheme.

MR. DEPUTY ELLIS said that many years ago a similar proposal was made and rejected, and the same decision was made on a later occasion. The main argument then adduced was that the statue obstructed the view of London Bridge from the windows of a new building then recently erected. The statue was really a part of the approach to London Bridge. It was erected by the citizens out of respect for the King's memory and was a commendable work of art. He moved that the report be referred back for further consideration.

Mr. STOPHER, seconding, said that they would like to see the plans of the proposed subways before touching the statue. SIR HARRY BIRD said that the spot was very dangerous for pedestrians, for four thoroughfares converged on it. The pavement round the statue afforded safety to the users of the street.

The report was referred back for reconsideration.

POLICEMAN COMMENDED BY JUDGE

Mr. Justice Humphreys, at Leeds Assizes yesterday, sentenced four men concerned in an assault upon a police-constable in the execution of his duty last December. It was alleged that Police-constable John Cordingley, who had surprised the men in the act of shopbreaking, was placing a pair of handcuffs upon one of the men, when all four brutally attacked him and battered him with an iron bar. The police-constable succeeded in arresting one of them and the other three were captured by other officers. All pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of attempted shopbreaking, and Walker and Holgate were found *Guilty* of wounding the policeman. The JUDGE sentenced William Finnigan, 21, miner, to four months' imprisonment and Percy Bottomley, 39, miner, to five months' imprisonment, both in the second division ; Joseph George Walker, 21, motor driver, to two months' imprisonment for shopbreaking and five months' imprisonment for assault, and Harry Holgate, 23, plasterer, to six months' imprisonment on each charge, all to run consecutively. His Lordship warmly commended Cordingley, and desired that the Chief Constable and Watch Committee "should give the constable their most favourable consideration."

THE SALE ROOM

FURNITURE AND PICTURES

Puttick and Simpson's sale yesterday of Old English and French furniture, objects of art, and textiles from various sources totalled £5,200.

Among the more important lots were a Louis XVI. mantel clock in ormolu drum-shape case with figures of Venus and Cupid, by Cronier, 13½in. high, which fetched 110 guineas (Lefèvre) ; a crucifix, the figure of finely carved ivory, the cross of ebonized wood, by Duquesnoy, Flemish early 17th century, 33in. high—70 guineas (Mund) ; a Chippendale mahogany winged bookcase, 109in. wide —105 guineas (Charles) ; a set of six and two elbow Chippendale mahogany chairs, the shaped backs with pierced Gothic centres—160 guineas (Kingston) ; a Louis XV. kingwood marqueterie poudreuse, inlaid with bouquets of flowers, the folding top enclosing mirror, boxes, &c., signed G. Kelp, 31in. wide—105 guineas (Crittton) ; a Louis XV. work table of kingwood marqueterie, by Roussel, 16½in. diameter, brought from Paris at the time of the Revolution by M. and Mme. Christin, who were friends of the Princess de Lamballe—280 guineas (Montgomery) ; a Louis XV. bonheur-de-jeur of tulipwood marqueterie, inlaid with flowers, &c., by L. Boudin, 25in. wide by 38in. high—350 guineas (Cameron) ; a Louis XVI. mahogany bureau, with chased ormolu mounts, 39in. wide—210 guineas (Pickering) ; a Feraghan carpet designed with formal flowers, 16ft. by 10ft.—130 guineas (Barrow) ; and another with formal flowers and foliage, 26ft. by 17ft.—340 guineas (Malcolm).

At Christie's, old pictures from various sources brought £4,525, and included :—J. N. Sartorius, a set of five fox-hunting scenes, 1814, 13in. by 17in.—290 guineas (Vicars) ; G. J. van Leeuwen, a pair of flower and fruit pieces, signed and dated 1812—175 guineas (W. Sabin) ; F. de Franceschi, the Adoration of the Magi, on panel 46in. by 122in.—420 guineas (North) ; and J. Highmore, portrait of Mrs. West, wife of Admiral West, in white satin dress, signed and dated 1742—130 guineas (Vicars).

At Sotheby's, Old English glass, furniture, and decorative objects fetched £1,201. A Sheraton mahogany pedestal dining table, 4ft. wide, extending to 14ft. long, sold for £100 (Hope).

CARLYLE'S LETTERS TO NEUBERG

A fine series of 246 signed autograph letters and notes from Thomas Carlyle to his friend and helper, Joseph Neuberg, covering the whole period of the composition of "Frederick the Great," 1839 to 1867, formed one lot in Sotheby's sale on Thursday. The series was the property of Mr. G. Neuberg Frankau, great-nephew of Joseph Neuberg. Bidding began at £50 and at £860 the lot fell to Messrs. Quaritch, with Mr. Gabriel Wells as the underbidder. The manuscript "Diaries," 1809-1810, of Harriet Grove, covering the period when she was engaged to Shelley, and apparently unpublished, brought £360 (G. Wells) ; an autograph letter of Charles Lamb to Wordsworth, 1815—£68 (G. Wells) ; the "Album Amicorum" of Sarah Locke, with an acrostic in the autograph of Charles Lamb—£125 ; the companion "Album" of Mary Locke, also with an acrostic by Lamb—£115 (both bought by Townshend) ; a letter from Lamb to Moxon, 1833—£52 (Spencer) ; and the autograph manuscript of John Galsworthy's "A Feud," 1921, 78 leaves—£200 (G. Wells).

The day's sale totalled £3,498.

SOME LITERARY DOCUMENTS

Sotheby's four days' sale, beginning on April 14, will include an unusually large number of interesting and important literary documents and early editions of English authors, derived from a variety of sources. In a very fine letter to Miss Martha Lloyd, Jane Austen mentions "Pride and Prejudice," and states that Egerton, its publisher, gave £110 for it, though the money was not to be paid until the end of the twelvemonth. Among some documents, the property of Miss Elsie Druce, niece of the late J. W. Cross, biographer and husband of "George Eliot," is a Note Book or Journal in which the authoress has written, as well as other things, a "History" of Adam Bede, which occupies 2½ pages of the Note Book ; there are several other such "note books," and a number of letters from Charles Dickens to G. H. Lewes. There are also in the sale some very desirable letters and autograph manuscripts of Shelley, Byron, Robert Burns, an apparently unpublished letter from Dickens to Albany Fonblanque, March 12, 1842, describing a visit to President Tyler, at Washington ; a page of the manuscript of "Pendennis" ; and a memorandum book of Dr. Johnson. Among the books is a very fine copy of the first edition of "Evelina," 1778, uncut and in the original boards.

JEWELS AND SILVER

Among the jewels and silver at Hurcomb's yesterday a single-stone diamond ring fetched £349 (Isaacs) ; two brilliants—£230 (Sacov) ; a single-stone emerald ring—£219 (Bull) ; a ruby and diamond ring—£202 (S. H. Harris) ; a set of three Queen Anne sugar dredgers, 30½oz., at 157s. 6d. per ounce—£238 8s. (Schwerzee) ; a George I. tapestry picture—£200 ; and a blue and white Chinese armorial dinner set—£380 (both bought by Axford).

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

CATALOGUE OF RINGS

A catalogue of the rings in the Victoria and Albert Museum has for the first time been compiled under the authority of the Board of Education, and is issued by the Directors of the Museum at 9s. (cloth 10s., postage 6d. extra). A very full text and index are accompanied by 40 pages of photographic plates which illustrate the development of this species of jewelry from the dynastic periods of Egypt down to the English mourning-rings of the last century. As the compiler of the catalogue, Mr. C. C. Oman, points out, the Museum is wealthiest in post-classical rings, and has not for over 20 years attempted to acquire specimens of an earlier period than the fourth century A.D. The collection of Greek, Roman, Etruscan, and Egyptian rings is, however, excellent for its size, and that of medieval and renaissance specimens is, with one exception, unrivalled.

Mr. Oman comments upon the individual exhibits, nearly 1,000 in number, and contributes an introductory essay upon the wearing of rings and the history of their types.

Canova's "Sleeping Nymph," which the National Art-Collections Fund purchased from the sale of Lord Lansdowne's collection and presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum, is now on view there. This charming figure is the last work by the great Italian sculptor ; for the model was finished only a year before he died in 1822. There is evidence that Canova himself carved part of the figures, as a letter dated January 24, 1824, from J. N. Fazakerley, M.P., to Lord Lansdowne states that the whole space between the shoulders and half-way down the body was exclusively the work of the master. The carving was completed after his death under the supervision of his brother, the Abbé Canova. Four contemporary letters upon the carving of the work, which were bought with the figure, greatly add to its historical value.

MINING ENGINEER EXTRADITED

An order for extradition to Czechoslovakia was made by Mr. Fry at Bow-street Police Court yesterday against COUNT ARNE MORAITINY, 46, a Greek mining engineer, of Park-lane, W., on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences at Prague from Dr. Vaclav Nemec, formerly chief of the Czechoslovak Legation at Tokyo, Japan. Dr. Nemec, it was stated, first became acquainted with Count and Countess Moraitiny in 1920 at Tokyo, where they were moving in the best society. Last year Moraitiny represented to him that he was concerned in foundries and mines in Eastern Siberia, and also spoke of secret armament supplies for Abyssinia. On the strength of these representations he obtained a loan of £270 from Dr. Nemec, and it was further alleged that he had borrowed money from a former Greek Minister in Tokyo. For the defence Mr. J. P. Valetta (instructed by Mr. C. Grobel) said that the money was given as a loan, and it was denied that any false pretence was made.

LONDON SESSIONS ACQUITTALS

The following accused persons were *Acquitted* at the London Sessions yesterday, and were accordingly discharged :—

George Edward Cousens, 38, motor-driver, committed from the South Western Police Court on a charge alleging that he indecently assaulted a 10-year-old girl.

Lily Kingdon, 39, milliner, committed from Clerkenwell on a charge alleging that she received a quantity of stolen clothing.

Albert William Simpson, 44, carman, committed from Westminster on a charge alleging that he stole a bale of wood wool.

Scotland Yard are still trying to find the owner of a drop-pattern ear-ring, set with precious stones, and worth between £200 and £300, which was found in the West End of London last December.

A PICTURE PRINTING PIONEER

THE HALF-TONE PROCESS

Mr. Stephen H. Horgan, a pioneer of the half-tone process for the reproduction of pictures, was recently given a luncheon in London to mark the 50th anniversary of the appearance of his first illustrations by this process. These were printed on March 4, 1880, in the New York *Daily Graphic*. One of the pictures represented "A Scene in Shantytown, New York," and a leading article in the newspaper stated :—"We have dealt heretofore with pictures made from drawings or engravings. Here we have one direct from nature. Our photographers made the plate from which this picture has been obtained in the immediate presence of the shanties which are shown in it. There has been no redrawing of the picture. The transfer print has been obtained direct from the original negative. . . . We are still experimenting with it and feel confident that our experiments will in the long run result in success, and that pictures will eventually be regularly printed in our pages direct from photographs without the intervention of drawing."

At that time Mr. Horgan was the superintendent of the photo-mechanical department of the New York *Daily Graphic*. Some time before the publication of his pictures he had produced a half-tone illustration which, it was contended, could not be printed, and it did not get farther than the hand press.

Mr. Horgan, who is now living in London, stated yesterday that 50 years ago he never expected to see such reproductions by the half-tone process as now appear in the daily newspapers in this country. "After the appearance of the pictures in New York," he said, "the process was adopted and improved in other countries. The illustration of Europa's Maiden Voyage, which appears in *The Times* to-day, is a striking example of the progress that has been made with the half-tone process. The degree of excellence that has been reached is shown not only by the picture of the great Atlantic liner, but by the reproduction of the atmospheric effects. The improvements in the machinery for printing have, of course, contributed to these results ; but the advance in newspaper illustrations, which are now produced at great speed, are, I think, due more to the developments in photography, the increased efficiency of photographers, and the mechanical skill of the workers in all departments associated with the reproduction and the printing of the pictures. The next step will be pictures in colour in the daily newspapers, and I think the time for this development is not far distant."

An illustration appears on p. 16.

JOINT TRANSPORT SCHEME FOR BRIGHTON

CAPITAL OF £780,000 INVOLVED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRIGHTON, MARCH 21

After negotiations lasting for many months the Corporations of Brighton and of Hove and the owners of the local omnibus services, Messrs. Thomas Tilling, Limited, have practically agreed on a joint transport scheme to serve both towns and the surrounding areas. It was stated to-day by Mr. J. H. Rothwell, Town Clerk of Brighton, that the capital involved would amount to about £780,000, and that the company would be controlled by a board consisting of representatives from the three parties concerned.

The capital interests and the representatives on the board will probably be apportioned in the following way :—Messrs. Thomas Tilling, two representatives, with a capital of £350,000 ; the Brighton Corporation, two representatives, with £300,000 capital ; and the Hove Corporation, one representative, with £130,000 capital. The agreement will contain a provision preventing the joint transport board from substituting omnibuses for tramcars or from discontinuing any tramway services without the consent of the Brighton Corporation. It is anticipated that the scheme, which will have to be sanctioned by Parliament, will be agreed upon in detail in a few weeks.

In the early stages of the negotiations the scheme met with considerable opposition owing to a suggestion that the tramcars would be gradually replaced by omnibuses. A large section of the Brighton Town Council is in favour of retaining the tramways, as the profit from the undertaking gives considerable relief to the rates. The scheme will be discussed by the Brighton Town Council at their meeting next week and will, it is expected, be approved in view of the proviso prohibiting the replacement of the tramcars by omnibuses without the Corporation's consent.

NATIONAL MARK BEEF

SUCCESS OF MINISTRY'S SCHEME

The Ministry of Agriculture issued the following statement last night :—The number of sides of graded and marked home-killed beef sold in the London area last week was 2,089. This number represents an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the previous week and marks the end of one stage of the Ministry of Agriculture's campaign. The amount of gradable home-killed beef sold in London without the imprint of the National Mark is now negligible.

The Ministry's efforts are now concentrated on securing increased supplies of English and Scotch beef for the London market.

A COTTAGE FOR £10

EFFECT OF DEPRESSION IN SOUTH WALES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, MARCH 20

One effect of the prolonged depression in the South Wales coalfield, coupled with the high rates, is a remarkable "slump" in the property market. Working-class cottages are changing hands almost at scrap prices. At a sale at Merthyr the other day a cottage producing a gross annual rental of £13 16s. 8d., and with 12 years' unexpired lease, was sold at £10. Prices accepted for other houses at the same sale ranged from £42 to £46.

"Bricks and mortar are not the profitable investment they used to be," said a well-known auctioneer. "With widespread unemployment, working-class tenants fall heavily in arrears of rent, and landlords, whether they draw revenue from the houses or not, are compelled to keep them in repair and pay rates in full. As a result bidding for such cottage property as comes into the market is practically negligible." The rates at Merthyr are 27s. in the pound, and unemployed men on the local register number 3,357, with almost another 1,000 on short time.

It was announced to-day at a meeting of the South Wales Divisional Committee of the Coalfields Distress Fund that over £804,503 and a quarter of a million pairs of boots have been distributed in South Wales since the inauguration of the fund, and that a final distribution of boots and clothing will be made before Easter.

An official stated to-day that while prospects were much brighter in the mining areas to-day than when the fund was opened there was still much unemployment in South Wales. When the fund was opened in 1928 there were 105,000 unemployed miners in the coalfield. To-day the official figures were somewhere in the neighbourhood of 67,000. Despite this decrease the unemployment figures generally were just as high as in 1928. Last Monday there were 85,772 wholly unemployed, 26,790 temporarily stopped, 8,699 normally in casual employment, and 9,620 "informals," making a total of 130,881 on the register, as compared with 126,785 on March 19, 1928.

With the closing of the fund the whole burden of relieving distress in the mining areas will fall on the rates.

ACCUSED POLICEMAN ACQUITTED

JAMES CALVERT, 41, a constable in the West Riding Police, stationed at West Malton, near Doncaster, was found *Not Guilty* at the Leeds Assizes yesterday on a charge of attempted shopbreaking and was discharged. It had been alleged that Calvert in the early hours of the morning entered premises owned by George Herbert Farthing and Brothers by means of a skeleton key, and was caught by Thomas Farthing, one of the brothers, when leaving the shop. Calvert gave evidence that he found the door of Farthing's premises open and went in to satisfy himself that no one was inside. He was going out again with the intention of arousing someone in the house which adjoins the shop and informing them of the insecurity of the shop door. As soon as he got into the yard Thomas Farthing, who was a little eccentric, dashed from the house with a canvas bag on his back and attacked him. Colonel Tanner, late of the 6th Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, in which Calvert served, said that Calvert was a man of the highest reputation in every respect.

DEMOLITION ORDER IN WESTMINSTER

ACCOMMODATION NEEDED FOR 18 FAMILIES

Eighteen poor families occupying single rooms in a block of tenement dwellings in Great Peter-street, Westminster, are affected by a demolition order which is stated to have been made in respect of the property. Alternative accommodation of a suitable character has been difficult to find at short notice, and the problem of rehousing the tenants, if evicted, has raised a difficulty.

Miss Biggs, member of a committee formed to assist the families, stated yesterday that the demolition order was made on the application of the London County Council. The Westminster City Council had been asked to rehouse them, but apparently had no accommodation, and the London County Council could not provide them with houses at rents within their means. In one case the latter authority had offered a man and his wife a flat at 9s. in place of the room they now rented at 3s. 6d. a week. It would be useless to offer any of them houses at Becontree at 13s. a week, plus travelling fares of 7s. a week to and from Westminster, when none of them had the means to live even outside Westminster. In one case a man and his wife and six children were at present living in one room, and in another room were a man and wife and three children, two other children having to live apart from the family with relatives. Miss Biggs thought that the question of temporary accommodation was more urgent than that of permanent housing. She considered that in the circumstances it would be wiser for the Westminster City Council to take over one of the empty buildings in its area and turn it into temporary quarters for about three months, thus affording the families time in which to look round for accommodation within their means.

Officials of the Westminster City Council stated that in the case of closures due to dangerous structures the London County Council usually tried to find other accommodation. An official of the latter authority said that the Council was in no way liable for providing alternative accommodation where tenants were dishoused by a dangerous structure notice. The Council, however, voluntarily did what it could to offer accommodation that might be available at the time in such cases.

FAMOUS BRITISH BATTLES

DIORAMAS AT UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM

The Museum of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, reopens to-day, after the annual spring-cleaning, with an additional series of exhibits in the lower gallery. These consist of a number of diorama models of British battle scenes designed and painted by Mr. T. Ivester Lloyd and lent to the Museum by the Department of Overseas Trade.

The figures and backgrounds are constructed of cardboard, the foregrounds of painted plaster and other materials ; the panoramic width is in every instance too small to allow of any full presentation of the scene from a military or tactical point of view comparable with the large Waterloo model in the Banqueting Hall above, but the costume and manner of fighting of various periods are well suggested. The battle-axe and shield manœuvres of the Battle of Hastings, for instance, the success of the British archers against cavalry at Agincourt, the prominence of plate-armour in the Battle of Barnet, and such far afield victories as Quebec and Assaye are all given their due atmosphere, though without any considerable detail. Impressions in this gallery of the Peninsular War, Waterloo, Balaclava, and more recent battles, culminate in a realistically muddy Somme, while from Whitehall itself quite a decorative little diorama is to be seen filling one of the Museum windows. It is of Queen Elizabeth watching the fleet leave Tilbury to attack the Spanish Armada. This is the only suggestion of a sea-battle.

A poster, which is claimed to be the largest ever erected in the City of London, containing an appeal for £1,000,000 by the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew's was placed over the portico of the Mansion House yesterday.

News in Brief

Mr. Thomas Carter, a former Chief Constable of Brighton, died yesterday at Brighton, aged 84.

After having been closed down for many years, large ironstone works are shortly to be reopened at Towcester and Blisworth, Northants.

Mr. Charles Grant Church, a Chanc

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

WE ARE ALWAYS THINKING ABOUT THE MERCHANDISE WE SELL

By CALLISTHENES

This store, we believe, sells more playing cards than any other store or shop in this country, or perhaps the World. Every month we sell thousands of packs of cards, and the number is rapidly increasing. The corner in the Ground Floor at the Western end of our Building is one of the most popular in our Building. Most people come there to buy, but many come just for the pleasure of looking at the gay designs and colours of the cards on our counter.

It might seem the easiest thing in the world to sell packs of cards. It is—to sell *some*. But to sell a great many—many scores of thousands—shows that with this item, as with all others, there is scope for the exercise of special effort, and a reward for energetic thought.

In one matter here we believe this House has been something of a pioneer. We believe we were the first to make a special feature of selling cards in double packs. It seems a very obvious thing to do. The game for which cards in London are chiefly bought is bridge, and bridge is played with two packs of cards. Since, therefore, most people want two packs of cards, why not make them up together?

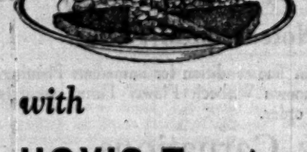
When we first desired to sell cards in that way we found British manufacturers unprepared. The point of view of the bridge player had not been impressed upon them. Cards had always been made for sale in single packs. Some of them soon met us. Double packs were made; we put them on show and had a rapid success with them.

This little affair of playing cards is interesting enough in itself, but we prefer to regard it simply as an illustration of our whole attitude.

Success in a business such as ours, probably in any business, comes from keeping in touch with life. It is so easy to shut oneself up in a store or a factory and forget all about the life for which the Store or the factory was built. It is so easy to choose one's stock by what one always has stocked instead of by the use people will make of it. It is so easy to manufacture what our machinery and material and organization always have manufactured—and forget to visualize the article in the home. And because it is easy it does not lead to success.

Success is got by considering not the past, but the customer; by thinking not of established usage, but of life and enjoyment.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.



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Save the drudgery of tabe scrubbing. Cover up unsightly tops. Place a Defiant Top over them. Defiant Tops add to kitchen cleanliness. A wipe clean them. No cracks or crannies to harbour dust or grease. Their cool glass-smooth surface is ideal for pastry making. Start saving work in your kitchen right away. Send measurements for a Defiant quotation now.
PRACTICALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE. Of ingot iron, porcelain enamelled by a special process, Defiant Tops in manufacture are subjected to heat approaching 1,000 degrees Centigrade. Hot irons and saucepans straight from the fire cannot harm Defiant surfaces. Rough usage cannot scratch or chip them. Flavours and stains are not absorbed and the surface cannot warp or buckle.
THE COST IS SMALL. Defiant Tops are inexpensive. The first cost is the last and any surface may be covered. Send us the size of table, shelf or ledge, and we will quote for covering. Send a postcard today. At last year's Exhibition the demand was enormous; this year's orders will be dealt with in strict rotation.

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Entertainments

NEW ORCHESTRAL WORKS

GLEANINGS OF A SEASON

Recent orchestral concerts have brought a sudden spate of new works. It was time, for the continued drought was beginning to prompt the suggestion that the springs were drying up. No doubt the suggestion would have been unfair to the composers, most of whom may be able to declare that they have works written and put away about which the concert-giving authorities and the concert-going public show no curiosity. There has been a notable revival in concert attendance on the part of the Queen's Hall public during the winter season which is now nearly completed, but it has been stimulated more by the promise of better performances of the classics, by the engagement of famous solo players for concertos, and by the introduction as novelties of works like the symphonies of Mahler and Bruckner, which were new nearly a generation ago, than by the performance of the music which is being written to-day either by Continental or native composers.

The music of to-day cannot be neglected with impunity, no matter what its quality. The regular orchestral societies must keep passing it in review if the best is to come to light, and even if the general level is not a very high one, it is certain that it can only sink lower by neglect. It is the feeling that the public requires nothing of him, but is lazily content with repetitions of the classics, that sinks a composer into complacence or goads him into eccentricity and sensation-mongering. We have had five series of excellent orchestral concerts during the winter and scarcely half-a-dozen (one or two are still to come in the remaining concerts) of new works by native composers. It is not a large gleaning for such a season. Moreover, what we have been given is mostly by men who now begin to represent the older generation. Even Arthur Bliss, two of whose recent works have been given at Queen's Hall this week, can no longer be ranked as a "young composer." He is now in his 39th year.

What about the young composers? For a decade after the War the lamentable losses of that time accounted sufficiently for a dearth, and, as well as the positive losses, there were the setbacks given to the careers of many young men whose interests had been necessarily diverted away from the arts at a critical period in their development. But by now we should be hearing of a generation who were safe in their perambulators, or at any rate at school, during the disastrous years; but not much has been heard of them so far. Sir Hamilton Harty and the Hallé Orchestra brought forward Constant Lambert's "Rio Grande" a few weeks ago, and earned our gratitude for having found something that was really young to enliven Queen's Hall.

There ought to be dozens of youngsters scrambling for such an opportunity. At any rate, one would expect such an institution as the Patron's Fund of the Royal College of Music (which exists solely for the encouragement of the young native musicians, no matter where they come from within the British Empire) to be over-burdened with applications from the eager young who have not yet got their chance at Queen's Hall. Most of the elder men, like Vaughan Williams, Bax, and Holst, found the Patron's Fund a useful stepping stone in days before they could hope for performances with the Philharmonic or Hallé Orchestras, or even at the more generous "Promenades." Yet at the last Patron's Fund rehearsal, for which the London Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Malcolm Sargent was engaged for a whole morning, only one new work was forthcoming, and the time had to be filled up with student performances of songs and concertos with the orchestra. At the end of that morning one came away wondering whether the much-talked-of young composer really exists at all.

While that doubt remains, we must take comfort from such signs as have been given lately that some young composers of the last generation have actually grown up. That was what the hearing of Arnold Bax's third symphony under Sir Henry Wood the other night told most certainly. He has passed through many phases, from the early tone-poems, with their rather spineless affectation of Celtic sentiment, to brilliant piano music in which Russian and French derivations were sometimes too obvious. The phases have included quasi-medieval choral music and rather wilfully abstruse chamber music. His is a quick and readily acquisitive brain, of the kind which is bound to have difficulty in distinguishing between what comes from within and what reflects a current mode. This symphony is not without signs of modishness, but it seems more seriously selective than any previous work of his. Its aim is high and simple and steadily pursued. The listener is led forward to the goal of the epilogue, and it is the progress and the goal that he remembers afterwards rather than the skill with which orchestral effects are contrived by the way, though the skill is there in abundance. Perhaps there is some "programme" underlying the music (the composer's analytical notes rather hinted at one), but if so it is not one of which the facts must be told in plain prose for the proper understanding of the music. It is, in short, a mature symphony and the most important one produced in this country since Vaughan Williams's "Pastoral" symphony.

Vaughan Williams's new work, the "Fantasia on Sussex Folksongs" for violoncello and orchestra, is delightful, but it tells us nothing new about the composer. The "Pastoral" symphony attested his maturity some 10 years ago, and this only says once again that the tone of voice of the English folksong is the thing he loves best in all music. We may hope to get much more music from him, but it will probably not be very different music from that by which we know him now. Arthur Bliss's "Serenade," on the other hand, shows its composer still in a state of transition. The less thoughtful who remember "Rout" and the other escapades when he was the leader of a post-War group may find it to be a falling off; the wiseacres may shake their heads on the discovery that Bliss's more diatonic tunes are apt to sound as ordinary as anyone else's. But, at any rate, he has abandoned or outgrown the yahhoo style. He has come back to setting English poetry sincerely, searching for a beauty to match that of the verse. He no longer sees, or behaves as though he saw, a strict line drawn between modern music and the old "emotional stuff" of the 19th century. He writes more spontaneously, and if he feels something he lets the feeling appear in his music. If that feeling finds expression in an ordinary diatonic melody, he writes such a melody, and risks the condemnation both of the thoughtless and the wiseacres. He is certainly growing up. He has at least added something material to the season's gleaning.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 22

B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERT

SIR T. BEECHAM AT QUEEN'S HALL

There was something to suit most tastes in the B.B.C. programme at Queen's Hall last night, and many would find it possible without strain to enjoy everything that was in it. Those who like Mozart had the "Linz" symphony, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham with such meticulous phrasing that not all the violins could manage to realize it for him unanimously. Those who like Elgar had Mr. Lionel Tertis's adaptation of the violoncello concerto for the viola. Mr. Tertis had the misfortune to break a string at the beginning of the *finale*, with disconcerting effect, but apart from this the new arrangement appeared to anyone in whose ears echoed the cutting edge of a violoncello's tone like a boy trying to do a man's work. Something of the whimsical, wistful quality of the two middle movements matched the sweet quality of Mr. Tertis's instrument, but on the whole the concerto suffers when transferred from the instrument for which it was conceived to one which is more lightly balanced against the orchestra. Elgarians also had the incomparable Enigma Variations, conducted by the composer (who took the quick movements at a furious pace).

Those who like descriptive music had Ethel Smyth's *The Wreckers* overture, while those who have a taste for adventure had Arthur Bliss's Introduction and Allegro, a quasi-novelty. Bliss's later compositions show a decided lyrical quality that in the earlier works was overlaid by rhythmic preoccupations. There are rhythmic adornments to the texture of this massive Introduction and Allegro, but diatonic themes that sing are predominant. There is plenty of invention, too much perhaps, since the first impression it makes is that of a mosaic, like the Enigma Variations but without the strong unifying force of a persistent main theme. Interesting and ingenious, often beautiful, it still does not quite convey finality and inevitability to the ear. It is always hard to say exactly what one means. Bliss is now trying to say what he left unsaid in his Stravinski period. He has not yet succeeded in saying the whole thing with the right mixture of force, feeling, and lucidity.

NEW LONDON THEATRE

OPENING OF THE PRINCE EDWARD ON APRIL 3

The newest London theatre is the Prince Edward, situated at the corner of Greek-street and Old Compton-street, within a few steps of the Palace and Shaftesbury theatres. It is very accessible, though slightly off the main routes. It will open on April 3 with the musical comedy *Rio Rita*, in which Miss Edith Day will play the lead.

There was a Press view yesterday, after a luncheon given by Mr. Lee Ephraim at Kettner's, and the theatre was thrown open for inspection. It is a pretty theatre, decorated and upholstered in broken fuchsia and gold colourings and lighted in the modern diffused way. There are 1,650 seats, of which 850 are stalls and pit-stalls, 322 dress circle, 396 upper circle, and 82 in the boxes. The greater number of the spacious boxes have been designed at the back of the dress circle, but raised and giving an uninterrupted view.

The stage is the third largest theatre stage in London. Its size makes the house appear smaller than it is, and brings the audience closer to the action of the play.

The proscenium arch is formed with a series of Lalique glass coves tinted in amber, and the lights of the balcony front add to the diffused brilliance of the house. The interior decoration has been carried out by Messrs. Marc Henri and Laverdet. The site was acquired by Mr. E. A. Stone, who is chairman of the Landlord Company and also architect of the building. Messrs. Griggs and Sons are the builders.

The new theatre has been specially designed as a house for musical plays and *revues*. There are nearly 40 large dressing rooms, and all the star artists have their own sitting-rooms.

R.A.M. ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

The orchestral concerts given by the Royal Academy are designed rather to display the qualities of the greatest number of executants than to present a well-arranged programme of music for its own sake. For this reason single movements are preferred to complete works, though at the Queen's Hall on Thursday afternoon an exception was made for Sir Alexander Mackenzie's "Pibroch" Suite for violin and orchestra and the Fourth Brandenburg Concerto in G. The outstanding performance of the afternoon was that of Mr. Reginald Kell, who played the solo part in a movement from Busoni's Concertino for clarinet and orchestra with a beauty of tone and phrasing which proved him to have passed beyond the stage of apprenticeship. A good performance was given by Mr. Robert Edwards in Delius's Pianoforte Concerto; and the orchestra, conducted by Sir Henry Wood, accompanied the soloists well, besides giving a good account of a movement from a student work by Miss Monica Myatt.

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended March 8 were 1,206,853, making a grand total sold of 954,194,789.

PAMPAS CATS AT THE ZOO

GIFT OF A CHEETAH

Dr. N. Corkill has presented to the Zoo a beautiful male cheetah, from Mesopotamia, and a litter of three South American Pampas cats has been born. These additions to the collection give an example of the contrasts in natural disposition found among the cats. The cheetah, or hunting leopard, is nearly full grown. It is a tall and powerful creature standing little short of a yard in height at the shoulder, and capable of mastering a man. Over a short distance, cheetahs can outrun a swift horse and have no difficulty in overtaking and killing the gazelles and antelopes which are their natural prey. They are troublesome pets, for they have only to see a dog or cat to make a dash at it. They have an inborn friendship for man, not only for their owners but for any person who will approach them with gentle decision.

Pampas cats are about the size of a well-grown domestic cat, and have soft fur of exquisite grey-brown colouring. It seems almost impossible to tame them; they are shy and savage, and however carefully they are approached, even by those accustomed to feed them, they crouch, spitting and snarling, ready to spring and use teeth and claws. The pair in the Small Cats' House at the Zoo produced a litter last autumn, but they were disturbed, and killed and devoured the kittens. This spring the mother was given a small sleeping-box in an outdoor compartment, with plenty of litter, and the keepers were ordered not even to clean the cage. The mother occasionally brings out the kittens, and may be seen suckling them or playing with them, but she takes them into shelter at once if any visitor makes a rash movement.

An Australian bearded lizard has been purchased from a dealer because, although the species is quite common, this was the largest example ever offered to the Society. It gets its popular name from a fringe of bristles surrounding the neck, which it can erect at will. This particular lizard is quite tame, and as soon as it was introduced to the curator took a meal of cold chicken and cheese from her fingers.

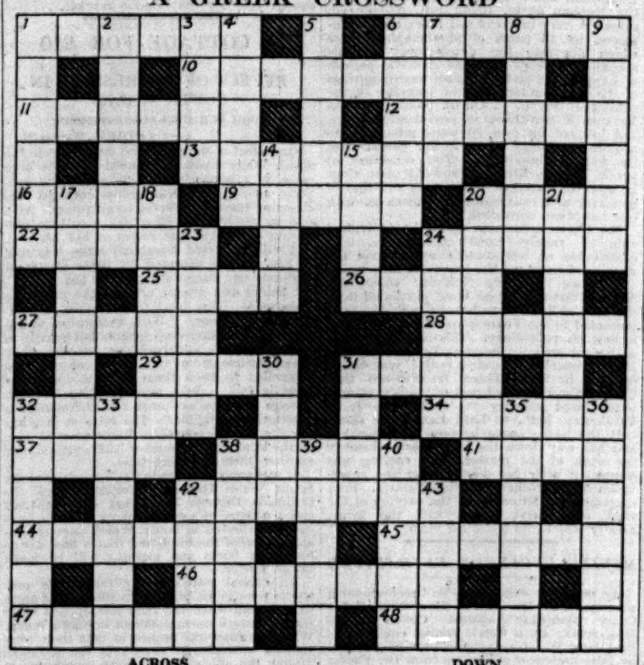
In a consignment of Oriental tropical fish sent to London from a Continental dealer by aeroplane early in the week is an example of the horned coffer fish, which is new to the Aquarium. The angular, box-shaped body is enclosed in a complete cuirass of hexagonal bony plates, the edges of which fit together to form a mosaic-like pattern. The snout protrudes like that of a pig, and a pair of projections over the eyes add to the resemblance by simulating ears. It belongs to a genus, *Ostracion*, of which there is a number of species, all with the box-like shape, common in tropical and sub-tropical seas.

A COMPOSER'S CONCERT

M. NICOLAS MEDTNER

It has been well said of Medtner's music that it is too German for a Russian to have written, and yet, judged by the Teutonic standards of Western music, it is an anachronism. While the composer lived in Moscow his Teutonism (i.e., romance plus scholarship) was a valuable contribution to the Russian school; now that he has come to Western Europe his music sounds out of date and hardly more than an imitation of Brahms. The force of these observations was inescapable at the recital which he gave of recent works at Æolian Hall on Thursday night. With Miss May Harrison he played his second violin sonata, a work of immense length, great intricacy and erudition, and reserved romanticism. To a generation which admires conciseness, clear outlines, and unromantic statement it must appear, at any rate on a first hearing of this work, that the content is not sufficiently profound or sufficiently distinctive to justify the expansive manner and the wealth of pianistic ornamentation. Again, in the songs which Miss Tatiana Makushina sang, the piano parts seemed—this is a general criticism—too elaborate, though in the lighter things, "Omens" and "Serenade," voice and accompaniment reached a satisfactory agreement and made good songs. M. Medtner is a fine pianist, whose playing gives the most lively pleasure, and one feels that all his music is pianistically conceived. None the less the songs—they were new settings of poems by Pushkin—were more satisfactory than the 15 variations which comprise his Improvisation (No. 2, Op. 47), because the narrow limits of the song successfully curb Medtner's devastating fluency, while the piano is a constant incitement to him to exploit all the resources of the instrument of which he is complete master. If then M. Medtner's music is unlikely nowadays to make any wide appeal, it has certain qualities, such as artistic sincerity combined with mellifluousness, that will win a limited admiration; some of the songs, both the new ones and the old, will reach farther to an international audience.

A GREEK CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1 Used to bring on the helpful god.
6 To be noble and —— is to be a gentleman.
10 Were used to banish Aristides.
11 Love is called this.
12 Used of Melanippus' family tree in the *Seven*.
13 Greatest, says Medea's nurse, when a wife does not use cross words to her husband.
16 A singular form of 15 down.
19 Unpleasant thing from Pandora's box.
20 Duplicated expression of distress.
22 Nausicaa tells Odysseus he will find one belonging to Athene.
24 The fifth prize in the games for Patroclus.
25 These were tended by herdsmen.
26 A son of Tereus.
27 Agamemnon, in the deputation to Achilles, says Argos is the —— of tilth.
28 Jocasta says she will carry these to the temples.
29 Flowers suitable for 28.
31 Pindar says this is best.
32 A mythical minstrel; a plaintive song.
34 The sea's —— will hide Hecuba, says Polymnestor, when she falls from the masts.
37 Equal.
38 The —— prophet, Theban Teiresias.
41 I apply soap (not contracted).
42 Women of an untruthful island; name of a lost play of Aeschylus.
44 The suitors left the ship in —— (Odyssey IV.).
45 A tept.
46 Plural of what Eteocles in the *Seven* says Hyperbius is not.
47 To draw together.
48 Things would be this in an earthquake.

DOWN

1 House in Homer; city in Greece.
2 Midas had enough of this.
3 And Aristotle of this.
4 Not so big.
5 Lifted cattle when very young.
6 One of the swarm which the hosts at the River Xanthus resembled.
7 "One form with many names."
8 Solon, according to Herodotus, went to Egypt for this; so do people now.
9 Close (battle) in the Iliad.
14 The Scythian police at Athens were armed with these.
15 Ocean's —— (plural).
17 The scene of great mysteries.
18 A March wind could be this.
20 Io was annoyed by this.
21 Proteus knew these, so Menelaus tells Telemachus.
23 A coffin.
24 Doing what the wind does.
30 In front of the house.
31 Longinus wrote about this.
32 The flashing —— on the double peak has seen Bacchus. (Chorus, *Antigone*.)
33 Odysseus' —— is the theme of the Odyssey.
35 "Inde-bally-pendent," for example.
36 Homer only calls them this when they are dead.
38 Helped by a dolphin.
39 A single star.
40 Hephaestus made a fine one for Achilles.
42 Sleep put this round Zeus.
43 O Trojan!

The solution of this puzzle will appear in *The Times* of Saturday, March 29.

OPERA

SAVOY. LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessors: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Reerton Killick & Victor Payne Jennings
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.
To-day, at 2.30, *TRIAL and PIRATES*.
TO-NIGHT, 8 O'CLOCK, LAST PERF.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Props., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough. Winifred Shotter.
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. Gerr. 6970. 8.30. To-day, Thur., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.
Transferring to New Theatre Monday next.

APOLLO. Gerrard 6970.
MONDAY Next and subsequent Evenings, 8.30.
RENEE KELLY in
ALMOST A HONEYMOON
A Farcical Comedy by WALTER ELLIS.
Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
"ODD NUMBERS."
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"... Abundant laughter ... Cluster of brilliant performances ... Host of bright ideas."—*The Morning Post.*
"Laughter all the Way."—*Daily Chronicle.*
"Ingeniously planned farce."—*Daily Mirror.*
"Romping Jollity."—*Evening News.*
"Adventures Fast and Funny."—*Daily Sketch.*
"Audience Laughed Continually."—*Sunday Times.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15.
"MISALLIANCE."
By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Esme Percy, Rosalinde Fuller. IRENE VANBRUGH.

CRITERION. 2.30 & 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
"THERE IS NO FINER ACTING IN LONDON. DOROTHY CHESTON, CLARE EAMES AND ALLAN JEAYES GAVE ONE A DELECTABLE NIGHT OF SMILES AND SIGHS. ... 'MILESTONES' WILL NEVER DIE. ONLY FOOLS WILL MISS THE CHANCE OF SEEING THEMSELVES AS THE FUTURE WILL SEE THEM." —JAMES DOUGLAS.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY,
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN. LUPINO LANE.
DENNIS HOEY. DONALD MATHER.
DESIREE ELLINGER. EMMA HAIG.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. (LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.)
MATHESON LANG in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. Evgs., 8.15. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
FIRE IN THE OPERA HOUSE.
SYBIL THORNDIKE.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. (Tem. 8713.) 8.30. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
The Daniel Mayer Co. present
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS."

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"CHARLES AND MARY."
A Play on the Life of Charles Lamb.
"Here is a very lovable play."—*Evening Standard.*

HAYMARKET. 2.30, 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"MR. CINDERS."
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, RENE MALLORY.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. (LAST 2 WEEKS.)

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., TO-DAY and WED., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION,
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. Holborn 4032.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
"THE ARTIST and THE SHADOW."
By George Dunning Gribble.
LYN HARDING.
EDGAR NORFOLK. GEORGE DE WARFAZ.
BEATRIX THOMSON.
Play produced by Frank Collier.

LITTLE. (Temple Bar 6501.) TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30.
"FRANKENSTEIN."
By PEGGY WEBLING. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MURDER on the SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. LAST 2 WEEKS.
(Riverside 3012.) EVGS., 8.30. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
THE FAMOUS SPORTING FARCE.
DANDY DICK.
By ARTHUR PINERO.
"A CONTINUOUS STORM OF LAUGHTER."—*M. Post.*
TUESDAY, APRIL 1st, "OUT OF THE BLUE."

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4506.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
A Musical Farcical Comedy.
CLIFFORD MOLLISON. EDMUND GWENN.
JEAN COLIN. RICHARD DOLMAN.
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Alberic Brouett.
Howell, Harper and Nakli.
"THE BEST MUSICAL COMEDY."—Hannen Swaffer.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. (Ger. 5162.)
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
By Eden Phillpotts.
Sam Livesey, Mary Jerrold, Horace Hodges.
Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER. W. H. BERRY.
CONNIE EDISS. AUSTIN MELFORD.

QUEEN'S. (Gerr. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ROYALTY. Evgs., 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
By arrangement with Dennis Eadie, Ltd.,
KYRLE BELLEW presents
"APPEARANCES."
A Play by Garland Anderson. (Ger. 2626.)
"GO AND SEE 'APPEARANCES.'"—Hannen Swaffer.

THEATRES (continued)

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller.
2.30 & 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. (Gerr. 4603.)
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL.
Frank Lawton, Margaret Scudamore, Reginald Bach.
J. Fisher White. D. A. Clarke-Smith.

ST. MARTIN'S. EVGS., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL. ALLAN AYNESWORTH.
Diana Wynyard. Morton Selten. Robert Holmes.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
(Ger. 6666.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.) To-day, 2.30.
MACBETH.
To-night, at 7.45, LA TOSCA.

VAUDEVILLE. 2.30 & 8.30. Mon., Sat., 2.30.
"ENCHANTMENT."
Madeleine Carroll, Lydia Sherwood, & Jack Hobbs.

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.30 prompt. WED., SAT., 2.30
LAST 2 WEEKS.
"THE CALENDAR."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
Owen Nares, Alfred Drayton, Gordon Harker.
Nigel Bruce, Gillian Lind, Cathleen Nesbitt.

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. Bar 3161.)
3 TIMES DAILY, 2.15—5.15—8.15.
MARY CLARE & CO., MARIE BURKE; JOSEPH GREENWALD & CO.; G. H. ELLIOTT; BROWNE & LAVELLE; BENEDETTI BROS.; MAX WALL; KING REPP; FOSTER'S 16 GIRLS; TOOTS and Partner; HARRY CLAFF; British Movietone News. SCOTT-SHARKEY FIGHT FILM.
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Hol. 5367. 6.30, 9.
Charles Mayne, Clifton and Thomas, Violet Essex, A. C. Astor, Bert Errol, Gerardo and Adair, Naunton Wayne, Syd. Moorhouse, Harold Walden, Eight Grafton Girls.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus.
(Lang. 1545.) 2 and 8. JASPER MASKELYNE, FRED CULPITT, CARO and PARTNER, HERBE HAWORTH, &c.
A really jolly show of Magical Variety.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. Koum Sisters, Du For Boys, Marx and Carpenter, Georgie Wood, Debroy Somers, Billy Bennett, 3 Swifts, John Olms, Will Morris, Sammy Shields, Bee Said.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282-4.)
TWICE NIGHTLY, at 6.15 and 8.50.
"BLUE BLOODS OF VARIETY."
With NERVO AND KNOX, BERYE BERESFORD, &c.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
TO-MORROW, at 3.
IN AID of the
"BRITISH WIRELESS for the BLIND" FUND
President—H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
LIONEL POWELL presents
ODA SLOBODSKAYA
THE FAMOUS PRIMA DONNA
and
ANIA DORFMANN
THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN PIANIST.
At the Piano—IVOR NEWTON.
BLUTHNER PIANO.
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d.
LIONEL POWELL, 161, New Bond-st., W.1.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees, Chappell and Co., Ltd.
MONDAY NEXT, at 8.15,
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
SCHUBERT EVENING.
Overture and Two Entr'actes from "Rosamunde."
Symphony in B Minor (Unfinished).
Symphony in C Major.
CONDUCTOR:
DR. FELIX WEINGARTNER.
Tickets, 17s., 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 4s. 9d., 3s. 6d.
LIONEL POWELL, 161, New Bond-street, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL, THURS. NEXT, at 8.15.
SECOND AND LAST VIOLIN RECITAL THIS SEASON.
ALFREDO CAMPOLI.
CHAPPELL PIANO. At the Piano—IVOR NEWTON.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
LIONEL POWELL, 161, New Bond-street, W.1.

ÆOLIAN HALL. Thurs. next, Mar. 27, 8.15.
JACQUES VAN LIER.
SERIES of CLASSICAL and MODERN CONCERTS.
JESSIE McLENNAN. Soprano.
JACQUES VAN LIER. Solo Violoncello.
MARIE WHITE. Solo Pianoforte.
At the Piano—ENID BROOK. BECHSTEIN PIANO.
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
LIONEL POWELL, 161, New Bond-street, W.1.

GROTRIAN HALL. TO-DAY, at 3.15.
SAPELLNIKOFF.
Bluthner Pianoforte. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 2s.
PHILIP ASHBROOKE, 20, Old Cavendish-st., W.1.

WIGMORE HALL. TUES. NEXT, at 8.15.
EDWARD PARKER. PIANO RECITAL.
Bechstein Pianoforte. Tickets, 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d.
PHILIP ASHBROOKE, 20, Old Cavendish-st., W.1.

ÆOLIAN HALL. TO-DAY, at 3.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN LONDON OF
HENRI TEMIANKA.
VIOLIN RECITAL.
At the Piano—GERALD MOORE.
Bluthner Piano. Tickets 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., and 3s.
L. G. SHARPE, 25, Haymarket, S.W.1.

WIGMORE HALL,
Wigmore-street, W.1.
RECITAL
OF RECENT WORKS OF ARNOLD BAX
on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26th, 1930,
at 8.15 p.m.
HARRIET COHEN. LEON GOOSSENS.
MARIA KORCHINSKA. LIONEL TERTIS.
THE ORIANA CHOIR
(Professional),
Conducted by KENNEDY SCOTT.
VIRTUOSO QUARTET.
Marjorie Hayward. Edwin Virgo.
Raymond Jeremy. Cedric Sharpe.
TICKETS (including tax):
Stalls, 12s., 8s. 6d., and 5s. 9d.; Reserved Balcony, 3s. 9d.; Admission, 2s. 4d. No free list.
At Box-office, Wigmore Hall; and Murdoch, Murdoch and Co., 463, Oxford-street, W.1, and 23, Princes-street, Oxford-circus.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
Prince Consort-road, South Kensington, S.W.7.
Patrons: H.M. THE KING.
H.M. THE QUEEN.
President—H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, K.G.
Director—SIR HUGH P. ALLEN, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.Mus.
RECITAL
by CYNTHIA PERRINS (Soprano),
assisted by DOROTHEA ASPINALL (Pianoforte)
and SYLVIA SPENCER (Hautboy Obbligato),
WEDNESDAY next, March 26th, 1930, at 8.15 p.m.
CHAMBER CONCERT
THURSDAY next, March 27th, 1930, at 8.15 p.m.
The Programme will include:—
SONATA for Pianoforte and Violin in E major ... Bach
SONATA for Pianoforte and Violoncello in E minor ... Brahms
QUARTET for Strings in C major ... Mozart
PIANOFORTE, SOLOS and SONGS.
No tickets are required.
MIDSUMMER TERM.
The MIDSUMMER TERM will COMMENCE on MONDAY, May 5th, 1930. Entrance Examination on or about April 30th.
Prospectus and entry forms can be obtained on application to the Registrar at the College.
CLAUDE AVELING, Registrar.

FESTIVALS

FESTIVAL
OF
CONTEMPORARY ARTS,
AT BATH,
MARCH 20th to APRIL 5th.
With the active cooperation of the leaders in contemporary British Music, Painting, and other Graphic Arts, Literature, Drama, Architecture, and Applied Art of all kinds.
Exhibition of Paintings, Drawing,

Imperial and Foreign News

ELECTRIC POWER IN PUNJAB

THE MANDI SCHEME

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The remoteness of Delhi, the Punjab, and the North-West Frontier from the Bengal coalmines and from the coastal ports has always hampered industrial development in Upper India, and an alternative source of energy has long been desired in this vast region. On the advice, therefore, of her Industrial Commission (1918) efforts were made to discover in the Himalayas a suitable site for a hydro-electric power station, and after a careful examination of the nearer mountains it was resolved, in 1925, to utilize the waters of the Uhl river, a confluent of the Beas, in Mandi State.

Work was begun early in 1926, and approximately half the project has now been carried out. The Himalayan range here rises to a height of 9,000ft. in a ridge which separates the Uhl from the Beas river for some miles before their junction, and by tunnelling through the mountain for 2½ miles at a level of 6,000ft. and then dropping the water 1,800ft. down the hillside to a power house beside the Beas, it is intended to develop 36,000 kilowatts at the first stage of the scheme, over 70,000 at the second, and later, by extending the channel three miles to another fall of 1,200ft., a total of nearly 120,000kw. (160,000-horse power) at the third stage. This final figure may be compared with that of the Shannon (42,000kw.), while lesser Imperial enterprises are those of the Perak River (31,000kw.), the Pangani project in Tanganyika (7,500kw.), and the Niger River Falls (4,000kw.).

The spot selected is difficult of access the nearer side of the range being 100 miles above railhead at Pathankot. The light railway now being constructed in the Kangra Valley will, however, go far to relieve the situation. Roads in Mandi State are few, and in order to reach the point chosen for the dam on the Uhl it

was necessary to lay haulage-ways and railways from the power house at 4,000ft. to the top of the range, around the crest and down again on the north to the 6,000ft. level. Here lie the Uhl headworks, and from them the 9ft. tunnel is being driven through both crumbling rock and hard granite to the top of the penstocks on the southern side. The surrounding hills are savage and picturesque. The black bear and the panther have hitherto roamed undisturbed; up the steep ridges climb red and pink rhododendron trees, and in sheltered nooks the rare blue primrose (*Primula petiolaris*) may be found by the keen climber. Greasy Tibetans and duffle-clad Gaddi shepherds move slowly over the passes, and the horns and cymbals of a rustic procession bearing the image of a hill-god to visit a brother deity in a distant shrine echo mistily from the winding tracks. But now the locomotive pushes through the snow, the haulage trucks send showers of stones rattling down the slopes, and the swift flight of the trout, diligently naturalized by the Warden of Fisheries in these Himalayan streams, is checked by the shivers of the Uhl barrage.

Unexpected weakness in the mountain strata has delayed progress, and though the construction works were completed in December, 1928, the tunnel is somewhat behind time; the importation of machinery and other requirements through ports a thousand miles away cannot be conducted according to programme, and the installation will not be ready for six years instead of four. Work on the spot was begun in April, 1926, and the supply of current is now to be available in the autumn of 1932. Partly on this account—namely, establishment charges for two extra years—and partly through obstacles arising during the actual construction, the total cost also is likely to be £4,000,000 or even £4,500,000 (six crores of rupees) instead of £3,200,000 (four and a quarter crores). Even at this figure the cost per kilowatt is only £131, whereas the comparable figure for the Shannon is £142 5s.

THE AREA SERVED

Since, however, Indian opinion is nervous and susceptible with regard to big public works, the Punjab Government, which is itself providing the funds for the entire venture and has entrusted the execution to a selected staff of its own engineers, has appointed a Committee consisting of an Indian ex-Minister and two able engineers from other provinces to report on the position of the undertaking. No human agency can foresee the condition of the rock in the centre of a two-mile tunnel, or legislate for delays due to the exigencies of oversea transport, the inefficiency of illiterate labourers, or the vicissitudes of the seasons.

In spite of the anxiety expressed in certain Indian circles the solvency of the Mandi scheme does not appear in any way doubtful. According to the original estimate the production cost per unit was to be .25 of a penny at the end of the high-tension line, and .57 of a penny delivered to the local installations. The rise in the capital cost will not proportionately enhance the price to the consumer, since the rate of interest on Government borrowings has appreciably fallen, and it will now be possible to deliver the power at .6 of a penny instead of .57. This price, moreover, relates only to the first stage of 36,000 kw., and will be reduced to .52 at the second and .44, or less than ½d., at the third stage. The Shannon cost is .9, and the price to the consumer perhaps 6d. for light and 2d. for power. Many towns in or on the borders of the Punjab, such as Delhi, Saharanpur, Amritsar, and Lahore, have already their own lighting plant; the cost of production in these towns varies from ½d. to 2d. per unit, and they will readily accept the hydro-electric supply. Factories in Delhi, Amritsar, and Lyallpur depend on the municipal stations for light and in a few cases for power; in other towns the factories generate their own light from a private plant which cannot compare in efficiency or price with a big installation. Most of the towns, therefore, with their cotton, flour, and tanning mills, may be expected to join in the demand, and the consumption, which is already over 20,000 kw. in the province, will grow rapidly when the new supply becomes available.

The current will be distributed by a network or "grid" of lines, spreading from the foot of the hills to the Jhelum river in the north and to Delhi in the south. Three-quarters of the Punjab and several western districts of the United Provinces will be covered, and future developments will proceed by the erection of power houses at similar points of vantage along the Himalayas, all of which will be connected with the same grid and will facilitate its extension.

The sum of £4,000,000 represents only the cost of the first stage, with a capacity of 36,000kw. (or 38,250 with allowance for the "diversity" factor), and Government will be required to raise further funds at a later date. The annual expenditure and amortization of the first stage will, however, be covered by the selling price of .6 of a penny above mentioned, and the completed project should bring in high credit to the engineers and after a few years a satisfactory net income to the State.

FRENCH CHAMBER AND THE YOUNG PLAN

OPPOSITION TO M. TARDIEU

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 21

The Committees of the Chamber began to-day their examination of the Bill to ratify the Young Plan. M. Gignoux, the *rapporteur* to the Finance Committee, made his report this morning, and MM. Tardieu and Reynaud were heard by the combined Finance and Foreign Affairs Committees this afternoon. The Radical groups have decided to move that the articles of the Bill, which provide for the mobilization of the German bonds and the establishment of the Bank for International Settlements, should receive special consideration.

M. Tardieu told the Committee that the Government had purposely waited for the previous consent of the German Government and had also sought to reserve the liberty of action of each Power. The German Government had undertaken not to float long-term external loans before March 31, 1931, and an agreement between the Reich and a Swedish trust would be revised with regard for French interests. M. Paul Reynaud dealt in turn with the number of annuities, the abolition of the transfer clause, the reduction of deliveries in kind, and measures of control. He said that Germany could not escape from her obligations.

The action of the Finance Committee of the Senate in declining to assume responsibility for restoring the balance of the Budget has caused surprise among the supporters of the Government. By appointing M. Fernand David (a Senator) as his Minister of Agriculture, M. Tardieu had lost ground with the Left Wing in the Senate, for, though M. David belongs to that section, he is also chairman of two important potash and chemical manure companies, a fact which has not escaped the attention of his critics. The Right Wing of the Senate is not represented at all in the Cabinet.

FASCIST ACTIVITIES IN THURINGIA

INQUIRY INTO POLICE AFFAIRS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 21

The latest move in the conflict between the Reich Government and the State of Thuringia is the appointment of a Reich Commissioner to investigate the conditions in the Thuringian police force.

Herr Severing, the Socialist Minister of the Interior of the Reich, received a reply to-day from the Thuringian Government to his letters of February 17 and March 18. It expressed resentment at his interference, and challenged his right to withhold Reich subsidies. The Thuringian Government's belated reply to his earlier letter was that the Eagle and Falcon League [an alleged National Socialist society] had not acted in a manner hostile to the maintenance of the Reich, and the dissolution order of the school authorities had consequently been cancelled. As for the police, the Thuringian Government argued that it was the Reich's business to prove that something was wrong before withholding subsidies, not Thuringia's to prove that everything was in order.

Herr Severing has answered promptly in a letter which reads rather like a lecture on behaviour. He says his action was the only possible response to the failure of Herr Frick, the Fascist Thuringian Minister, to answer his inquiry about the League and Herr Frick's public remark that Berlin could wait for a reply. As the Thuringian Government had now replied to his first inquiry he regards normal official intercourse between Weimar and Berlin as restored. For a month, at any rate, Thuringia will, however, have to go without Reich money for educational purposes, because the amount available in his Department for distribution to the States had in the meantime "been disposed of elsewhere for this fiscal year." The grant of funds to Thuringia for the next fiscal year beginning in April is dependent upon the decision of the legislative bodies and on "further political developments." Herr Severing accepts the suggestion of an inquiry to decide whether the conditions for a Reich grant for the State police—a much larger amount than the education funds—are still being fulfilled (that is to say, whether the allegations that the force is being deliberately permeated with Fascism are founded or not). For this purpose he appoints an official of his Ministry, who will await an invitation. Until the inquiry is finished there will be no police grant.

FUTURE OF THE RHODESIAS

NO POLITICAL UNION WITH THE SOUTH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SALISBURY (S.R.), MARCH 21

At a public meeting held near here Mr. J. Downie, Minister of Mines, referring to Mr. Havenga's reference in the Union House of Assembly to a possible future political union with Rhodesia, said:—

So far as I am concerned, political union does not form part of my political philosophy. The policy of the Government of Southern Rhodesia is to build up a political entity this side of the Limpopo, and we look forward to an eventual joining up of Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Downie added that he looked forward to the day when Nyasaland would join with the Rhodesias to form a big political entity working for civilization in closest harmony and friendly rivalry with the Union of South Africa. "These ideals (he said) may take a long time to be worked out, but are worth aspiring to. I do not know my Rhodesians if they desire that we should lose our political entity by merging with the Union."

CHANGES IN AUSTRALIAN LAND BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 21.

Under pressure from the Opposition in the Senate, the Government has withdrawn the clauses in the Land Tax Assessment measure giving a new definition to unimproved values, and making the measure retrospective. The Opposition also demanded a clearer definition of improvements, and insisted on the exemption of visible improvements. The amended Bill was returned to the House of Representatives, and will be passed and given the Royal assent to-morrow, thus safeguarding the revenue affected by three High Court actions set down for hearing next week.

Mr. Theodore, the Commonwealth Treasurer, undertook that, when preparing the Amending Bill made necessary by the withdrawal of these clauses, he would consider the exemption of share farming land and land used for bloodstock breeding.

AUSTRALIAN WINERIES CLOSING DOWN

CAMPAIGN AGAINST HIGH EXCISE DUTY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, MARCH 21

Owing to the high Excise duty on spirit for fortifying wines, practically all the South Australian wineries are closing down. At present four of the largest have stopped purchasing grapes, a proceeding which affects 10,000 pickers and 1,500 growers, and other wineries will close this week-end.

The winery proprietors point out that Australia is the only wine country in the world which imposes an Excise duty, and if the Federal authorities do not afford relief within a week or 10 days grapes valued at many thousands of pounds will perish on the vines. The wineries began the purchase of grapes only a few days ago.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 21

Mr. Scullin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, referring to the threats of representatives of the largo wine manufacturers that they will cease operations in consequence of the increased Excise on spirits used for fortifying wine, said:—"They can go on with their threats if they like and ruin the industry and the growers, but the Government will do everything possible to protect the growers."

Mr. Scullin added that some manufacturers had taken advantage of the permission granted to exporters to fortify wine in bond, although they did not export a single gallon. They were now caught with large quantities in bond and were not deserving of any sympathy. "I warn them that we have power to increase the Excise, and we are not going to climb down. The Excise duty was imposed originally to assist the revenue. The bounty was being paid from the general revenue, and the question was, how long should we continue to pay the bounty from the general revenue? The Government decided that it should not go on any longer at the expense of the public. Even if the manufacturers' threats are carried out the position will not be worse than if the Government did not act at all. We have taken this step after long and careful consideration, convinced that it can help the growers to maintain a profitable industry if built up in the home market and the export trade. No matter what happens we will go on with it."

RETRENCHMENT IN N.S.W.

PROPOSED CUTS IN SALARIES OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MARCH 21

Mr. Stevens, the Colonial Treasurer, in a report on retrenchment to the New South Wales Cabinet to-day, suggested a 5 per cent. cut in the salaries of public servants under £700, a 10 per cent. cut in salaries exceeding £700, and a 15 per cent. cut in the salaries of Ministers and members. He also suggested that the salaries of judges, the police, and school teachers should be reduced. The 5½-day week should apply to the whole public service instead of the present five days. The Cabinet spent the whole day considering the proposals, which, it is expected, will be adopted.

Mr. Cleary, Railway Commissioner, told a deputation to-day that he proposed to reduce his own salary of £5,000 by half till the end of the next financial year, giving £2,000 to relieve distress among unemployed railwaymen, and £500 to the railway organization.

Replying to a deputation from the railway unions, which protested against the proposed 48-hour week, Mr. Cleary said the position had become acute. There had been a loss of £1,250,000 in passenger and freight traffic in the last eight and a half months of the current financial year, and this was due largely to reduced production. Last year the railways lost more than £1,000,000. During the last eight months the railways carried 2,000,000 tons of goods less than in the corresponding period of last year, and the loss in passenger revenue was £343,000. It was useless to say that to drive motor transport off the roads would end the trouble. People must face the changed traffic technique. He intended to recommend a 48-hour week, but it was not his intention thereby to get rid of 1,000 men. He preferred to work in the direction of saving time by closing the shops down for possibly one week in 12. "Every week the loss piles up. You must face the facts, and must make sacrifices," concluded Mr. Cleary.

GIALDINI AND THE HATRY CRASH

MAGISTRATE'S EXAMINATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, MARCH 21

John Gialdini, the Italian implicated in the Hatry crash, who was arrested at Milan on March 15 on a charge of forgery and fraud, has undergone several long examinations by the magistrate during the last three days. The Public Prosecutor was present, contrary to custom.

According to Italian law, unless a special order is issued by the magistrate, the result of the examination is usually placed at the disposal of counsel for the defence. In the present case the magistrate has, however, issued an order forbidding this procedure, and counsel for the defence will be allowed to know the questions put to the accused and his replies only when the examination is finished.

The wife and brother of Gialdini have made an application to see him, but this has been refused.

MONACO MATRIMONIAL DISPUTE

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

MONTE CARLO, March 21.—The following are understood to be the principal points of the separation settlement between Prince Pierre and Princess Charlotte of Monaco:—

The annuity payable to Prince Pierre is 300,000 francs [£2,400], in addition to which a certain sum in capital and an annuity of 100,000 francs [£800] are set aside for the maintenance and education of the children.

The care of the children is entrusted to Prince Pierre. The mother will have the children with her from July 15 to October 15 and from December 15 to January 15 each year.

The education of the children must be in the French language and will be assured by Prince Pierre.

Prince Pierre will continue to enjoy the titles and prerogatives granted him at the time of his marriage in March, 1920. His legal domicile will continue to be the Palace of Monaco, but he will not be allowed to reside in the Principality or to go there without the previous consent of the reigning Prince.

In the event of the rupture of the marriage by annulment or divorce there will be no reason to revise the separation settlement unless the husband so demands.—*Reuter.*

AN ALL-AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, MARCH 21

Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, V.C., the Governor of South Australia, opened to-night the All-Australian Exhibition which the Chamber of Manufactures is holding until May 27. This is the largest exhibition of its kind held in the Commonwealth: the floor space is 160,000 square feet, and over 2,800 exhibitors are represented. The preparatory cost of the exhibition was £100,000.

SHARP EXCHANGES IN DELHI ASSEMBLY

EUROPEAN GROUP AND OIL DUTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 21

The Legislative Assembly to-day was the scene of a violent outburst by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas against the European Non-Official Group. The immediate occasion of it was stated by Sir Purshotamdas to be an observation by Mr. Stenhouse Lamb, in his speech yesterday on the motion to reduce by half the proposed increase in the Excise duty on kerosine, that Mr. Birla was financially interested in the importation of kerosine. Mr. Birla spoke yesterday after Mr. Lamb, and said he was financially concerned in every direction affected by the proposed new taxation. He appeared to regard Mr. Lamb's remark as neither offensive nor intended offensively, and afterwards in the lobby he chatted with Mr. Lamb about the incident.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to-day took up Mr. Lamb's remark, and, after condemning it, described the whole European Non-Official Group as no more than head clerks and general managers, who were merely hirelings pleading for their masters. He proceeded to make a bitter attack on the Burmah Oil Company. In support of his attack he quoted passages from the minority report by Sir Padamji Ginwala, Chairman of the Tariff Board inquiry into the oil industry, and remarked that when the company asked for protection the Government of India instituted that inquiry extraordinarily quickly.

Sir George Rainy, Commerce Member:—The time was six months.

Mr. Moore, for the European Non-Official Group, said that Sir Padamji Ginwala's report was a tissue of contradictions. He contended that it was also in places ridiculous and probably libellous. He complained that Sir George Schuster, in his Budget speech, had said the proposed new taxation, differentiating at the expense of the oil companies, was a first step.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.—We all hope it is.

Mr. Moore.—I am afraid you do, and that is the very deplorable part about it. For Indian members to attack the oil industry simply because the capital is mainly European is very unfortunate.

Mr. Moore referred to the official denial yesterday that there was an old understanding between the Government and the company, and said it was expressed only in a Viceroy's letter. That, he added, seemed to the Commerce Member a little thing. It appeared to the Group that the Government was more interested in pleasing Indian big business and big politics than in caring for the interests of the people. When Sir George Schuster said that Mr. Gandhi was damaging India's credit, they would tell him that if he investigated the confiscatory and predatory measures of the Commerce Department he would find other reasons.

Sir George Rainy replied, defending Sir Padamji Ginwala.

The division followed immediately. The Government and the Indian parties together recorded 67 votes against the motion. The European Group was solidly against them and, with three other members, registered 12 votes. The chief impression left by the episode was one of intense feeling smouldering just below the surface on both the Indian and the non-official European side.

INCREASED HOMICIDE IN U.S.A.

COMPARISON WITH ENGLAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 20

The homicide rate in the United States in 1929 was 21 times that of England and Wales, and nearly nine times that of Canada, according to the usual annual computations, published to-day, by Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, the well-known statistician, in the insurance journal *Spectator*. The figure in the United States for last year was 10.5 per 100,000 of the population, against 10.1 in 1928.

The statistics analysed by Mr. Hoffman are those of 31 cities, with a total population of about 40,000,000. As usual, the Southern cities showed the highest percentages—a fact explained by the high rate of homicides among their negro populations. Memphis (Tenn.) had the highest rate of all, 66.8, against 60.5 in 1928. The New York rate advanced from 5.7 to 7.1, but the Chicago rate dropped from 15.8 to 12.7.

By common consent [Mr. Hoffman writes] the enforcement of prohibition has brought into existence an organization of crime and criminals such as no other country on the face of the globe has ever known in the history of the past. The enforcement of the law itself has caused a large number of violent deaths, classified as homicides, even though convictions were not obtainable in the Courts. Gangsters and gunmen are being killed almost day after day, forming a not inconsiderable item in the large number of homicidal deaths, which, nevertheless, touches the security of every citizen, high or low.

ARGENTINE ELECTION RETURNS

GOVERNMENT REVERSES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 21

The complete returns for the elections in the Federal Capital on March 2 give the Independent Socialists the 10 majority seats for the Chamber of Deputies, with polls for individual candidates ranging from 109,000 to 106,000. An Original Socialist heads the list for the four minority seats, with 83,000 votes, and is closely followed by three Irigoyenists.

The counting of votes in the Provinces of Buenos Aires (which does not include the city of that name) and Córdoba is still in progress. In the former the Irigoyenists are at present ahead of the Conservatives by 26,000 to 23,000; in the latter the Democrats have 21,400 votes to the 20,700 of the Irigoyenists. The remarkable defeat of the Government Party (the Personalist Radicals or Irigoyenists) in the capital and the struggle for position elsewhere indicate a violent swing of the political pendulum.

GIFT TO DELHI UNIVERSITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 21

The Viceroy, in his address to the Convocation of the Delhi University to-day, announced that Mr. Kikabhai Premchand had handed to the University all the allowances he had received as a member of the Legislative Assembly and of the Indian Central Committee, amounting to 22,000 rupees [£1,650], to be devoted to the establishment of a part-time readership in economics. His Excellency added:—

To such benefactors universities and culture in all lands and ages have owed an inestimable debt, and I know you would wish to join me in expressing to Mr. Kikabhai Premchand our cordial thanks for his spontaneous gift.

TEN U.S. MISSIONARIES CAPTURED

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The State Department announces that it has received a telegram from China reporting that 10 American Catholic missionaries have been taken captive at Kanchow by Chinese Communists.—*Reuter.*

THE NEW PLANET

CONFIRMATION OF THE DISCOVERY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 21

Professor Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, when informed last night that some British astronomers had expressed doubt that it was a new planet which the Lowell Observatory had recently discovered, announced that he had received additional independent observations of the planet from the Yerkes Observatory, which confirmed the discovery beyond doubt and gave for the first time the accurate position of the planet. The observations received yesterday from the Yerkes Observatory were made on March 16 and 17. Professor Shapley added:—

At Harvard we photographed the new planet last night with the Metcalf telescope, the telescope made by the same man who constructed the telescope used at Lowell Observatory. We also measured at Harvard the planet's brightness from our new photograph. On the international magnitude standard the magnitude of the planet is 16.0. This magnitude agrees with the announcement from the Lowell Observatory, provided their magnitude was visual and not photographic. The Lowell Observatory has found literally scores of minor planets on the plates made in the search for the new trans-Neptunian planet, but they have not taken the trouble or the time to work out the position of these minor planets.

The Harvard Observatory, in an announcement of the position of the new planet, says:—

From measures on the plates taken on a 24in. reflector at Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wisconsin, Professor Van Biesbroeck has deduced the following position of the planet on March 17:—.079 Right Ascension 7 hours, 15 minutes, 41 seconds; Declination, +22 degrees, 7 minutes, 15 seconds.

OBSERVED IN EUROPE

We are informed by Mr. K. Williams, assistant secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, that the new planet has been observed by Professor Max Wolf at Heidelberg. The position given for March 19, 22h. 5m. 6s., is:—R.A., 108° 54′ 58″; N.P.D., 67° 52′ 22″; Magnitude, 15.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE RELATIONS

COMMERCIAL TIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, MARCH 20

The annual dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal was this year attended by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture as well as the British Ambassador, the Directors-General of Commerce and Industry, the Embassy and Consular staffs, and representatives of the British Chambers of Commerce at Lisbon and Oporto and from Madeira.

After toasts to the President of Portugal and King George, the chairman, Mr. H. W. Phesey, referred to the friendship that had existed between Portugal and England since the memorable alliance of 1373. Even at that early date Portugal took wool and gave wine, and it was pleasant to be able to welcome a Minister of Agriculture who had done so much to guarantee the genuineness of port wine. Referring to the beauty of Portugal's scenery, Mr. Phesey said he hoped the excellent roads now existing would attract visitors, especially if passports could be abolished between the two countries.

After Sir Francis Lindley, the British Ambassador, had spoken, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking in English, eulogized the agencies established by British tradecenturies ago in Portugal, and declared that it was his aim to promote similar institutions for Portuguese trade abroad. The passport subject, he said, required careful handling. A speech by the Minister of Commerce closed the proceedings.

THE FRENCH FLOODS

GOVERNMENT'S PLANS FOR RELIEF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 21

The Government's plans for the relief and restoration of the flooded departments were tabled to-day. It is proposed to set aside the sum of 500,000,000 francs (£4,000,000) to be expended in grants and loans at a low rate of interest. The distribution of the fund is to be in the hands of a special committee consisting of a member of the Judiciary as President and representatives of the Ministries of the Interior and of Finance, and, according to whether the damage is agricultural, commercial, or industrial, an expert from one of the banks devoted to these forms of enterprise. Applicants for assistance will make their claims through sub-committees which are to act under the orders of the central committee.

The Socialist-Radicals have lost no time in declaring that these plans are not only inadequate but actually less than the Government had promised to do, and have announced their intention of submitting counter-proposals to the Chamber. The Deputies and Senators from the affected regions have also held a meeting at which they decided to call upon the Government for a wider measure of support. To avoid duplication and confusion they have decided to cooperate with the Socialist-Radicals in drawing up an alternative programme.

Up to the present 24,000,000 francs (£192,000) has been subscribed to the relief fund.

SEIZURE OF BRITISH STEAMER

DECLARED ILLEGAL BY SEATTLE COURT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

VANCOUVER, B.C., MARCH 21

The United States Federal Court at Seattle holds that the seizure of the British steamer Chief Capilano by a United States Marshal in the Juan de Fuca Straits on Wednesday was illegal, and will sign an order quashing the attachment unless the claimants succeed in getting a prohibitory writ from the Circuit Appeals Court at San Francisco by 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Pelly, the British Consul at Seattle, has filed a formal protest on behalf of the British Government against the action of the coastguard cutter in firing three shots across the Chief Capilano's bows in the Juan de Fuca Straits. The vessel is held at Port Townsend. There are liens upon her totalling $120,000 [£24,000] in connexion with claims for loss of cargo arising out of the loss of her sister ship, the Chief Maquilla. The Chief Capilano was formerly the Robert Dollar, of the Dollar Line.

REOPENING OF N.S.W. MINES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MARCH 21

A definite indication that the owners intend to reopen the collieries was given to-day, when the deputies, pumpers, and railwaymen at Richmond Main Colliery and the deputies at Pelaw Main began work. The internal dispute has been widened by a breach between the engine-drivers and miners. The enginemen have agreed to offer to work.

Telegrams in Brief

The estate of Mr. Taft is valued at $475,000 (£95,000).—*Reuter.*

M. Emile Eddeh, the LEBANESE Premier, and his Cabinet have resigned.

The CHILEAN Air Service has ordered 40 military aeroplanes in the United States.

A heavy earthquake shock was felt at Kingston and elsewhere in JAMAICA yesterday morning. There was no damage.

The railway strike in ARGENTINA, which began on March 11, has been temporarily settled pending inquiry by a joint commission.

The PALESTINIAN Arab Delegation of four members, including the Grand Mufti and the Mayor of Jerusalem, started for London yesterday.

A night air service between BRUSSELS and London is to be opened on April 14. Until further arrangements are made mails will be carried without surcharge.

Minerals produced in NORTHERN RHODESIA in 1929 were valued at £1,097,846, an increase over the previous year of £195,043. Copper and zinc were the principal products.

It is reported from TEHERAN that in a fire at Bandar-i-Gaz on Tuesday nearly 400 houses were destroyed. Five persons were killed and 10 injured, while 1,900 people are homeless.

Mr. Roy A. Young, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, has appealed by wireless to the business men of the UNITED STATES to show more initiative and less hesitation in order to restore normal conditions of trade.

Mr. James Murdock, who was Minister of Labour in the CANADIAN GOVERNMENT from 1921 to 1925, and has since been vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Training, which embraces the railway unions of Canada, has been appointed a Senator.

Mme. Manau, who is still detained in a PARIS prison in connexion with the *Gazette du Franc* case, has announced her intention of continuing her hunger-strike as the only possible form of protest against the "travesty of justice" that she has received.

The Second Committee of the League Conference for Concerted Economic Action now meeting at GENEVA began yesterday its second reading of the draft convention relating to the programme of future negotiations for the conclusion of collective economic agreements.

Mr. Alan Butler, chairman of the British Aircraft Operating Company, who is on his way to Northern Rhodesia in a Gloster air survey biplane, arrived in VIENNA yesterday, and leaves to-day for Athens. He is accompanied by Mrs. Butler (second pilot) and a mechanic.

A number of persons attempting to cross in a boat from the Russian to the Rumanian side of the DNIESTER, near Tighina, on Thursday, were fired on by a Rumanian patrol and replied with hand-grenades, killing one sentry and wounding another, after which they regained the Russian bank and disappeared.

Official statistics for 1929 show that during the year 3,878 persons (2,348 being adult males) entered SOUTHERN RHODESIA, 1,040 fewer than during 1928. British home-born immigrants numbered 1,309, South African-born 1,960, and other British subjects 170. Aliens of European origin totalled 301 and Asiatics and coloured 138.

General Jafar Pasha el Askari, the IRAQI diplomatic representative in London since he ceased to be Prime Minister at the beginning of 1928, who was recently appointed Iraqi Minister to Persia, but had not yet started for his new post, has been sent for by King Feisal, who is believed to be having difficulty in finding a successor as Prime Minister to Naji Beg es-Suwaidi, who resigned on March 9.—*Reuter.*

A MUTINY AT LOANDA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, MARCH 21

Telegrams from Loanda (Portuguese West Africa) say that during the absence of the High Commissioner at Lobito Bay, part of the Loanda garrison endeavoured to arrest Lieutenant Moraes Sarmento, *interim* chief of the High Commissioner's cabinet. Lieutenant Sarmento resisted, was wounded, and afterwards died.

The messages add that the insubordination among the garrison was immediately suppressed, and state that public order is absolutely assured.

Other Foreign News on following page

The Spectator

THE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY

This week publishes the first of a series of extracts from the

DIARIES OF ROBERT FULKE GREVILLE

A GENTLEMAN-IN-WAITING TO GEORGE III.

(Later to be published in book form by Messrs. John Lane)

This instalment deals with the King's madness, and is of deep historic and pathological interest, offering tragic proof of the cruelty of ignorance and the humane effects of the new study of Psychology.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS:—

Sir R. Hadfield on the Business Development of the Empire.
Marquess of Tavistock on Vivisection.
Mr. Harold Cox on Iron Railings.
Mr. James Laver on Sitwell and Pope.
Professor Madariaga on "Janus at Geneva."
Mr. Richard Church "Shelley's Letters to Harriet."

LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

At all Newsagents
Price Sixpence

CONFERENCE CRISIS

FRANCE HOLDING ALOOF

AWAITING "NEW INITIATIVE"

FIVE POWERS OR THREE?

The Prime Minister left London for Chequers yesterday evening, but M. Tardieu is not coming over from Paris, as had been hoped, and the expected week-end conversations on the Naval Conference, therefore, cannot take place.

When M. Tardieu left London for Paris on Monday he hoped to be able to return to-day, and in that event there would again have been Sunday conversations at Chequers. But since then the position has changed. M. Briand has also gone back to Paris, and our Paris Correspondent says that his departure from London "marks the decision of the French Government to take no active part in the Naval Conference so long as the present group of circumstances is unchanged." It is expected that M. Dumesnil, Minister of Marine, and M. Piétri, Minister of the Colonies, who are spending the week-end in Paris, will be back in London at the beginning of the week, but neither M. Tardieu nor M. Briand is expected back until some concrete suggestion has been brought forward which may provide a way out of the existing deadlock.

There was not the slightest sign yesterday that the position had been eased in any way, for France declines to consider any substantial reduction of her figures of naval tonnage until she is given some form of political guarantee; while Italy, strengthened by the resolution of the Grand Council in Rome, declines to produce definite proposals apart from the demand for parity with the strongest European Continental Power.

Signor Grandi, who is remaining in London, was visited last night by M. Dumesnil and M. Piétri, and they had a two-hour conversation, in which the whole question of the difficulty between France and Italy was once more reviewed. The two French delegates will thus be in a position to acquaint M. Tardieu fully with the views of the chief Italian delegate.

THE KING'S INTEREST

The Prime Minister was received in audience by the King yesterday morning and acquainted his Majesty with the present position of the Conference, which he had opened exactly two months before. Mr. MacDonald received visits during the morning from Mr. Stimson and Mr. Wakatsuki, and there was a meeting of the British delegation.

There were indications yesterday that the delegations are growing tired of remaining in London with no definite work to do, and the decision of M. Tardieu not to return to London for the week-end came as a great disappointment, even though his political difficulties in his own country are fully recognized. There is a growing feeling that a definite decision must be taken with little further delay as to whether or not a Five-Power Pact is now possible of attainment, and there were suggestions in American quarters yesterday that a decision on the question ought to be taken by the end of next week at the latest.

A THREE-POWER PACT

None of the delegations has relaxed its earnest desire for a treaty which will embrace all the Powers now represented in London, but it is recognized that the present deadlock cannot be allowed indefinitely to hold up the work of the Conference. It is not surprising in the circumstances that rumours have been revived of the possibility of a Three-Power Pact, and it is understood that neither Japan, nor America, nor Great Britain would be unwilling to consider such a possibility if a Five-Power Treaty is proved to be impossible.

A great deal must depend, of course, upon the attitude of the Japanese Cabinet towards the proposals submitted to Tokyo from London, which were summarized in *The Times* last Saturday. From the fact that there had been long conversations between Senator Reed and Mr. Matsudaira before a basis of agreement was arrived at in London for submission to Washington and Tokyo it has been assumed that Great Britain was not concerned in the discussions. This, however, is not the case. The discussions took place with the full knowledge of the British delegation, and there is no reason to doubt that the proposals had the approval of the British Admiralty as well as of the three delegations. In the circumstances the strong hope was expressed in Conference circles yesterday that the proposals would be given the most careful consideration both in Washington and in Tokyo.

A SAFEGUARDING CLAUSE

If circumstances make it necessary for Great Britain, America, and Japan to discuss a Three-Power pact there is little doubt that some safeguarding clause will have to be inserted. Supposing, for instance, it were decided to take the figures discussed by President Hoover and Mr. MacDonald on the Rapidan as the basis for an agreement, it would be necessary to make any decision contingent upon the building programmes of other naval Powers. The agreement would presumably be based on the declared building programmes of all the principal naval Powers, and a proviso would have to be inserted giving any of the three nations the right to re-examine its position, after due notice to the other signatories, if any Power accelerated its building. Subject to such a proviso there is considerable confidence that a Three-Power pact could be achieved; but it would only be considered after every effort to reach a Five-Power agreement had proved unavailing. One of the suggestions put forward for a Five-Power Agreement would limit the scope of the treaty to be signed to an undertaking on the part of each Power not to increase its naval strength beyond the present level for a period of five years.

M. BRIAND'S RETURN

FRENCH ATTITUDE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 21

The return of M. Briand from London marks the decision of the French Government to take no active part in the Naval Conference so long as present circumstances remain unchanged. While Great Britain and the United States refuse to consider further pacts of security and Italy declines to abandon the claim for parity with France, the French will not reduce their naval programme, and they feel that there is nothing for their delegates to do in London. No date has, therefore, been fixed for the return to London of M. Briand or M. Tardieu. The Government considers that it is for the inviting Powers to take the next initiative, and it will await any new developments in London.

Though firm in the view that nothing more can be done in the present position, the French Government considers that the Conference could still be wound up with a technical agreement, leaving the political question to be tackled at Geneva. Such an agreement might include the limitation of submarine warfare, the suspension of capital-ship construction, and an agreement on the method to be followed in future naval limitation.

The Temps, in an officially inspired article, says this evening that nothing should be left undone to secure at least a partial agreement, which can be used at Geneva as the basis of future negotiations. A rupture would mean a new race in armaments, which no Power can reasonably contemplate. It regrets the disappointment of the hopes with which the Conference opened, but thinks that this was inevitable, since the inviting Powers, dominated by their desire for Anglo-American agreement, mistakenly supposed that it would lead to general agreement. It hopes that the Conference will not be allowed to break up and that its technical work at least may be immediately useful. It insists on the need to consider security and suggests that the United States, by demanding parity with Great Britain, and Great Britain, by holding to the two-Power standard in Europe, have shown that security through armaments is not absent from their own calculations.

The more ardent supporters of M. Tardieu bitterly criticize Mr. MacDonald's handling of the Conference. They charge him with "tergiversation," and claim that he promised to intercede with the Italian Government, and afterwards failed to do so. They also hint that the French delegates have been treated inconsiderately. In other quarters a view which has been latent in many French minds is at last brought to light. It is that French people are on the whole opposed to spending money on armaments and would be glad to see them reduced, but that the proceedings of the Conference seem to them so hypocritical that they remain indifferent to its fate. They see France charged with delaying disarmament because she will not reduce her programme without new guarantees of her security; while the British Government, after saying that the existing guarantees against war are enough, demands a two-Power standard in Europe. As long as the French feel themselves threatened in the Mediterranean, they will hardly accept the verdict of other Powers on the question of security.

PRAYERS FOR SOVIET VICTIMS

RESPONSE TO POPE'S APPEAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 21

The universal response to the Pope's call to prayer for the victims of anti-religious persecution in Russia has made a profound impression in Roman Catholic circles here. To-night's *Osservatore Romano* claims that the religious manifestations on Wednesday assumed "an eloquent political and social aspect," and suggests that it is now the turn of the civil authorities of the various States to follow the lead given by the religious organizations.

Letters and telegrams describing the religious services held in all parts of the world continue to arrive at the Vatican in such quantity that a proper summary of them would, it states, occupy several issues of the newspaper. The rite of expiation and propitiation is described as having proved everywhere "moving and impressive," while all Roman Catholics "replied with one heart to the Pope's heartfelt and loving appeal." The voice of the Pope, "speaking in the name of the right of God and of human souls," was re-echoed by the world, which has been "wounded in its most quick and sacred sentiments."

These celebrations, the Vatican organ continues, will not be in vain. The "conscience of the civilized world by constant insistence will," it maintains, "succeed in rousing a public opinion that will cause even the Governments to examine once again whether there is nothing in their power to do to second and support the Holy Father's generous and courageous initiative."

SOVIET ANTI-RELIGIOUS UNIVERSITY

ATHEISM FOR THE YOUNG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 21

At the second plenary conference of the militant Anti-God Society in Moscow yesterday, Yaroslavsky stated that the membership had increased from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000 since last summer. Other speakers discussed the programme of anti-God propaganda and the crusade abroad against the "alleged" religious persecution in Soviet Russia. A statue was then unveiled of "Democritus, the first anti-God materialist."

The Soviet authorities of Leningrad yesterday opened a new "anti-religious university for little children," and enrolled 155 pioneer child students. It is also announced that three members of the All-Union Academy of Sciences—including Professor Oldenburg, who was recently dismissed from the post of permanent secretary—have joined the Anti-God Society.

The Soviet authorities have issued a denial of rumours that Stalin has resigned or been dismissed from the post of secretary of the Communist Party. The announcement adds the curious explanation that such a change could not take place before the party congress, which opens in Moscow on May 15. The rumours gained currency in Moscow and abroad a few days ago in connexion with the necessity for a change in rural policy with a view to saving the spring sowing campaign.

YPRES CATHEDRAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, MARCH 21

The Cathedral of St. Martin at Ypres, which was destroyed in the War, will be reopened for services on April 13, having been completely rebuilt.

A GREEK CROSSWORD PUZZLE

We publish to-day on page 10 a Greek crossword puzzle, the solution of which will appear in *The Times* of March 29. Crossword puzzle No. 43 in the regular daily series will be found on page 7.

MR. GANDHI'S CAMPAIGN

A POOR RESPONSE

APPEAL TO CONGRESS LEADERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 21

The All-India Congress Committee met at Ahmedabad to-day, and was attended by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the Congress, who returned to Ahmedabad after accompanying Mr. Gandhi on his march from the Mahi River to Kareli. At an earlier meeting the All-India Congress Committee authorized Mr. Gandhi to carry on the *Satyagraha* [passive resistance] campaign on his own responsibility, and the committee is now discussing behind closed doors what steps to take if Mr. Gandhi is arrested.

An Ahmedabad correspondent reports that the committee first considered a motion proposed by Sirdar Sardul Singh that if Mr. Gandhi was arrested the Congress should organize a march on the Viceroy's House. This proposal was rejected by a large majority, as it was held to be unwise and likely to bring about bloodshed, thus hampering the cause of *Satyagraha*.

The committee then proceeded to consider a message from Mr. Gandhi, in which it is believed he advises all Congress bodies to start manufacturing salt wherever possible after his arrest. The text of Mr. Gandhi's message has not been disclosed, but it is reported that he reminds the Congress that they cannot achieve full *Swaraj* by merely breaking the Salt Law; hence they should prepare the country for the non-payment of taxes and begin in certain parts of Gujarat, where, he alleges, the agriculturists have been oppressed. He further advises a boycott of foreign cloth, schools, law Courts, and Government service, and the carrying on of propaganda for popularizing the spinning wheel and the removal of untouchability. It is reported that several members, including Pandit Motilal Nehru, opposed the idea of manufacturing salt at different centres, but advised that definite centres should be selected where well-organized *Satyagraha* could be carried on.

FIRST WEEK OF THE CAMPAIGN

PEACEFUL PROVINCES

DELHI, March 21.—A week has passed since Mr. Gandhi and his followers marched out from Ahmedabad on their campaign of civil disobedience, and reports from different parts of the country show that no corresponding movement for resistance has been started anywhere else as yet. An examination of the position gives interesting results.

In Northern India the situation is peaceful, for Mr. Gandhi's movement has caused no repercussion there, and responsible circles resent the manufacture of alarmist stories by the Press. The United Provinces have not yet made any positive response to the Nehru appeal for an early start of the campaign of civil resistance. In Bengal, members of the National Congress are rent into two factions and are not likely to compose their differences for some time.

In Burma politics are divorced from Indian affairs, except for a movement started by Indian residents in Rangoon, which resulted on Tuesday in a riot (in which over 100 persons were injured) on the occasion of the hearing of the charge against Mr. Sen Gupta, Swarajist Mayor of Calcutta, of having made a seditious speech when visiting Burma. The majority of Burmese feel, perhaps, that there is more to gain by cooperating with the Government to secure autonomy for Burma than by involving themselves in Indian politics.

In the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa and Assam all is quiet. In Madras the movement is confined to Andhra, where Mr. Gandhi's lieutenant, Venkata Paya, may organize a local civil resistance movement.

The Bombay Presidency, however, shows a different picture. This is due to several causes, one being unrest among the mill and railway workers, which has caused the peace to be disturbed and has generated a spirit of defiance of authority. Thanks to these favourable conditions, Mr. Nariman, who is Mr. Gandhi's lieutenant in this Province, hopes to organize a civil resistance campaign successfully.—*Reuter.*

"THE TIMES" BOOK ON INDIA

PUBLICATION NEXT WEEK

The Times book on India, reprinted from the Special India Number of February 18, will be published next Wednesday, March 26. It will thus be in the hands of the reader and available for reference when the Report of the Statutory Commission is issued.

The many and varied subjects which were described and discussed in the Number will, for greater convenience of reference, be classified and grouped in 11 parts. In Part I., "The Past and the Future," will be found Lord Zetland's masterly sketch of British administration during the last 150 years, together with chapters on the origin and task of the Statutory Commission and the work of the Indian States Committee, of which Sir Harcourt Butler was the chairman. Part II. will deal with the structure of Government in India and the complicated and important land revenue system; Part III. with the Indian Army, the Royal Indian Marine, and the Royal Air Force; and Part IV. with irrigation, agricultural research, forests, posts and telegraph, and other administrative services. Part V. will be devoted to the peoples of India and will include articles on Hinduism and Islam by the late Sir Valentine Chirol, on the Caste System and the Untouchables by Sir William Marris, on the Women of India by Miss Cornelia Sorabji, and on the work of the Churches in India, Education, and Indian literature.

Part VI. will contain an inset map of India and will be geographical and descriptive of the Indian peninsula and its people. It will include Sir Walter Lawrence's sketch of the Indian States and Sir Harcourt Butler's account at first hand of Burma and the Burmans. The monuments of India will be described in Part VII., and the railways and roads in Part VIII.

Apart from the widely recognized value of the survey of India by eminent authorities which the book will contain, it will be a handsome and welcome addition to the bookshelf. The price will be 7s. 6d., postage inland 9d., abroad 1s.

Orders may be sent to the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, or to any bookseller or newsagent.

LORD BALFOUR

QUIET SCOTTISH HOMECOMING

THE LAIRD AND HIS NEIGHBOURS

Lord Balfour will be buried with the simplest of ceremonies at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the grounds of his Scottish home at Whittingehame. At the same hour a memorial service will be held in Edinburgh in St. Giles' Cathedral.

The memorial service in London will be held in Westminster Abbey, beginning at 2 o'clock. The Duke of York will attend on behalf of the King, and there will be a representative gathering of public men of many nations to do honour to Lord Balfour's memory.

The nave and transepts of the Abbey will be open to the public without tickets.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WHITTINGEHAME, MARCH 21

Lord Balfour's homecoming this morning was quiet—almost secret. The undistinguished motor-hearse which received the coffin at Dunbar Station was alone and unrecognized as it passed through the austere countryside to the little parish church of Whittingehame. In the streets of Dunbar shopkeepers were taking down their shutters for the day; in the fields men were tending the young lambs and hedging and ditching at the roadside; but hardly one of them associated the rapidly moving motor-vehicle with the event that is uppermost in the mind of everybody here. Rumour had been confident that Lord Balfour's body would be brought, not to Dunbar, but to East Linton, and the sight of an apparently empty hearse on the route that was followed to-day naturally excited no attention.

It is impossible, however, to miss the impression that people are disappointed that they have not been given the opportunity to salute the last return of Lord Balfour to Scotland. The humble folk of this countryside were, as their talk shows, his friends even more than they were his admirers. Among them the splendid gifts which so closely and for so long linked the life of Lord Balfour to his country's history were matters rather of hearsay than of knowledge. They knew him as the Laird of Whittingehame, and it is clear that they were unaware of that reserve which the ordinary man who met him outside his own county usually detected beneath his charm and courtesy. On his estate and in its neighbourhood he responded most easily and happily to human interests of a kind which elsewhere he seemed to ignore. To hear those who knew him only in this delightful relationship turning over their memories of him is to forget the Mr. Balfour of legend, and to discover the Laird of Whittingehame a gay, boyish, eagerly sympathetic laird, who could help the fishermen in Dunbar Harbour to paint their boats and would listen to talk that was in no way profound, and reply in terms which his hearers appreciated.

AN ENDEARED NEIGHBOUR

He made, of course, many notable contributions to the comfort of the countryside in which he lived, but the stories that are told of little acts of generosity which bespoke a personal concern with the fortunes of his neighbours are known only locally. Their name is legion. Sufficient to say that in this corner of Scotland the revered statesman is something more to most people; he is an endeared neighbour. It is recalled that whenever he delivered a speech in the neighbourhood of his estate he was almost always ill at ease, appearing, oddly, as an unpractised speaker. Something in the quality of his relations with Whittingehame folk made him unwilling to practise his art before them; but that same quality seems to have had the compensating effect of putting him at ease in his informal contacts with neighbours and of bringing out sympathies which were deep in his nature and, except when he was at ease among his own people, held in reserve. Had friends and neighbours known that his body was coming this morning to Dunbar, the earliness of the hour assuredly would not have restrained them from gathering to mark their respect, their gratitude, and their affection.

The coffin, wrapped in a white cloth bearing a purple cross, was brought to Scotland in the Edinburgh express, which stopped at Dunbar. Here the funeral coach was detached and bearers carried the coffin into the station-yard, which was white with lately fallen snow but now glittered in brilliant sunshine. Snow fell again before the hearse reached Whittingehame, crossing the dark plantations on the flanks of the Lammermuirs and scattering the seagulls feeding in the furrows of the arable land. Flight after flight of these gulls, winging their way to the shelter of the Bass Rock, which the sun still gilded with a ray, and swooping across the path of the hearse with loud, melancholy cries, seemed to accentuate the loneliness of the almost empty countryside. There were gulls mewing overhead when the coffin was carried into the elegant little sandstone church on the brow of a minor hill. The Rev. Marshall Lang, minister of Whittingehame, had been waiting in the church from an early hour, and he alone received the body. Uttering a prayer and repeating a portion of the 16th Psalm ("My flesh also shall rest in hope"), he spread a plain white pall over the coffin, which, until the funeral service at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, will rest below the pulpit and opposite the family pew in which Lord Balfour used to sit. The door of the church is locked, but Mr. Gerald Balfour has expressed the wish that all who desire to pay their last respects to Lord Balfour will visit his grave on Sunday afternoon.

A SIMPLE SERVICE

The service to-morrow is of a very simple order. It will be conducted by Mr. Marshall Lang, who will be assisted by the Rev. H. S. Mackenzie, minister of the neighbouring parish of Stenton. Psalm 23 will be followed by Scripture lessons, read by the minister of Stenton, and Psalm 103 by prayer. The hymn, which has been chosen by Miss Balfour, will be "O God, our help in ages past." The service in the church will end with Handel's Dead March in *Saul*.

Lord Balfour's body will be borne from the church on a farm cart drawn by plough horses. It will be followed by the principal mourners and the tenantry to the private burial ground within the estate, where the minister of Whittingehame will say the committal prayers.

** Further tributes to Lord Balfour will be found on page 14.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' HOURS

SECOND READING OF THE BILL

INQUIRY PROMISED

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

Once more to-day the Government had to disappoint their followers in the House of Commons by refusing to accept without further inquiry Mr. F. HALL'S Bill to limit the hours of shop assistants. In a respectably full House the mover made out the stereotyped case for the duty of Parliament to protect victims of exploitation. MR. TAYLOR was much more moderate in arguing that the Bill was required to bring up the general practice to the level of the better class of employers, who were in a large majority. They, together with the cooperative societies, supported the proposals that the normal working week should be 48 hours; that overtime, paid for at the rate of time and a half, should be limited to 20 hours a month and 60 hours a year, and that distributing staffs and wholesale firms should be covered.

Unionists, though not averse from the limitation of hours, were opposed to any arbitrary increase in the difficulties of commerce at so critical a time. SIR GERVAIS RENTOUL therefore moved a reasoned amendment for the rejection of the Bill. He contended that if it were true that 85 per cent. of the trades affected already worked reasonable hours, the Bill was not required; and it was certainly not demanded. Any general effect which it might have would be to increase overhead charges, and therefore prices; or, where prices could not be increased, to cut down employment or wages so as to save overhead charges. Its enforcement would require an army of officials, and, even so, could not succeed where evasion would be so easy, and even detection involve such slight penalties. CAPTAIN CAZALET added that he was amazed that Socialists should trouble to legislate first for one of the least onerous trades, and suggested that so big a measure should be a Government Bill, and not introduced before the conference of the International Labour Office on this very point next June.

MISS WILKINSON retorted that the Bill was intended to strengthen the British Government at that conference with a knowledge of the opinion of Parliament. She justified it by a vivid description of conditions of labour in shops, which almost exactly described those imposed by Parliament on itself during late sittings—a bad atmosphere, artificial lighting, monotony, and drudgery.

"RETURNING D.O.R.A."

MR. A. M. SAMUEL thereupon accused her of being the harbinger of returning D.O.R.A., who proposed to appoint 10,000 inspectors to catch 500,000 shopkeepers indulging in the crime of hard work. MR. WOMERSLEY, an ex-shop boy himself, pointed out that it was far better to allow employers to adjust hours of work to hours of opening and closing, instead of harassing the public and bankrupting the small shop. There was some inclination among Socialists to contend that the public must suit the shops and not shops the public; DR. ETHEL BENTHAM testified to the poor health of shop assistants, and the Liberals wholly supported the Bill.

MR. SHORT had accordingly almost too favourable an atmosphere to suit his contention that the Government embraced the spirit, but rejected the letter, of the Bill. He said the overtime provisions were impossibly rigid, and limitation of the hours of work almost impossible adequately to enforce. The Government indeed felt that they had not sufficient information on which to base a Bill, and therefore suggested appointing a Court of Inquiry in consultation with the promoters. The Unionists gladly accepted this compromise and withdrew their amendment. MR. R. DAVIES expressed the disappointment of the promoters that they had obtained neither a full blessing for the Bill nor a promise to include shop assistants under the Washington Hours Convention. They had to be satisfied with the promise of future inquiry and the formal passage of the Bill through its second reading.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS

MILITARY OPERATIONS AND INTELLIGENCE

The War Office announces that the tenure by Major-General J. R. E. Charles, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., as Director of Military Operations and Intelligence has been extended until February 1, 1931, when he will be succeeded by Major-General W. H. Bartholomew, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who will not vacate his post as Commandant of the Imperial Defence College until January 1, 1931.

The following appointments have been approved:—

Colonel (temporary Brigadier) R. K. Hezlet, C.B.E., D.S.O., to be Director of Artillery, the War Office, with effect from June 22, 1930.

Colonel W. W. Jelf, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Commander, Royal Artillery, 42nd (East Lancashire) Division, Territorial Army, with effect from August 28, 1930.

** The unusual course of extending the appointment of the Director of Military Operations and Intelligence allows Major-General Bartholomew to complete his two years' tenure as Commandant of the Imperial Defence College and to pass straight from that post to the Operations Directorate to deal with policy affecting the security of the Empire. He was Deputy Director of Operations after the Armistice and Director of Recruiting and Organization in 1927 and 1928. He has held General Staff posts at the War Office five times, and was at General Headquarters in France and in Palestine. He is an artillery officer and has commanded the 6th Infantry Brigade.

MARGATE HOTEL MURDER

FOX SENTENCED TO DEATH

The trial of Sidney Harry Fox at the Sussex Assizes at Lewes for the alleged murder of his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on October 23, 1929, was concluded yesterday, when the jury, after an absence from Court of just over an hour and a half, returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and Fox was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Rowlatt.

Before he was removed from the dock Fox declared, "My Lord, I never murdered my mother."

Yesterday's proceedings are reported on page 4.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Automatic Telephone Manufacturing.
British Insulated Cables.
Midland Electric Corporation.
William Whiteley, Limited.

NEW CUNARDER

THE INSURANCE PLANS

(FROM OUR SHIPPING CORRESPONDENT)

Among the important questions involved in the proposed construction of a large new Transatlantic liner for the Cunard Company are those connected with insurance, and it may be assumed that very careful consideration will be given to this matter before other arrangements are carried very far.

First, there will be the insurances to be arranged by the builders, whoever they may prove to be, to cover the construction of the vessel. The work of building would, presumably, extend for a period of between two and three years, and in the case of vessels in course of construction the values at risk gradually increase.

The second set of insurances would be effected by the owners, and doubtless would be for terms of 12 months. It would not be unreasonable to assume that the value of such a ship, when completed and in service, might well be between £3,000,000 and £5,000,000, and the covering of the insurances needed would undoubtedly be a formidable undertaking for the insurance markets of the world. The lead in such arrangements would naturally be taken by the London and Liverpool markets, where the underwriters have had much experience of the acceptance of large risks. Yesterday insurances were understood to have been renewed on the United States liner Leviathan, the insured value of the vessel being about £1,600,000. Such a sum, however, falls far below that which would be needed to cover the new Cunarder.

It is certain that British underwriters would be ready to assist the completion of the insurance arrangements for the proposed new British ship to the utmost of their power. From a purely business point of view they would doubtless be ready to accept large lines, the only limitation being that indicated by the need, in the interests of sound underwriting, of restricting their commitments to sums which would bear a reasonable relation to their total liabilities. All business men are likely to be curious to learn, in due course, precisely how the question will be dealt with of providing all the insurances for the new ship that may be required.

UNSETTLED WEATHER OUTLOOK

SNOW IN THE NORTH

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Sharp frost occurred again in the North yesterday, and there were further falls of snow and sleet. Temperature did not as a rule rise much above the freezing point even during the middle of the day in Scotland, but in the South and East of England the wind was again south-westerly and the weather mainly fine and sunny apart from local showers, with the result that temperature reached 50deg. in many places.

The situation has been complicated by a considerable rise of the barometer over Central Europe, causing a general wind-drift from the south across Spain, France, and Germany; at the same time strong northerly winds continue to bring very cold air southwards into the Atlantic from Eastern Greenland and Iceland.

It seems probable that secondary depressions will maintain rather unsettled weather over the week-end, and that further sleet and snow may be expected in the North. The colder winds may eventually penetrate to all parts of England again, but in the south-east this is unlikely to happen to-day.

STOCK MARKET BUOYANCY

THE INFLUENCE OF CHEAP MONEY

A further rise of a general character took place yesterday in Stock Exchange securities. The momentum given by Thursday's reduction in Bank rate gained increased force from the low rate—2 3-32 per cent.—at which the weekly issue of Treasury Bills was allotted, and from the favourable trend of the American and other foreign exchanges.

The advance in prices so far has been due, in the main, to support from powerful professional interests, and the influence which their purchases have had upon prices was the more marked because dealers lately had been carrying little stock. While British Government securities yesterday experienced an all-round rise the appreciation in prices of Indian and Australian stocks was of a still more pronounced character. Foreign Government bonds also proved very sensitive to a moderate amount of support, particularly the Brazilian group.

Further reference to the course of markets will be found in our financial columns.

BIG GERMAN SHIPPING LINES

REPORTED MERGER

COLOGNE, March 21.—According to the *Cologne Gazette*, providing the approval of the board of directors of the Hamburg-Amerika line and the North German Lloyd is obtained, the amalgamation of Germany's two largest shipping lines can be regarded as a fact.

Negotiations between the two companies have been going on for a considerable time (the newspaper adds) and it is expected that the amalgamation will be made on the following terms:—

The Hamburg-Amerika Line and the North German Lloyd will amalgamate their interests for the next 50 years. Each company, however, will remain absolutely independent, and their respective vessels will sail under their old flag. The purpose of the agreement is to place as many vessels as possible from each company on important routes, thereby eliminating where possible the construction of new vessels and enabling each company to develop new routes. This arrangement is expected to diminish working expenses on hitherto more or less unprofitable routes and preclude the competition that has taken place between the two companies in the past. To make this cooperation effective it is agreed that a proportion of members from each board shall be interchanged. The receipts will in future be equally divided.—*Reuter.*

GERMAN PASSENGER SHIP ASHORE

Lloyd's agent at Canakkale telegraphed yesterday that the German steamer Oceana was ashore at Tenedos, and that the salvage steamer Belos had gone to her assistance.

The Hamburg-Amerika steamer Oceana, of 8,791 tons, is on a Mediterranean cruise, and left Venice on March 16.

U.S. SENATE AND TARIFFS

ANTI-TRUST CLAUSE VOTED

PROTECTING CONSUMER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 21

The Coalition of Progressive Republicans and Democrats reorganized their forces yesterday afternoon and launched a sort of flank attack on the regular Republican tariff policy by voting an amendment to the Bill which, if it could be effectively enforced, would have incalculably far-reaching effects on the development of American industry.

The amendment provides that if an industry protected from foreign competition by a duty on the product which it manufactures should be proved on investigation by a United States Customs Court to have eliminated domestic competition too by establishing a monopoly it shall be the duty of the President to suspend the duty on that product, and so readmit foreign competitors as a protection to the American consumer.

Hostility to the "trust-breeding" tendency of the tariff has been one of the few items of the Democratic Party's tariff policy which have remained unchanged since 1896, but, in view of the fact that in recent years the tendency of American industry towards concentration and amalgamation has been so strong as largely to have nullified the existing anti-trust legislation, it seems doubtful whether it would be possible to enforce this clause on any large scale, even if it is included in the final Bill. It is, however, highly probable that when the Bill, as amended by the Senate, goes to a Joint Congressional Conference this clause will be struck out in exchange for some other concession to the views of the Democrats and the Progressives and less displeasing to the regular Republican protectionists.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INQUIRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 21

The Government announced to-day the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the economic and social condition of the natives, especially in the larger towns.

It will be the duty of the Commission to investigate the effect on the natives of the existing legislation regulating wages and conditions of employment. The Commission will also examine the effect of the natives in the towns on the economic and social conditions of the white and on the coloured—as distinguished from the native—town population. It will estimate what proportion of the public revenue is contributed by the natives directly or otherwise and what proportion of expenditure is necessitated by the presence of the native population. The *personnel* will be announced later.

The appointment of the Commission is a great step forward, for no inquiry of the kind has been held in South Africa since the Native Affairs Commission of 1903-4.

PRICE OF PETROL

POSSIBLE INCREASE BY THE COMBINE IN APRIL

The Press Association understands that an increase of 1½d. or 2d. a gallon may be made in the price of petrol by the combine companies at the beginning of April. Yesterday members of the combine would neither deny nor confirm the rumour of a rise, but a well-informed official in the petrol world outside the combine stated:—"We are anticipating a rise of 1½d. in the price of combine petrol about the beginning of next month. The increase may be as much as 2d. a gallon, but is more likely to be 1½d. Non-combine companies will not be affected."

An official of the Standard Motor Spirit Company, Limited, a non-combine firm, said: "If the price goes up, our increase will be only one-half that fixed by the combine, whatever it may be."

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Savoy	TRIAL BY JURY AND PIRATES OF PENZANCE (LAST PERFORMANCE)	2.30 / 8

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	JEW SÜSS	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	FIRE IN THE OPERA HOUSE	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	THE ARTIST AND THE SHADOW	2.30 & 8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	2.30 & 8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	MACBETH / LA TOSCA	2.30 / 7.45
Vaudeville	ENCHANTMENT	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	2.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	M. HENRI TEMIANKA — 2
Grotrian Hall	M. SAPELLNIKOFF — 2.15
Wigmore Hall	MR. CLAUDE POLLARD — 3.15

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	NO NO NANETTE	12 to 11
Astoria	HOT FOR PARIS	12.45 to 11
Capitol	MIRTH AND MELODY	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	CHASING RAINBOWS	12 to 12
Kensington	SAY IT WITH SONGS	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	ROOKERY NOOK	1.30 to 11
Palace	HUNTING TIGERS IN INDIA	2.30 & 8.30
Plaza	THE LAUGHING LADY	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	STAMPEDE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	SALLY	12 to 11
Rialto	THE NIGHT RIDE	12 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	ROMANCE OF THE RIO GRANDE	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	MEN WITHOUT WOMEN	12 to 13

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind between south and west, light to fresh; mainly fair, apart from showers; moderate temperature.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Bright periods, but not settled generally; cold in the North, perhaps changeable in the South. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The coffin containing the body of Lord Balfour was conveyed yesterday morning from Dunbar Station to the parish church of Whittingehame, where the simple funeral service will be held this afternoon. Memorial services will be held to-day both in London and in Edinburgh. (p. 12)

M. Tardieu is not returning to London to-day as had been hoped, and consequently the expected conversations with Mr. MacDonald on the work of the Naval Conference at Chequers to-morrow cannot now take place. M. Tardieu will not return until some means of ending the Franco-Italian deadlock can be found. Of this there is no sign. It is still hoped that there will be a Five-Power pact, but if this cannot be achieved the possibility of a Three-Power pact will come under consideration. (p. 12)

The Corporations of Brighton and of Hove and Messrs. Tilling, Limited, have practically agreed on a joint transport scheme to serve both towns and the surrounding areas. The capital involved will amount to about £780,000. (p. 9)

A national conference on employment management in industry was held in London yesterday at the instance of the Industrial Welfare Society. (p. 9)

The jury at the Sussex Assizes returned a verdict of *Guilty* against Sidney Harry Fox, indicted for the wilful murder of his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, at a Margate hotel last October. After Fox had been sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Rowlatt he again protested his innocence of the crime. (pp. 4 and 12)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday a Labour member's Bill to limit to 48 hours a week the working time of shop assistants was read a second time without a division on the Government promising an inquiry. (p. 7)

Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, speaking in Edinburgh last night, said that the proceedings at the Tariff Truce Conference at Geneva had been of the greatest encouragement. A considerable part of Europe now recognized that "tariffism" had gone too far. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. Gandhi has sent a message to the All-India Congress Committee in which he is stated to have proposed an extension of the civil disobedience campaign. Reports from the Provinces show that the response to the movement has been weak. (p. 12)

The Government of India was criticized by the European Non-Official Group in the Legislative Assembly yesterday. A motion by the Group to reduce by half the proposed increase in the Excise duty on kerosine was defeated. (p. 11)

The U.S. Federal Court at Seattle has declared the seizure of the British steamer Chief Capeland in the Juan de Fuca Straits to be illegal, and will sign an order quashing the attachment unless the claimants succeed in obtaining a prohibitory writ from the Circuit Appeals Court. (p. 11)

The Soviet authorities have opened at Leningrad an "anti-religious university for little children." (p. 12)

A commission has been appointed by the Government of the Union to inquire into the economic and social conditions of the natives in South Africa, especially in the larger towns. (p. 12)

SPORT

The Grand Military meeting was opened at Sandown Park yesterday. (p. 5)

Details of the design and construction of Sir Thomas Lipton's new yacht, Shamrock V., are given to-day. (p. 6)

The proposal to hold Lawn Tennis tournaments open to amateurs and professionals was defeated by a large majority at the meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation in Paris yesterday. (p. 6)

The Oxford University crew made their first appearance at Putney yesterday, when they were out in the morning and the afternoon. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Stock Markets; Treasury Bill Results; the Vickers Report; the Stock Exchange Committee Election; Rolls-Royce Results; Whiteley's Bank Loan; Wyndham's Patents First Report; and the Results of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society. (p. 18)

In Lombard-street loan rates were unaltered, but a further sharp fall occurred in discount rates on the low rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted. The New York exchange again moved in favour of sterling, and the Berlin, Amsterdam, and Milan rates were higher. On the other hand, the French exchange declined. Gold rose 1d. to 84s. 11d. per oz.; silver declined 1-16d. to 19 15-16d. (p. 18)

The rise in prices on the Stock Exchange broadened still further yesterday, the gilt-edged market and other investment issues, such as Home Railway Ordinary and Prior Charge stocks and Foreign Bonds, setting a strong lead. The Industrial market closed with a general advance, and values in most other markets were higher. The recovery in Argentine Railway stocks continued. (p. 18)

PARTIES AND THE MINES

The sudden friendliness of the Liberal Party towards the Government makes the passing of the Coal Mines Bill now secure. The reason for the friendliness is uncertain and it might be indelicate to inquire too closely into it. For the moment what meets the eye is sufficient. A change of disposition was effected over a week-end, perhaps in less than twenty-four hours. MR. LLOYD GEORGE himself explained that the Liberal Party's motive was concern for the fate of the Naval Conference and a desire not to damage the Government at such a moment. That pretext deceived nobody. It instantly became a jest. If it had been genuine it would have carried with it the self-condemnation of those who did not hesitate three weeks ago to vote against the Government on a clause no more essential to the Bill than that on which they decided not to vote on Thursday, and who did in fact join in defeating the Government at a time no less critical in the history of the Naval Conference than the present. But a transparently fictitious excuse does not detract from the importance of the fact that the Liberal opposition to the Bill is at an end, subject only to a consideration of the matters which may come up in a new form on the Report stage. These matters—including, in particular, a statement of the principles which should govern the fixing of standard tonnage—will require careful consideration when the Government's proposals are made known. From henceforth therefore a Government majority appears to be assured by Liberal abstentions if not by Liberal votes and, though some Liberals may be sore, and insist on the right of individual liberty in the Third Reading division, the Liberal Party's benevolent neutrality may be assumed even if its actual support is not forthcoming.

This must bring the Government much ease of mind, and, if Ministers are allowed by restive spirits behind them to order legislation according to their own judgment of Parliamentary exigencies, the change in the Liberal attitude may prolong the life of the Administration during more than one Session. On the other hand, if the Government choose, or are driven, to bring forward now the more contentious measures in their programme, they themselves must be held responsible for the consequences they invite. They have managed very well with the Coal Mines Bill. MR. GRAHAM has piloted the measure with great skill and tact, defending and carrying its vital provisions and showing readiness to accept amendments in harmony with its general structure. The Bill will leave the House of Commons a better Bill than it was at the first, and yet impaired by some defects that with simple regard for its smooth and successful operation should be set right. It is a mistake, and even a dangerous thing, for the House of Commons to impose on the industry a rigid seven and a half hours working day. If that provision goes through Parliament unmodified, the certain consequence will be a reduction of miners' wages in several of the largest mining districts. The relatively improved condition of the industry in the winter season ought not to mislead anyone as to the real state of the industry. In the large exporting districts where an eight-hour day is now worked the industry is not financially able to reduce the working time by half an hour and to continue to pay the present rates of wages. The miners' leaders know it. The Government know it; and Parliament ought to know, without delay, what the result must be. The Government's obligation to Parliament is not discharged by the expression of a pious hope that the marketing schemes will remove the necessity for a reduction of wages. A pious hope will not satisfy the miner at the end of the week, nor will it balance the colliery's account when it comes to reckon receipts and expenditure. Even a permissive calculation of working time over a fortnightly period, so as to permit of the compression of 90 hours of work into eleven days instead of twelve, economically beneficial though it will be, may not quite set things right. It would, however, make the adjustment much easier. Parliament therefore ought to hesitate before rendering a reduction of wages inevitable; and so ought also the miners and the mineowners. Indeed, the best thing would be for the owners and the miners to come to an understanding. There is still time for them to do so, and the opportunity should not be lost.

Another fault of the Bill is the provision for compulsory amalgamations even though all the parties are unwilling. Frank consideration will show the absurdity of attempting to combine undertakings which refuse to be combined. Who would accept the responsibility of conducting the undertakings if they were combined? There is a useful function which the Reorganization Commission can perform in suggesting and promoting such amalgamations as someone will be ready and anxious to make a success; but amalgamations that do not offer the promise of success are better not suggested. The Commissioners will be able to plan the right type of combine, disregarding every consideration that is not economically and administratively sound. Here is a great and beneficial service which they can perform, but it stops short of binding together incompatible partners. The Bill should be relieved of this blemish. The proposal for a national levy on coal for inland consumption in order to provide a subsidy for exports has gone. In removing it the House of Commons acted wisely, and in refusing to regard its removal as an injury to the Bill the Government also did wisely. The permissive district levies, which the House of Commons retained, are not equally objectionable because they do not allow of the same degree of discrimination against the home consumer and are free from the international embarrassments that would be inseparable from a national levy. But district levies without a national and equalizing levy may be a cause of serious difficulty to Northumberland and Durham, whose only shelter would appear to be within the fold of the "Five Counties" Scheme. That is a problem which requires further consideration. On the whole, then, the Bill is better, and can and should be made better still. So improved it should confer direct benefits on the mining industry and indirect benefits on the whole country.

Cold Comfort for the West Indies

The latest official news of LORD OLIVIER'S Commission on West Indian sugar is the hope expressed at the beginning of the week by MR. LUNN that arrangements might be made to allow of the publication of the report "during the next "ten days or so." He was not "aware," he added, that copies of the report would be sent for publication in the West Indies—whose Governments have themselves paid for the expense of the Commission. At present the position is as follows. Parliament and the public, here and in the West Indies, know that LORD OLIVIER'S report has been in LORD PASSFIELD'S hands since the beginning of February, and that he has followed it up with the clearest possible warning of the present critical condition of the sugar industry and of the ruin which must overtake the planters if the existing preference is withdrawn. Yet the report is still unpublished and—in spite of hints that MR. SNOWDEN may after all decide not to harden his heart—the menace of the possible withdrawal of the preference still hangs over the planters' heads and seriously affects their credit. Meanwhile the Government, though they have done neither of the things which they have been asked to do, have done something else. Instead of giving assurances about the continuance of the preference and publishing the report, they have published the details of the offer which they have made to the Colonial Governments. Their reasons for publishing the offer before the report, instead of the report before the offer, must remain a matter for conjecture until the report is public property. But the effect of thus putting the cart before the horse is plain enough. The planters are left in the same state of uncertainty and suspense. They have to weigh the merits of the offer (and make their plans for the future) while the recommendations of the report are still unknown.

In the budget of telegrams received from the Islands by the West India Committee, some of which were published yesterday, the deplorable condition of the industry and the hopelessness with which the offer of the Government is regarded are conveyed with pathetic force. LORD PASSFIELD'S proposals are described as impracticable and utterly inadequate. Indeed the simple truth is that the proposals afford no relief to the planters, but are merely a form of granting some slight collateral security to the banks. As SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL points out this morning, the guarantee is apparently to be in respect of the ultimate loss (if any) of a small proportion of advances made by the banks, and not of losses on the year's work incurred by sugar planters. Those of the producers who may survive the present crisis will apply to the banks, say towards the end of next summer, for advances against their coming crops. The banks will judge these applications on their merits. They will not grant advances unless there is every reasonable prospect of their repayment. There is no indication that the Government offer is likely to make them more liberal in their advances or in the rate of interest charged than under ordinary normal conditions. If a deficit on the advances should occur, through some such contingency as a further fall in price or the removal of the sugar preference, then the banks would proceed to recover the deficit from the borrowers. Only when they had exhausted all means of doing this would they turn to the Government guarantee, which is to be given in the first place by the local Governments, some of which depend on the sugar industry for the greater part of their revenue. As for the planters, it is unlikely that they will be induced to continue cultivation by the fact that this small additional security is given to the banks. They will hardly care to borrow money if they feel that they are going to lose it all in cultivation. If the Government have any real intension of giving practical help to the West Indian producers they will have to reconsider their offer.

The Bill Falls Due

The results of the efforts of the Government to deal with the problem of unemployment are epitomized this morning in the announcement that Parliament is to be asked immediately to increase the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund by £10,000,000. This figure reflects not only the total failure of the policy of expanding relief works to make any impression on the volume of unemployment, but also the disastrous effects of passing legislation of which the consequences have been refused consideration in the determination of the Socialist Party to convert the benefits of an insurance system into organized public charity. It is probably true that circumstances have been adverse to industrial recovery, and that nothing which the Government could have done could have wholly counteracted the slump in prices and the collapse of the speculative "boom" in the United States. The Socialist leaders were fully warned before they took office that such factors might upset the most carefully considered calculations, and yet they persisted in proclaiming their ability to succeed where their predecessors had failed. It is not, however, the actual dimensions of their failure which form the gravamen of the charge against them. The statistics of unemployment in Germany and the United States show that distressing conditions are not peculiar to the industries of this country. But no other Government in the world has so deliberately invited failure; taken steps so calculated to destroy that increase in employment which it was their main object to create; or organized the system of unemployment insurance in a manner so designed to make the situation appear worse than it is. MR. THOMAS has had a hopeless task in preaching industrial confidence while the Government of which he is a member threatens industry with a removal of such protection as it enjoys and serious additions to the burden of taxation under which it labours.

In addition to this confusion and contradiction of policy, the evidence of which accumulates every day, the Government are now convicted of a grave blunder in having passed the Unemployment Insurance Act which has just come into force. Last year, during the first fortnight in March, unemployment decreased by over 200,000; and, even though the exceptional weather may account for so exceptional an improvement, a considerable decrease is a common feature of the returns at this time of year. This year, during the same period, unemployment has increased by 24,500. The total now stands at a figure which causes the revenue of the fund to fall short of expenditure by £275,000 a week, and the consequence is that the statutory borrowing limit of £40,000,000 will be exhausted before the end of next month. In these circumstances the House of Commons cannot well resist the proposal to extend the statutory limit of borrowing, but it should register the strongest protest against the policy and the lack of foresight which has made such a step necessary. The figures of unemployment are estimated by MR. THOMAS himself to have been swollen by 100,000 in consequence of the Act, which has admitted to benefit practically unconditionally new classes of persons some of whom, in the words of the Government Actuary, "are not really in the market as competitors for "employment." It is a grave reflection on any Government, and particularly on a Government which professed to have special acquaintance with the unemployment problem, that it should have forced through Parliament an Act which contemplated increasing the deficit of the fund by £2,000,000 a year upon an average total of 1,200,000 unemployed. That was bad finance, and it has now proved false prophecy, for the deficit is actually increasing at the rate of over £14,000,000 a year. To increase the borrowing powers of the fund is, therefore, not merely an unconstructive measure, but also a measure which will have to be repealed unless it is obviated by constructive steps. Within the insurance system itself the Government should press on with its plans to take right out of insurance those not actuarially qualified for benefit; and in its general policy it should stimulate those who can give employment instead of leaving them uncertain whether they can do so and of restricting their capacity to do so. Such are the lessons which experience should have taught the Government, and it is to be hoped that they will be frankly recognized.

Gilbert and Sullivan

To-night will see the end of the long and successful series of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals at the renovated Savoy Theatre. To some critics it may appear surprising that works so deeply dyed in the spirit of the Victorian age should win such enthusiasm from modern audiences. No doubt some of GILBERT'S favourite jests ring hollow in our ears to-day, and no doubt SULLIVAN'S musicianship has to pass the test of listeners who are no longer under the spell of his style or of his reputation. Lyrist and composer have both satisfied the connoisseurs, but the famous house on the Embankment would not have been crowded night after night for the whole of this prolonged season if only connoisseurs had been satisfied. It has been proved once again that the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas, however close the circle of ideas within which they move and however repetitive the wit of their author, appeal unfailingly to the mass of the English nation. Nor is the secret of their triumph hard to lay bare; they lie in the central tradition of our genius. On their first appearance they delivered the English lyric stage from the alien chains (light and sparkling as they were) of OFFENBACH and *opéra bouffe*; and, though it has since then turned aside again to the sensuous glamour of Viennese operetta and the incoherent exhilarations of American musical comedy, the sound of genuinely English melody and genuinely English humour has only to be heard again from the stage of the Savoy for outlandish rivals to be forgotten.

It would not be easy to find among our men of letters a more thorough John Bull than GILBERT, and the fact that his verses on the Englishman in *H.M.S. Pinafore* have become the most celebrated of all satires on jingoism enhances, if anything, his national quality. For, if there is not one of our institutions—"the Army, the Navy, the Church, and the "Stage"—that escapes his gruff satire, there is not one of them that is a penny the worse for it. His is never the sneer that humiliates or the cynicism that corrodes; only an English humorist could succeed as he does in the ticklish business of bringing the King's uniform, the Judge's wig, the Peer's robes, the Parson's coat upon the scene of laughter and letting them depart without a single ugly stain. There is no text-book of Bolshevism to be compiled from the works of this most irreverent of social commentators. The moment a Gilbertian comedy opens we feel that we are in the very heart of England—never more deeply there than when the locality is ostensibly feudal Japan or GOLDONI'S Venice or fairy-haunted Arcadia. The legal and political quips have the cobwebby look of bottles brought from historic island cellars, the love lyrics have the bird note of English folk-song—SULLIVAN will find the proper echoes for them; and the whole blend of sentiment and extravaganza proceeds from an alchemy that only the illogical English genius dare practise. To the student of our theatre it is a curious study to mark how many of its traditions are taken up into these libretti. The pompous rogues and prim humbugs of *The Beggar's Opera* seem to lurk here under fresh masks; the old nautical melodrama is transfigured in *Ruddigore* and *The Pirates*; the romanticism that the theatre borrowed from the Waverley Novels pervades *The Yeomen of the Guard*; the Byronic burlesque has bequeathed its word-play and rhyming felicity to the "patter "songs"; and all the best of the Christmas fairy pantomime is decked out anew for *Iolanthe*. Savoy Opera is a tree deeply rooted in our national fantasy, and no one has planted another such sapling since.

We are told that when these operas are given on the Continent or across the Atlantic the producers sometimes take the liberty of re-writing the plot and interpolating strange buffooneries. We are not likely to do anything so scandalous here, for after all these pieces were made for us and we for them. But there is a real risk—and the lately published reminiscences of a veteran actress, who created many of the most famous characters in the operas, come opportunely to warn us of it—lest we lose the spirit of Gilbertian humour by trying restlessly to reinterpret it. New and sumptuous costuming may prove a distraction, subtly falsifying the period or thrusting the chorus into dazzling competition with the principals; the honourable desire of comedians to be comic may impair the gravity upon which hangs all the fun of a Gilbertian monarch or grandee. Nobody will be the loser if future revivals show a return to the stately simplicity of the earlier Savoy conventions. "Good wine needs no "bush" is an old-world proverb that well befits these old-world English comedies.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

PROSPECTS FOR THE PLANTERS

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS INADEQUATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lest there should be any misunderstanding, may I be permitted to state that the Government's proposals for helping the Governments of the British West Indies and British Guiana to give financial assistance in connexion with sugar crop advances cannot end the present crisis? The proposals are regarded in the Colonies concerned as impracticable in some cases (that, for example, of British Guiana, where the Colonial Government is without funds and unable to meet even its existing obligations), and in all utterly inadequate to save the sugar industries.

This is made abundantly clear by telegrams received from the Colonies in the last few days. The proposed guarantee is apparently to be in respect of the ultimate loss (*i.e.*, after exhausting the resources of the borrower) of a small proportion of advances made by banks, and not of losses on the year's work incurred by the sugar planters. The banks operating in the West Indies are conducted on conservative and prudent lines. With the possibility before them of the tariff preference being removed, if not this year, perhaps in 1931, is there any reason to suppose that as business concerns they will be willing to adopt a less circumspect attitude towards borrowers than they have done hitherto?

Unless the Government has an understanding with the banks that they are prepared to relax their established rules of sound banking principles in granting advances, there does not appear to be any appreciable probability of their needing to apply to the Colonial Governments for any payment on account of their guarantee, and the whole proposals become an empty gesture entailing no risk on Imperial or Colonial funds. In that case it is obvious that the proposals will not help those planters most in need of assistance.

These, I have reason to believe, are the views held by our friends in the British West Indies and British Guiana, who assure us that something more than the retention of the existing tariff preference on their sugar, and Barmecide, though, no doubt, well-intended proposals for guaranteeing a small proportion of advances made by the banks, will be needed to stave off disaster.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALGERNON ASPINALL.
The West India Committee, 14, Trinity-square, E.C.3, March 21.

INSTRUMENTS OF ECONOMY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The last sentence of your leading article on Budget prospects to-day, "The establishment of a strong Estimates Committee, representing all parties and armed with adequate powers, is a reform which has long been overdue," undoubtedly strikes the right note. It is also true that an Estimates Committee comprising members of all parties has been in existence since the early days of the post-War Coalition Government. I have been a member of it since its inception. It has done some good, but the fatal flaw in its constitution, which has prevented it from influencing expenditure and producing economy, is that it has not been armed with adequate powers, and that the divorce of the issue from questions of policy, which you speak of, has not been effected.

It rarely gets an estimate in time to report before that estimate is before the House, and until quite recently has had no expert assistance. Even now that is limited to a member of the Treasury Staff at its meetings. No Government since it has been set up has been willing to extend its terms of reference to expenditure involving policy. As expenditure almost in its entirety depends upon policy and every Government, under what is practically universal suffrage, finds it more paying to give a sop now to this interest, and now to that, than to give attention to any vague popular clamour for economy, some far-reaching change in the entire status of the Estimates Committee is essential if it is to be the instrument, by its influence upon the actions of the Government and the House of Commons and the support it can elicit from the electorate as a whole, of a real policy of economy.

In 1918 the Committee on National Expenditure said that not for 25 years has the House reduced, on financial grounds, by its own direct action any estimate submitted to it. The same thing applies up to date.

The only hope I can see is in the formation of an Estimates Committee, powerful in its *personnel* and given powers approaching in some degree to those of the Financial Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, to compel the Government's attention to its findings, with the result of economy being enforced upon, or adopted by, any Government in power.

Yours, &c.,
PHILIP E. PILDITCH.
House of Commons, S.W.1, March 21.

THE LOVELIEST LAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have been much impressed by the display of photographs, representing the scenic beauties of these islands, that the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland are showing in the windows of the offices of the New Zealand Government. The photograph of the Seven Sisters and that of Barcaldine Castle, in particular, are magnificent.

They confirm me in my opinion that Britain is the loveliest land in the world. I am an American, but must admit that my own country has none of the exquisite charm, the rich tradition, or deep-seated culture that this country possesses. It is refreshing for one whose lifetime has been spent among much wealth and little beauty to visit these islands; it has helped me to a saner realization of life. Yet so many Englishmen prefer to spend their short vacations at second-rate Continental watering-places.

I arrived in England two months ago heartily disillusioned by a European tour, and it is with the utmost regret that I shall leave your enchanting country at the end of April. When I arrive home and am asked the inevitable questions, I shall reply, "It should be the duty and pleasure of every American to visit Britain."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
HENRY R. PALMER.
(San Diego, Cal.)
Melbourne House, Aldwych, W.C.2, March 18.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE TALKIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As an old playgoer and lover of the stage I venture to address you on a conceivable further possibility of the "talkies." (How I do dislike that word!) We shall all admit, I imagine, that the talkies, often crude and sensational, are also sometimes dramatic, and even beautiful; and it seems to me that the possibilities of the spoken drama are multiplied tenfold by having brilliant wordless pictures interjected between the spoken scenes, making illuminating additions to the story.

Now, why should not some of Shakespeare's plays be treated in this way? They could be (we need spare no expense of imagination while merely thinking of them) reverently handled, well spoken, and acted as they should be—not necessarily in their entirety. Some of the less important scenes, as often happens now, might be omitted, while at suitable moments in the play would be shown effective pictures of incidents referred to in the text but not described, which I believe would stir and quicken the spectators' sense of the drama they are witnessing. Suppose, for instance, that in the fifth act of *Macbeth*, just before the scene where Macbeth, still confident, is in Dunsinane Castle awaiting his enemy, the audience were suddenly shown a great Scottish landscape, and Birnam Wood in motion! This would immensurably enhance the effect of the following spoken scene, in which the messenger rushes in terrified and tells Macbeth the wood is moving. Or, in the first act of *Othello*, how splendid to see, before Othello comes on for the first time, a "Turkish fleet bearing up to Cyprus," or some "moving accident by flood or field"! Or in *Antony and Cleopatra*, what a glorious pageant on the Nile might be shown! Space forbids me to cite as I should like many other possibilities, which would, I am convinced, bring Shakespeare nearer to the audience of the "Pictures."

In making these audacious suggestions, I am prepared for strong expressions of dissent from lovers of Shakespeare. I am also prepared for a still greater volume of unexpressed dissent from those who in reality infinitely prefer the thrills of the screen dramas of to-day to the works of Shakespeare, but who will not commit themselves to those opinions in writing—to *The Times*, at any rate.

Yours faithfully,
March 19. STAGELOVER.

THE SPANISH DICTATOR

AFTER ABD-EL'S SURRENDER

III.—THE WORK OF GOVERNMENT

In his third article, General Primo, having described how the Dictatorship confronted its difficulties, particularly the war in Morocco, tells of the surrender of Abd-el-Krim and the work of the Madrid Ministry. His fourth and last article, which will appear on Monday, surveys the Dictatorship and criticizes its defects.

By the late Primo de Rivera, Marqués de Estella

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My second article ended with that phase of the Military Directorate in which the disembarcation at Alhucemas was completed. I had no space to mention other important activities of the Directorate, among which was the reduction of military service in the ranks from three to two years, thus bringing Spain into line with other nations. A decree, also dictated by strict principles of justice, was that which levelled pensions or rights of claim between the civil and military classes. The fact of these being subjected to different laws involved injury and injustice to the last named.

Other measures were the creation of an agricultural credit for which Spain was longing, and the enfranchisement of overlordship leases (an archaic and unjust state of affairs). The fixing of minimum marine freights for wheat, which we found to be at a figure insupportable to the grower, gave agriculture, the principal source of wealth of the nation, a confidence and prosperity which it is still enjoying. I must not omit the fact that the Military Directorate instituted municipal and provincial laws—originated by Don Antonio Maura, but which politics, with its impurities and absurd resistances, did not permit him to see realized. These laws made possible the awakening and rebirth of Spanish municipalities, converting primitive and isolated villages into pretty and healthy towns with drainage, cemeteries, abattoirs, markets, schools, gardens, and good paving. They also provided the Provincial Deputations with facilities for constructing secondary roads, hospitals, dispensaries, and sanatoria. Local and provincial Spain to-day, thank Heaven, is very different from former times.

Many other laws and improvements deserve mention, but I must give chief consideration here to the administrative work of the Government over which I presided for four years, and on which there is now poured the most unjust contumely by those who no doubt rely on the prudence and patriotism of men who carried out the great work of national reconstruction to ensure their silence. These men can still count on the greater and better part of public opinion which they could easily move, but which they will not endeavour to move, because their confidence in justice and the future of Spain remains unshaken and they are conscious that history must be allowed to take its course.

THE KING'S APPROVAL

The base of Alhucemas in the position called to-day Villa Sanjurjo having been occupied and solidly established, and Axdir and the former headquarters of Abd-el-Krim having been secured, the time came for me to return to Spain and to my duties as President of the Military Directorate. If I had thought only of myself, this would have been the most suitable time to lay aside my mission, but I was urged on all sides to continue, because the Dictatorship had not only solved this primary problem, but other very important ones which were the basis of hope for the country. On the other hand, I had already been getting to know civilians of real merit, capable of government; and in the patriotic unions I could rely on a large number of courageous citizens, full of the spirit of sacrifice, resolved to abandon their own affairs and conveniences in order to serve the country with enthusiasm. For this reason, and because the form of Directorate without the allotment of Ministerial portfolios could not be maintained, and I wished to take a step towards normal conditions, I proposed to the King the formation of a Ministry and submitted the names of those who would form it. I received his Majesty's approval, for which confidence I was grateful, because some of the names were not even known to the King. This Ministry came into being in December, 1925. I made two organic modifications when forming it, both of which have already been repealed—a special appointment of Vice-President (which fell to the able General Martinez Anido), and the suppression of Under-Secretaries. The first alteration was in order to provide a constitutional successor to the Presidency; the second made the office of Minister personal and direct in all matters, thereby suppressing intermediaries whom I considered unnecessary.

When the Ministry had been formed I was glad that I had not yielded to the selfish impulse of declaring my mission and the Directorate at an end, because I soon visualized the results of the Ministry. Also the war in Morocco was not ended. Although I entrusted the military command in Morocco to so experienced a chief as General Sanjurjo, who by skilful operations put an end to it in a short time, an unfortunate event supervened with regard to which I think—putting aside false modesty—that had I not been at the helm of government things would not have passed off so well as they finally did.

ABD-EL-KRIM'S SURRENDER

I refer to the armistice requested by Abd-el-Krim from the commandant of a French post, after he had been defeated and pursued by our troops. No doubt he relied more on the mercy of France, to whom he had done less wrong than to Spain, although the nobility innate in the Spaniard would likewise have safeguarded him against all personal risks if he had made his submission to forces on our front. But some agent of the French command, more officious than official, no doubt having instructions to hasten the submission of the enemy chief, had given him to understand that this could be done under conditions to which the Spanish Government could not straightway agree. These conditions were unacceptable because they involved, among other absurdities, that of Abd-el-Krim being received at Rabat by the Sultan, who should with due ceremony grant him the "aman," or "extraordinary act of honour." Afterwards there should be created for him, at the expense of our territory of course, a sort of exempted territory over which he should exercise command. My orders to General Sanjurjo and my notes to the French Government were so categorical that I reduced the armistice to a few hours, on expiry of which, without the unconditional submission of the chief of the rebellion, the Spanish columns would continue their advance regardless of evasions or delays. This attitude succeeded, and operations were renewed immediately. Abd-el-Krim made an unconditional submission, and France and Spain agreed upon the place and the conditions under which he should be made prisoner.

There was, however, still a risk that for a time the fruits of victory, so costly in blood and money, would be lost, and there was required at the head of the Government a man who had succeeded in securing authority and the close

friendship of Marshal Pétain and M. Briand, in order that his opinion should be heard and should prevail. When I recall this decision, I regard it as complete compensation for my subsequent troubles in the Government, and even the immensely bitter fact that at the present time the loud voices of persons who think themselves aggrieved seem to prevail.

With the submission of Abd-el-Krim, the occupation of the territory, and the surrender of other chiefs, Spain gloriously liquidated the painful episode of Morocco. Her national prestige and economic position were strengthened in a manner which justified optimism.

Such was the beginning of the programme of national reconstruction in which we had taken up ideas and aspirations which the eloquence and golden pen of Costa had spread throughout Spain, just as Maura had infused civic affairs with dynamic character and disinterestedness. Our non-political programme required 10 years of development in order that its fruits should be mature and abundant.

Turning to the achievements of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (or Home Office), there stands out an intense medical work which has received the warmest praise from all the technical experts, national and foreign, who have studied it. I must not fail to comment upon the reorganization of social services. Success in the matter of the police system and the maintenance of public order has been extraordinary, especially when one takes into account the large number of foreigners whom the great exhibitions of Barcelona and Seville attracted to Spain.

LAW AND ORDER

The arduous work of the Ministry of Justice and Cults resulted in a new Penal Code and the construction of Courts and prisons. On behalf of the clergy it ordered and followed up rules which guarantee the non-political election of dignitaries and has made an appreciable improvement in the financial position of the more modest classes who formerly lived in penury.

The Ministry of War took active interest in the costly plan of naval bases, the first foundation of the naval defence of Spain and of the Navy as a positive international factor in possible world conflicts. All Governments had shrunk from this expenditure, and improvisation is costly. The instruction of crews and officers, and the constant selection and careful choice carried out on the basis of considered rules, justify the hope that the High Command in a short time will be equal to its task.

The Ministry of Finance was charged with the immense task of determining upon and collecting the revenue to balance the Budget and meet the heavy expenditure required by the plan of reconstruction. With regard to this, success was complete; in four years there was a change from a *deficit* of 700 millions to a *surplus* of 200 millions, without the burdensome imposition of new taxes. The consolidation of the floating debt of the Treasury and the conversion of part of the Perpetual into Redeemable debt, and also the creation of the Sinking Fund, show altruism and disinterestedness and are firm pillars of the definitive reconstruction of our finances. If the course entered upon is continued without the necessity of suspending works begun, it is possible to guarantee Spain a strong financial position within 30 years. Other reforms, such as the monopoly for the supply of petroleum, have produced big financial resources for the Treasury and have given rise within the country to wealth and to services the major part of which were formerly carried out by foreigners who benefited exclusively.

ADVANCE IN EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education had to combat the greatest difficulties. Nevertheless, its successes are truly remarkable, although this is a matter in which the more one section is satisfied the more another is vexed. When a form which seems skilful and well-considered is found, usually no one is pleased. Yet it is a fact that, at a rate never known in Spain, adequate schools have been constructed, and attention has been given to a revival of the nation's interest in its artistic treasures. Reforms in teaching, though they may not be perfect—nothing is in this world!—will leave deep traces of the work of the Dictatorship. The adoption of standard texts in secondary education, establishing unity of teaching, making its impartiality possible and avoiding all the economic abuses which every Spanish father of a family had been lamenting, constitutes a glory of which the Dictatorship would not like to see itself robbed.

It was the Ministry of Commerce which required most economic assistance in order to make up for lost time and obtain good value for the money previously wasted. Roads were impassable, there was a lack of bridges, the ports were inadequate. At the present day a superficial study of things is the fashion and in that way the critics of the work of the Dictatorship have easily reached the conclusion that it was guilty of wastage, without taking into account that the increase in expenditure was very much behind that in receipts and that it is just as bad to have a deficit in pesetas as to have it in dishonoured bonds, or worse.

A singular fact is observable just now. Many who are well aware of the position of the Treasury and national defences before 1923 are honestly though mistakenly alarmed when examining it in 1930. It is something like what would happen to a member of a family away for six years if, on returning, he found it living with more luxury and convenience than when he left, and then attributed it to extravagance, without inquiring beforehand whether work, peace, and order had enriched it. Many will protest against this simile of mine. Enriched! How so? With 3,000,000,000 additional debt and the peseta at 40 to the pound? I would reply that the 3,000,000,000 of new debt—apart from the fact that to some extent it is the result of consolidations and conversions—represent a capital figure well within the revenue figure. Under good administration this debt will disappear and the works and their natural yield will remain for the country. But we must know how to wait.

With regard to the rate of exchange, I must maintain the opinion I have never modified. We buy abroad more than we sell, and as silver has ceased to be used as coin in the world, and because it is hardly used at all in goldsmith's and silversmith's work, the paper which represents purchases and sales of pesetas also falls. To stabilize at any moment is not within our power. I was personally able to observe it on my journey to France. On the day I arrived in Paris I obtained for 4,000 pesetas 13,200 francs (at the exchange of 330 francs per 100 pesetas), and eight days later if I had kept all the francs and converted them again into pesetas (at the published rate of exchange of 308 francs per 100 pesetas), they would have given me 4,208 pesetas. This operation carried out with 1,000,000 pesetas, would have produced to the person effecting it the rapid gain of the tidy little sum of 52,000 pesetas.

The important requirements then to normalize the exchange until the time arrives for stabilization are serenity and patriotism in the Spanish capital, moderation in the purchase of superfluous things abroad, and, above all, national production of the articles which form the reason of the largest outgoings of money—cotton, maize, motor-cars, and poultry.

The Ministry of Labour established a system of conciliation by arbitration, against which I well know that there are protests from those who on one pretext or another adhere to the view that in the world of labour there is one power, that of capital, and would prefer embittered struggles and prolonged strikes to any friendly arrangement. Fortunately, these are few, and the workers are rapidly becoming less sectarian, and they understand better that a disproportionate wage, a decreased or imperfect output, and an attitude of rebellion kill the goose that lays the golden eggs and render impossible the production which is the force of life to them. In any case, arbitration requires to be perfected, to be made compulsory and the last word therein reserved to the Government.

In the Ministry of Economy, of recent creation, more work was planned than executed, one of the greatest features being the reform of the Customs tariff. This has not been by excessive "protection," as affirmed by some. On the contrary, certain industries, considered as already come of age, were subjected to a reduction in tariff protection and a compulsory reduction of prices imposed on them.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Concerning the relations of Spain with the nations of Europe, except with Russia, with whom we do not maintain any, the large number of commercial treaties and treaties of conciliation and arbitration which we have signed can testify, and also the attentions which Spain received during the Dictatorship and even after its cessation, from the Governments, the peoples, and the Press of the entire world. And has America ever felt herself to be so thoroughly understood, or so close to Spain as during the Government of the Dictatorship?

Even after imparting to the various Ministries directions and initiative of such importance as that of the Council of Economy and that of the Land Register—a work to which the Dictatorship gave extraordinary momentum and brought it within sight of completion—there were under my direct control the departments which dealt with the Colonies and Morocco. These are contributing much to the organization of the Protectorate and the better working of our modest but rich Colonies, an aim as a rule absent from the mind of all governing persons, but which occupied mine many hours, and with the result of which I am satisfied. Other personal interests were those of Occupational Training concurrently with that of Physical and Civic Education, a work to which, in order not to incur heavy expenses, we did not give the impulse which it deserved. Then there was the organization of radio communications, both telegraphic and telephonic, and the Motor-car Committee, by means of which, with unremitting effort, I have been able to progress towards the nationalization of the production of motors and to direct the preference of the market to such production.

As spiritual activities, there was my constant contact with the Somatenes (civilian volunteers), although they have their direct chiefs in authority, and with the Patriotic Union, the civic organization which it is my absolute faith will contribute very beneficially to the future destiny of Spain. I have exceeded my limit in this third article, but I found it impossible to set forth in fewer lines the synthesis of the work of the Civil Dictatorship. When reviewing it in the silence of the night in an office in Paris, far from Spain but with my thoughts always there, I consider it as great good fortune (if, as I hope, the country suffers no injury) that I have been permitted to devote a few tranquil hours to examine and reflect upon a work which for me is my life, and which, if I may cherish the illusion, has likewise contributed to strengthening the life and increasing the prestige of my country.

(To be concluded)

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Previous articles appeared in *The Times* of Thursday and Friday.

MR. GROVER WHALEN TO RESIGN

NEW YORK POLICE AND RECENT RIOTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 21

The Police Commissioner of New York, Mr. Grover Whalen, has asked the Mayor, Mr. Walker, to allow him to resign his office on May 2, so that he may return to his position as general manager of Wanamaker's department store. He accepted the commissionership in December, 1928, with the understanding that he was being lent by the store to the city for a year, but when that year had expired the store was persuaded by the Mayor to grant him a further leave of absence.

Mr. Whalen's policy toward Communist agitators in the past few weeks, including the police handling of the riot in Union-square on March 6, has evoked much criticism, both favourable and unfavourable. By his own desire he will continue in office until after May Day, so as to be able to deal with the demonstrations expected then. But if he is unable to obtain the consent of Wanamaker's to remain away until then his resignation will take effect from April 15.

Mr. Whalen's salary as Police Commissioner is $10,000 [£2,000] a year, whereas Wanamaker's paid him $75,000 [£15,000].

INDIAN'S FLIGHT TO ENGLAND

VICEROY'S CONGRATULATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 21

Mr. R. N. Chawla's flight from Karachi to England is regarded in expert aviation circles here as a fine achievement for an inexperienced pilot, which should do much to foster the development of civil aviation in India. The Viceroy has sent him the following telegram:—

I send you and Mr. Engineer my hearty congratulations on the successful accomplishment of the first flight by an Indian pilot from India to England.

The Director of Civil Aviation announces in an official *communiqué* that the Governor-General has granted Mr. Chawla 7,500 rupees [about £560] in recognition of his achievement, and says that the flight complied with all the conditions laid down for the Aga Khan's prize, except that Mr. Chawla flew in company with Mr. A. M. Engineer, son of Mr. K. H. Irani, of Karachi, who provided the aeroplane, whereas to be eligible for the prize a solo flight must be made.

Mr. Chawla and his passenger reached Croydon from Thetford, Norfolk, shortly after noon yesterday. They were greeted at Croydon by Mr. Bertram, representing Lord Thomson, Colonel Patterson, representing the Secretary of State for India, Dr. Quayle and Mr. Dutt, representing the High Commissioner for India, Captain Matthews, the Royal Aero Club, and Mr. Lewis (the Mayor of Croydon).

Last night they were entertained at a reception by the Indian students at 21, Cromwell-road. To-day they will be the guests of Lord Thomson, the Secretary of State for Air, at an informal luncheon.

THE LATE LORD BALFOUR

FURTHER TRIBUTES

AN ABIDING MEMORY IN MANY LANDS

Hundreds of messages expressing sympathy and sorrow have been received by Mr. Gerald Balfour, brother of the late Lord Balfour. The following are extracts from some of them:—

MR. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister of Canada.—Permit me to extend to you and to members of your family my personal sympathy in your great bereavement. May I also convey to you on behalf of the Government and people of Canada an expression of the sorrow with which we have learned of the death of Lord Balfour? His long and distinguished services to his country and the British Commonwealth are present in the minds of us all to-day, and will be gratefully remembered through the generations to come.

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR.—I have been requested by the Government of his Majesty the King of Spain, my august Sovereign, to express to you and the rest of Lord Balfour's family their sympathy in your bereavement and the loss of one of Great Britain's most illustrious sons, whose memory will last as long as his country's history.

THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—The Government and people of Southern Rhodesia join with the rest of the Empire in lamenting the death of the Earl of Balfour, whose great service and noble qualities will be held in lasting remembrance here.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER.—The Austrian people will never forget the decisive role which Lord Balfour played, together with Monsignor Seipel, in inducing the League of Nations to come to the aid of Austria in the hour of her greatest distress, and thus to lay the foundations of that great work of reconstruction which Austrian effort has so courageously carried out.

M. VENIZELOS.—I shall always keep the most cherished memory of my long personal intercourse with the eminent British statesman whose high intelligence, charming personality, and attention to the loftiest ideals have secured for him the general esteem and sincere admiration.

THE MARQUIS DE VOGUE (president of the Association France-Grande Bretagne in Paris).—This association honours, and loved in him, not only the eminent statesman of world-wide culture, the notable servant of his country, but also the true friend of France, the far-seeing Minister who never lost sight of the absolute need of our deep and mutual understanding in all things for the good of our two countries. . . . Your loss is also that of the cause of Franco-British friendship.

CONFIDENCE IN THE JEWS

Mrs. Edgar Dugdale, niece of Lord Balfour, was present at a meeting of the Jewish Agency in London yesterday, when messages of sympathy were read from Jews all over the world. Mrs. Dugdale said: "We must not allow our grief in losing him to make us waste this great opportunity which has come to us now for carrying on the work that he had so much at heart. His feeling with the Jewish people was based on a very strong belief, which was his confidence in them. He was absolutely certain that your cause would succeed, and the reason was that he believed in you and all the people behind you, and he believed that you would carry it through and you would all be united, and that unity was the one thing that would make it succeed. We must not betray that confidence of his."

Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General to the League of Nations, and M. J. A. Avenol, Deputy Secretary-General, have come to London specially to represent the League at the memorial service for Lord Balfour.

Messages of sympathy and appreciation have been received also from the Prime Minister of Australia, the Government of the Union of South Africa (through the High Commissioner), the Chairman of the London County Council (Major R. Tasker), and the Rumanian Chargé d'Affaires.

Our Riga Correspondent telegraphs:—M. Celmins, the Latvian Prime Minister, has conveyed to the British Minister at Riga the condolences of his Government on the death of Lord Balfour. The newspapers refer to the part Lord Balfour played in securing the recognition of Latvian independence.

WAGES IN BUILDING COSTS

OPERATIVES AND AGREEMENT

Dissatisfaction with certain provisions of the national agreement in the building industry was expressed at a conference in London yesterday of representatives of the executives of unions affiliated to the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. The conference considered a number of suggestions contained in a report from the federation executive, submitted by the secretary (Mr. R. Coppock).

The following official statement was issued:—"The conference very exhaustively discussed the present agreement and appointed a committee to negotiate with the employers and report further in due course. The whole basis of the present agreement was considered, including the question of the sliding scale and the degree of regional and local autonomy. On the question of the sliding scale certain instructions were given. It was agreed that control of working hours should be maintained on a national basis and that there should be a greater measure of local autonomy, such as the fixing of boundaries, working times, &c. It was laid down that the national working rules should be maintained. The unions' negotiators were instructed on the question of hours as affecting the building trade workers as a consequence of the considerable unemployment now existing in the industry. The view was expressed that the time had arrived when the building trades must commence to advocate and try to approach a five-day week.

"During the discussion it was pointed out that the costs of building in America were precisely the same as in Britain, despite the fact that wages in America were three times higher than in this country. It was argued that labour costs were not excessive and were not the element that menaced building operations to-day. It was declared that every effort should be made to secure the elimination of overhead costs in the industry and give an improved economic status to the workmen without affecting materially the cost of building."

TRADE UNION REPORT ON TAXATION

COST OF SOCIAL SERVICES

"The effect of taxes upon prices" is the subject of a report of a sub-committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, published yesterday. The report was presented to the management committee of the federation and ordered to be circulated.

Under the heading, "Weakening the will to save," the report states:—"That excessive taxation has psychological consequences and weakens the will to save seems to be demonstrated by the growth of spendthrift habits amongst the richer members of the community. Resentment engendered by the taxes not only induces extravagance at home, but leads many of these, attracted also by prospects of greater personal liberties and cheaper pleasures, to spend their holidays and their money abroad; in this way adding to the prosperity and capital accumulations of competitive countries."

The sub-committee, in their conclusions, state that it should be realized, particularly by all engaged in industry, that whatever social improvements are effected have to be paid for by efforts; that it is foolish to expect that the social improvements for many millions can continuously be paid for by exactions from the wealth of a few thousands. However desirable it may be to secure fairer distributions of wealth, it is fatal to national prosperity to eat up that capital which is necessary to finance present and future production.

The report states that those who speak of increased wealth and sufficiencies of wealth are overlooking many vital factors. "When they advise the workman that all his insurances, pensions, housing, and education expenditures can be extracted from capital without endangering his industrial existence they badly mislead him. The truth is that all these things and others, such as holidays with pay for municipal workers, have to be earned by the cotton operative, the wool worker, the engineer, the shipwright, and even the agricultural labourer. It is the industry of these and others similarly engaged which produces that wealth out of which the costs of social improvements are met. If strict social justice were meted out these actual producers should be the first, and not the last, to enjoy whatever good things their efforts make possible."

Ernest Garside, 29, described as a waste leather merchant, of Ossett, pleaded "Guilty," at the Leeds Assizes yesterday, to 26 charges of forgery, fraudulent conversion, and false pretences, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Humphreys to five years' penal servitude.

MEMORIALS TO GREAT MEN

DISCUSSION AT LONDON SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the London Society was held at the galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly, yesterday.

LORD CRAWFORD, who presided, said that the society was doing valuable work in promoting the interest of Londoners in London. When recently it was proposed by a very responsible body to convert the greater part of Syon Park into a sewage farm, within a few hours the London Society had letters from many people protesting against such a scheme. In a very short time the scheme died a natural and malodorous death.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE, M.P., congratulated the society on having used its influence successfully in the cause of retaining Waterloo Bridge and getting Charing Cross Station transferred to the other side of the river. He said that he hoped it would not be satisfied with the present position. Pressure should be brought to bear on the Southern Railway not to build another railway terminus in South London, but to amalgamate the new station with Waterloo Station. They were grateful to Lord Crawford for his intervention in the discussions that had recently taken place with reference to Hyde Park. The real solution was to obtain more open spaces definitely adapted for games, rather than to run the risk of spoiling the unique intimacy and peculiar beauties of Hyde Park and St. James's Park. He had always been impressed when in London in August and September by the sight of square gardens absolutely empty and locked up, and suggested that residents in squares of that kind should throw the gardens open to the school children of the neighbourhood.

Mr. W. REYNOLDS-STEPHENS, P.R.B.S., said that the worthy relaying of Piccadilly Circus was a matter that might be tackled by the London Society. At present they had to put up there with concentrated bad taste, while the buildings on the north side were merely props on which to hang ugliness. Another serious matter was that St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey were becoming overcrowded with memorials, and every day the authorities were becoming less able to find places for memorials to the illustrious dead, many of whom were quite as worthy as those already memorialized. To remove existing works in order to make place for new ones was unthinkable.

NATIONAL VALHALLAS

If, in the countryside outside the cathedral towns, starting with London, each cathedral were to acquire on the border of some important road a spot of ground and there erect a finely architectured top-lit cloister, with the surrounding ground laid out formally, at such a place the illustrious dead might be memorialized, the more delicate sculpture being within the cloister and the bolder works placed in the grounds. In a few years cathedral grounds would form national Valhallas, and the honour of being included within them would be second only to a place in the cathedral.

The DEAN OF WESTMINSTER (Dr. Foxley Norris) said that the death of Lord Balfour, for whom they were to have a memorial service in the Abbey, reminded them of the question as to where memorials to distinguished men in the future were to be placed. Thirty years had gone by since a Royal Commission considered the question, and nothing had been done. They had in Westminster Abbey something of extraordinary value which no other country had—a complete record of memorials covering 200 or 300 years. It would be a wicked thing to interfere with them. Yet he had some sneaking sympathy with the many people who would like to see some of the huge monuments moved from their present positions to others in the Abbey. There was one great monument which, if it could be moved—and he believed there would not be very much difficulty in doing so—would make room for 100 more seats exactly where they were wanted. It was not generally realized that at every service, not merely the great services, the Abbey was besieged by people trying to get in. He would not say anything about the recent controversy regarding Westminster Abbey, except that he had been trying to do his duty.

SIR DAVID MURRAY, R.A., said that he would like to see Gilbert's masterpiece, which, through the enthusiasm of the Press, had become known as the statue of Eros, more closely associated with its original design as the Shaftesbury memorial. Gilbert himself had told him before the memorial was erected that he had laboured to produce thoroughness in its design as a tribute to Shaftesbury's memory; he had a pretty and delicate idea, which he skilfully carried out, of making every part of the memorial form the letter S, but where it was placed that had been unnoticed. He (Sir David Murray) would like to see the memorial placed just inside the Green Park, by the Devonshire House gates, where there would be a walk on either side of it and where it would balance those two beautiful things—Buckingham Palace and the Victoria Memorial. If it were replaced at Piccadilly-circus the thoroughfare would always deny opportunity to the spectator to study it aright.

COMBINED UNIVERSITIES' CHESS TOUR

THE WEST LONDON CLUB BEATEN

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The Universities played their last match of the London tour as a combination yesterday evening at Hampshire House, Hammersmith, with the West London Club as their opponents. Again they did well, winning by a majority of four games, so the result of the tour is that they have won or drawn every match played.

The following is the full score, with the University names first:—

C. H. O'D. Alexander (C.) 1, Default 0; H. T. Reeve (O.) 0, W. H. Regan 1; A. E. Smith (O.) 0, G. S. Faber 1; P. S. Milner-Barry (C.) 1, Dr. F. S. Duncan 0; J. M. Holford (C.) 1, A. G. Kershaw 0; E. James (O.) ½, H. J. Myers ½; W. P. Wallace (O.) ½, J. W. Saybourne ½; R. Hartnett (C.) ½, R. H. Shapcott ½; R. W. B. Clarke (C.) ½, C. E. Ford ½; E. S. Besinger (O.) 0, W. S. Willis 1; B. M. Hobby (O.) 0, W. Henderson 1; J. Brown (C.) 0, L. J. Dent 1; L. C. Young (C.) 1, W. H. Robertson 0; C. Beach Thomas (O.) 1, R. T. McCarthy 0; E. Wax (O.) 1, H. A. Brady 0; G. C. Ives (C.) 1, F. E. Allen 0; M. Benger (C.) 1, B. Reynolds 0; A. H. Wykeham George (O.) 1, N. G. Westbrook 0; A. R. H. Macdonald (C.) 1, D. J. Spence 0; Default 0, the Rev. A. W. S. A. Row 1. TOTAL—Combined Universities 12, West London 8.

The "Past" members here are Messrs. P. S. Milner-Barry, J. Brown, G. C. Ives, and A. H. Wykeham George.

The last match is the annual match between Oxford and Cambridge—the 54th—which will be played to-day at the City of London Chess Club, Wardrobe-court, E.C., beginning at 2 p.m.

The following game was played at Board No. 2 in the match between the combined Universities and the Lud-Eagle Club on Thursday:—

SICILIAN DEFENCE

White	Black	White	Black
L. Alexander	E.S.Bensinger	L. Alexander	E.S.Bensinger
G. Wood	S. Adler	G. Wood	S. Adler
(Lud-Eagle)	(Oxford U.)	(Lud-Eagle)	(Oxford U.)
1. P–K4	P–Q B 4	15. Q–B 4	R–Kt sq
2. Kt–KB 3	P–K 3	16. K R–Qsq	P–Q 4
3. P–Q B 4	Kt–Q B 3	17. P × P e.p.	P–K 4
4. P–Q 4	P × P	18. Q–K 3	B × P
5. Kt × P	Kt–B 3	19. R–B 2	P–K 5
6. Kt–Q B 3	B–Kt 5	20. B–B sq	B–B 4
7. Kt × Kt	Kt P × Kt	21. Q–B 4	R–Q sq ch
8. P–K5	Kt–K 5	22. K–B sq	R × P
9. Q–Q 4	Q–R 4	23. P–Q R 4	R–Kt 6
10. B–Q 2	Kt × B	24. Kt–Q sq	B–R 6 ch
11. K–Kt sq	Castles	25. R × B	R × R
12. B–Q 3	P–B 3	26. Kt–K 3	Q–K 8 ch
13. Q–R 4	P–K R 3	Resigns	
14. Q–K 4	P–K B 4		

The crucial point in this game was the sacrifice on Black's 22nd move, which was quite sound, and after 26. . . . Q—K 8 ch Black mates in two moves.

SLATE CLUB SECRETARY FINED

JAMES PARKS, of Bromley, secretary of the Peckham Rye Tabernacle Slate Club, pleaded "Guilty," at Bromley (Kent) Police Court yesterday, to three summonses for affixing cancelled stamps to Health Insurance cards. Mr. A. Wiltshire, who prosecuted on behalf of the Ministry of Health, said that the summonses were in respect of cards issued to a man named W. H. Bull, who was an employee of the L.C.C., and there were 72 bad stamps in all on the cards. The defendant's explanation was that he had to send in his book of returns of stamps and cards to be audited, and he found that Bull's card was omitted. He took some stamps from a duplicate card of another member, which he had previously replaced. He was ordered to pay £5 7s. 4d., the value of the "bad" stamps, and was fined £3 on each of the three summonses, and ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.

CHANGES AT SCOTLAND YARD

Several changes in the Criminal Investigation Department were announced by Scotland Yard last night. Detective-inspector Charles Humphreys is transferred from headquarters to Cannon-row Police Station to take the place of Detective-inspector Cecil Parsons, who has resigned on completing his full term of service; and Detective-inspector William Barker, of Tooting, will succeed to the vacancy at Scotland Yard.

FENCING

AMATEUR FOIL CHAMPIONSHIP

The Amateur Foil Championship of Great Britain was won at Bertrand's Fencing Academy last night by J. Emrys Lloyd, of the London Fencing Club, who thus repeated his success of two years ago. The runners-up were M. J. Babington-Smith and T. E. Ryves, who tied for second place, but each of them suffered two defeats, whereas Lloyd was undefeated, so that a considerable gap separated the winner from the other fencers in the pool. His superiority may be gauged by the fact that in his five assaults he was touched five times only, whereas Ryves was hit 16 times and Babington-Smith 18.

All these three fencers are members of the London Fencing Club and they were the best stylists as well as the most effective fencers in the pool, a great tribute to the quality of the instruction given by the newly appointed professor at that club.

The other three fencers who survived to the final pool, out of an original entry of 34, were F. E. Lloyd (Lensbury), G. V. Hett (Cambridge University), and O. G. Trinder (Royal Automobile Club). Of these Lloyd has a nice quiet style, but at present lacks the experience and thrustfulness of some of the others, and Hett is like a bit of quicksilver and makes up for his lack of reach by marvellous quickness of footwork and impetuosity of attack. Trinder, who is better known as a sabreur—he was runner-up in last season's sabre championship—has an ugly style as a foilist, but a very long reach, and is admirably effective against any but the best foil play.

The three winners in the first round last night were Babington-Smith, Ryves, and Emrys Lloyd, and of these the first and third came through the second round undefeated, Ryves losing to Emrys Lloyd, who set about him from the start and scored three hits in quick succession before Ryves really got going. The last half of the bout between these two left-handers was more even, and as good an exhibition of foil play as one could wish to see. In the third round the two leaders met in what proved to be the decisive assault of the pool, and an admirable one it was. Lloyd scored the two opening hits with a *coupé* attack and a *riposte*, but Babington-Smith drew level with an attack *en marchant* and a *riposte*. A lovely attack by disengagement put Lloyd ahead and a beat attack made the hits 4—2 in his favour. Finally, he launched his favourite *coupé* attack and Babington-Smith straightened and found the target, but he did not carry off the attack and the hit, by a majority of the jury, was awarded to Lloyd, who thus gained a clear lead over the rest of the pool, the only one undefeated. He had now only to win his last two fights to make certain of the championship, and this he did comfortably, beating Hett by five hits to one, and his namesake, F. E. Lloyd, by 5—0. Babington-Smith and Ryves had a splendid fight in the fourth round, which the latter won by five hits to four, and so gained the second place, but he seemed to tire in his next assault against the impetuous attacks of Hett, and lost this fight by a like margin. Babington-Smith made no mistake against Trinder, so he and Ryves ended up equal with two defeats each and tied for second place.

The final score was:—

J. Emrys Lloyd, no defeat (five hits); Ryves, two defeats (16 hits); Babington-Smith, two defeats (18 hits); Lloyd, three defeats (20 hits); Hett, three defeats (23 hits); Trinder, five defeats (25 hits).

DORKING BY-PASS

DEEPDENE ROUTE APPROVED

The Minister of Transport has decided in favour of the Deepdene route for the Dorking by-pass road.

There has been much controversy over this subject during the past 12 months. Eleven different routes were considered by the authorities, and eventually the Surrey County Council, in conjunction with the Dorking Urban District Council, submitted alternative schemes—the Deepdene route and another known as the Punchbowl scheme—to the Minister for his final decision. Residents who opposed both these schemes suggested a third route, going to the west of the town, which became known as the Nower scheme, as it skirted a private park of that name.

In his letter to the urban council conveying the Minister's decision the chief engineer to the Ministry (Mr. C. H. Bressey) says:—

Careful consideration has been given to the advantages and disadvantages of the three alternative proposals in the light of the views put forward by the county council and the urban district council, and with due regard to the representations made direct to the Minister by residents in the district, and I am directed to inform you that the Minister is of opinion that the Deepdene route is the best solution of the problem, subject to a careful study in detail of the steps that can most usefully be taken to preserve the amenities of the district traversed and to provide a highway which shall not only be convenient to traffic, but an addition to the attractions of Dorking and its neighbourhood.

The Deepdene route leaves the present main Worthing road on the Dorking side of Deepdene railway bridge, continues up Deepdene-avenue, crosses the Dorking-Reigate arterial road at right angles (it is proposed to provide an island here), and then goes on up Deepdene-drive, through Deepdene Park, and out into Chart-lane, from which it branches off across the valley to North Holmwood, where it re-joins the Worthing road.

The Punchbowl route began at the same point and traversed Deepdene-avenue, but at the junction with the arterial road it turned east, branching off at Punchbowl Inn to follow the lane over the hill past the Betchworth Park golf links, taking a wider sweep across the valley out to North Holmwood.

The Deepdene route, which was favoured by the authorities on engineering and economic grounds, was strenuously opposed by the residents on the Deepdene estate. The by-pass road in that direction would go through many private gardens and, it is contended, would destroy the peace of a favourite residential district. It was complained that the by-pass would spoil the beauties of Chart-lane, a typical country lane, and cut off a corner of the Glory Woods, which the Duke of Newcastle recently presented to the town to be preserved in perpetuity as virgin woodland. A practical objection to the route was that it failed to by-pass the town and only accommodated traffic going north and south.

The residents of Deepdene, therefore, suggested the adoption of the alternative Nower route as serving all through traffic and opening up fresh land for development. This route affected fewer residents, but there was determined resistance to the proposal from the west end of the town on the score that it would injure the amenities of the Nower, a private park to which the townspeople have had free access for generations. There was also opposition from the point of view of cost, the construction of the Nower route being estimated at £120,000, while the Deepdene route is put at £96,000. The controversy was brought to a head last December, when, at a town's meeting, the ratepayers registered their opposition to the Nower route by 369 votes to 196.

MERTON SCHEME DEFERRED

The Surrey County Council has been informed by the Ministry of Transport that the former's proposed scheme for the construction of a by-pass road to relieve the congestion caused on the Kingston road by the level crossing near Merton Park should be deferred for the present, and that some other means of avoiding the level crossing should be devised. This is locally considered to be a reply in favour of the alternative scheme of the Merton and Morden Urban District Council.

It is understood that the Ministry considered that the scheme of the Surrey County Council would not afford the relief to the Kingston road that is required, and that it would also be wiser to proceed with widenings of the road as a preliminary to attacking the question of the abolition of the level crossing.

As stated in *The Times* of February 10, the scheme of the Surrey County Council would cut through the garden village of Merton Park. The Merton and Morden Urban District Council opposed this scheme, and submitted to the Ministry its own proposal that the by-pass should take a wider sweep that would avoid cutting into Merton Park, and would at the same time tap the large newly-built area to the south, thus bringing traffic from the directions of Streatham and Epsom easily into the Kingston by-pass road.

COTTAGE DAMAGED BY MOTOR-COACH

A motor-coach travelling from Dorking to London late last night skidded and crashed through a garden into a wooden cottage in London-road, Mitcham. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, the occupants of the cottage, were out at the time. The bottom storey of their home was so severely damaged that the upper part had to be propped up. There were no passengers in the coach, but the driver was taken to hospital suffering from shock and minor injuries.

THE WEATHER

FAIR TO SHOWERY

Meteorological Office, March 21

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—Depressions are centred west of Norway, west of Spain, and in mid-Atlantic. Secondary disturbances seem likely to pass in an easterly or south-easterly direction over our northern districts. Though bright periods are probable, weather is unlikely to be settled generally, and further occasional snow will occur in the North.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., S.W.—Wind between south and west, light to fresh; mainly fair, apart from showers; moderate temperature.

ENGLAND, E., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Wind westerly, moderate or fresh; variable sky; bright intervals; perhaps showers; moderate or rather low temperature.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR THE BRITISH ISLES.—Bright periods, but not settled generally. Cold in the North, perhaps changeable in the South.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind between south and west, moderate or fresh; mainly fair, apart from showers; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Wind between north and west, or variable; moderate or fresh; bright intervals and showers; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds south to south-west, 10-15 m.p.h. at the surface, and 15 to 25 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Cloud increasing in South-east England with local rain later; fair on the Continent after local morning mist. Visibility improving to 4-8 miles in most places, but 1,000 yards locally early.

Sun rises, 6.2 a.m.; sets, 6.14 p.m.
Moon rises, 2.37 a.m.; sets, 9.30 a.m.
Last Quarter, 3.12 a.m.
Lighting-up time, 6.44 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 6.40 a.m. and 7.5 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Sun rises, 5.59 a.m.; sets, 6.15 p.m.
Moon rises, 3.48 a.m.; sets, 10.27 a.m.
Lighting-up time, 6.45 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 7.41 a.m. and 8.7 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 21, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1006.8mb. (29.73in.), steady; temp., 44.5deg.; humidity, 57 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, fine.

Thursday, 6 p.m., to Friday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 40deg.; rainfall, nil.

Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 50deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 7.2 hours.

DEEP EARTH TEMPERATURE

The temperature of the earth 4ft. below the surface at Greenwich at noon yesterday was 43.4deg.

The temperatures at Edinburgh, taken at 9 a.m. yesterday, were:—1ft., 35.9deg.; 4ft., 39.7deg.; 12ft., 46.0deg.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays)-figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 2; Kingsway, 2; Clacton, 6; Lowestoft, 5; St. Andrews, ½; Southport, 1; Torquay, 3½; Ventnor, 5.

SAILING SHIP DAYS RECALLED

The atmosphere of the old sailing ship days was recaptured at the annual "blue water evening" in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, last night. A full-sized replica of a brig, exact in detail, was used as a stage, with Lord Kylsant as commodore and the Lord Mayor of Liverpool as Admiral of the port. Former "windjammer" seamen constituted the crew. Among the 2,000 spectators were a large number of old sailing ship sailors, who joined in sea songs. The bell which kept time on the Garthpool, the last of the British square-riggers, was used. Boys of the Indefatigable and sea-training schools gave exhibitions of flag-signalling and rope-splicing.

Five firemen were injured, several stores were destroyed, and a loss of $350,000 [£70,000] was incurred by a fire in the business section of MONTREAL on Thursday.—*Reuter.*

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resort yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mn.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	2·7	3	39	46	Bright intervals.
Banff	—	0·3	26	34	Dull, snow showers.
Bath	4·8	—	34	51	Bright periods.
Berwick-o'-T	3·5	1	28	43	Bright intervals.
Bexhill	8·8	—	33	46	Fine.
Blackpool	—	3	35	44	Dull, some rain.
BognorRegis	8·6	—	31	45	Fine.
Bournem'th	7·7	0·3	35	49	Fine.
Bridlington	0·8	3	34	47	Cloudy, some rain.
Brighton	8·6	1	35	47	Fine.

Seedsmen by Appointment

Carters

TESTED SEEDS

Carters Tested Grass Seeds, Grass Fertilisers, and Wormkiller are used exclusively by the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, Wimbledon.

The ORIGINAL WORMKILLER

INTRODUCED BY US IN 1900, AT THAT DATE THE ONLY WORMKILLER ON THE MARKET

WORMS are the worst pest that attack turf; they riddle the soil and turf to such an extent that it becomes unnaturally muddy and soft. Where Worms abound the turf is coarse, weedy, soft, muddy, and wears out quickly.

THE ONLY WORMKILLER IN 1900, THE LEADING REMEDY TO-DAY.

Price: 56*lbs.* 13/6. 1*cwt.* 19/6 *Carriage Paid*
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To those who are uncertain what to order for a

YEAR'S SUPPLY OF CHOICE VEGETABLES
or
for a CONTINUOUSLY BRILLIANT
FLOWER GARDEN

we have the following collections ready packed for immediate despatch, post free

	Large Gdns.	Villa Gdns.	Cottage Gdns.
Vegetables	21/-	10/6	7/6, 5/-
Flowers	21/-	5/6, 7/6	2/-, 3/-
		10/6	3/6

These collections please thousands annually and are real bargains. Full particulars are given in our beautifully illustrated catalogue, free for the asking. Toogood's seed packets contain many times more than counted seeds in slightly cheaper packets sold by other firms.

DESPATCHED A FEW HOURS AFTER RECEIPT OF ORDER

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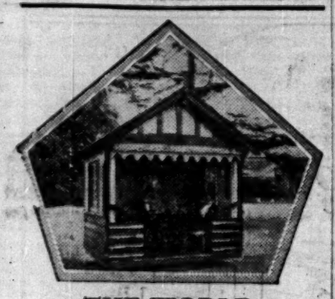

THE WORLD FORGOTTEN

In the garden it is quiet. The air is fresh. One may talk, read, think, work, do nothing, in utter relief. For a space one . . . forgets. Peoples and the clamour vanish.

BOULTON & PAUL Revolving Garden Shelters, *Health Houses*. There are many charming designs. *Write for Booklet* 679.

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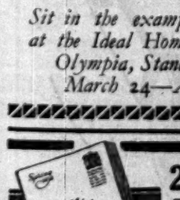
Sit in the example illustrated at the Ideal Home Exhibition, Olympia, Stand No. 196, March 24—April 17.



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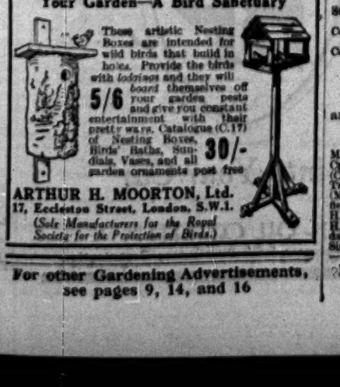
MacDONALD GRASS EXPERTS HARPENDEN

BIRDS' BOXES & TABLES
Your Garden—A Bird Sanctuary



These artistic Nesting Boxes are intended for wild birds that build in boxes. Provide the birds with *lodging* and they will *board* themselves off your garden pests and give you constant entertainment with their pretty ways. Catalogue (C.17) of Nesting Boxes, Birds' Baths, Sundials, Vases, and all garden ornaments post free

5/6 to 30/-

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(*Sole Manufacturers for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.*)

For other Gardening Advertisements, see pages 9, 14, and 16

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 21

The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The King this morning.

The Queen, attended by the Lady Ampthill and the Hon. Gerald Chichester, visited the Royal College of Art, South Kensington.

The Earl of Malmesbury will leave England on Tuesday for a cruise, and expects to be away for about three weeks. The Countess of Malmesbury is still abroad. They will return to Heron Court before Easter.

Lady Winifred Pennoyer has returned to 175, Eaton-square from Paris.

Lady Mary Savile has left Brighton for Stockwell Hall, Billericay.

Lady Maureen Brabazon was moved by motor-ambulance to Killruddery on Tuesday last, and is going on well.

Lady Ursula Abbey will leave 80, Chester-square on Monday for the country, and will arrive at Woldhurst Manor, Crawley, in about a week.

Lord Sandys will leave London to-day for Ombersley Court, Droitwich.

Lord Sudeley has returned to 8, Rutland-court from Homer Lpsden, Oxon.

Lord and Lady Stanley will return to Holwood Park, Keston, Kent, on March 29 from India.

Lord and Lady Grantley will leave Cannes on Sunday, and will stay in Paris for a few days on their way home to Winchester.

Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain will leave Morpeth-mansions this week-end. Their new address is 58, Rutland-gate, Knightsbridge.

Lady Coghlan and Mr. Austin Coghlan have returned from abroad, and are at 1, Oxford-square. (Telephone, Padd. 6579.)

Sir Francis and Lady Layland-Barratt will leave 68, Cadogan-square on Monday for The Manor House, Torquay.

Sir Henry and Lady Ballantyne have arrived at the Empire Hotel, Bath, from Falmouth.

Sir Laurence and Lady Philipps will return to 40, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to-day from India.

Major and Lady Alexandra Metcalfe will return to London on April 3 from America.

Colonel and Mrs. J. N. Horlick have returned to Little Paddocks, Sunninghill, Ascot, from Rome.

The Romney Marsh Hunt ball will take place on Easter Monday, April 21, at the residence of the joint M.F.H., Mrs. T. Gilbert Scott, Pelsham, Peasmarsh, Sussex.

The Duchess of Atholl, M.P., will accompany her own songs at a concert to be held at Leighton House on Wednesday March 26, in aid of the Queen Victoria Working Girls' Club, Lambeth. The London Madrigal Singers will sing quartets and madrigals. Miss Helena Millais will recite, and Mr. Henry Wendon will sing.

Sir Frank and Lady Newnes are lending 55, Princes-gate for an "Hour of Music," by Hugh Campbell and Harold Craxton, in aid of the Y.W.C.A. Theatrical Girls' Club, on Tuesday, March 25, at 9 p.m.

Mr. Louis Stewart Gumley, J.P., of 52, Inverleith-row, Edinburgh, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the City and County of the City of Edinburgh.

DINNER
THE SPEAKER

The Speaker gave his Sessional dinner last evening to the Principal Officers and Clerks of the House of Commons.

The following were present :—

Sir Lonsdale Webster, Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, Mr. H. F. Dawkins, Mr. G. F. St. Campion, Sir Frederick Liddell, Mr. H. A. Ferguson-Davie, Mr. R. P. Colomb, Mr. A. E. W. Smyth, Mr. E. Vizora, Mr. W. Erskine, Mr. A. H. Ellis, Mr. B. H. Fell, Sir John Horsbrugh-Porter, Mr. C. C. Turner, Mr. W. M. Gibbons, Mr. C. C. Williams, Mr. G. W. B. Throckmorton, Mr. E. H. Coode, Mr. A. W. M. Bull, Mr. F. W. Metcalfe, Paymaster Captain R. Butcher, Major R. St. John, Captain C. R. L. Dixon, Mr. E. A. C. Fellowes, Mr. C. L. Ferguson, Mr. R. A. W. Dent, Mr. L. A. Abraham, Mr. S. St. G. Kingdon, Mr. E. J. Edenborough, Mr. D. J. Gordon, Mr. S. St. G. Drennan, Mr. F. F. Turnbull, Mr. S. E. V. Luke, Mr. J. F. Kitto, Mr. J. Luxford, Captain J. G. Mounsey, Captain C. L. Watson, Mr. T. H. Parr, Canon Carpenter (chaplain), and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ralph Verney (secretary).

DANCE
LADY POWER

Sir John and Lady Power gave a small dance for their daughter, Miss Cynthia Power, at 52, Chesham-place, last night. Pilbeam's Band played, and the decorations were of arum lilies, narcissi, and violets from Newlands Manor. Among those who gave dinner-parties for the dance were the Hon. Lady Lyttelton, Lady Head, Mrs. Griffiths, and Mrs. Ivan Power. The guests included :—

Miss Patricia Allen, Mr. J. Aird, Mr. Dick Acland, Miss Margaret Babington-Smith, Mr. Babington-Smith, Miss Margot Ball, Mr. Christopher Bramwell, Mr. John Ruggles-Brise, Miss Mary Birchall, Miss Brock, Mr. Robin Brook, Miss Burns, Miss Kitty Caird, Miss Florence Caird, Mr. Douglas Caird, Miss Betty Cambie, Miss Mary Cecil, Mr. Croghan, Mr. John Comyns Carr, Mr. Ian Cunynghame, Mr. Maurice Davie, Mr. Eales, Miss Reine Faulder, Mr. R. Few, Miss Rosamund Fisher, Miss Mary Grenfell, Miss Rosamund Gurney, Captain and Mrs. Heppel, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Heald, Miss Noreen Hennessy, Miss Ruth Harvey, Mr. Henry Illingworth, Mr. Percy Illingworth, Lady Jessel, Miss Lesley Lawrence, Mr. Lawrence, Miss Allison Loder, Mr. Loder, Miss Brenda Marston, Miss Marc, Mr. Ivison Macadam, Mr. Ralph Millais, Mr. Curtis Miller, Miss Iris Mant, Miss Margie Masterman, Miss Muriel Power, Mr. Eldon Power, Mr. Douglas Potter, Lord Penland, Miss Patricia Robertson, Miss Moira Sueter, Miss Willa Sueter, Miss Vanda Sweetenham, Miss Rosemary Skipwith, Miss Stephens, Mr. Gerald Thesiger, Mr. Wilson-Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt Warburton, Miss Kathleen Wiese, and Miss Muriel Watson.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

FELLOWSHIPS AT OXFORD
OXFORD, MARCH 21

The electors have notified to the Master and Fellows of University College the election of Mr. Jack Wynne Pugh, M.A., B.M., of University College, to a Fellowship on the foundation of Dr. John Radcliffe.

The following elections have been made at Balliol College :—To the Jenkyns Exhibition, R. Galletti, scholar ; to the Lewis Nettleship Memorial Scholarship in Music, G. Burchardt, of Rugby School.

DURHAM, MARCH 21

At a Convocation held at Durham the Vice-Chancellor conferred the following degrees :—

M.Sc.—W. C. Potts, Armstrong College.
M.B. and B.S.—J. R. Hindmarsh, J. D. Rose, J. K. Stanger, and F. H. Taylor, all of the Medical College.
M.D.—E. Barrett, R. F. Persico, of University College.
M.Sc. (in absence).—A. E. Day, of Armstrong College.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school awards are announced :—

KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, ISLE OF MAN

Elections to Scholarships.—DRINKWATER.—R. A. Maddalany (Didsbury Preparatory School) (Mr. S. H. Cresse). BAUME AND THURSTON.—J. M. Greenhaugh (Clifton House School, Harrogate) (Mr. W. H. Colton). TRUSTEES.—C. W. R. Prevor (Modern School, Salisbury) (Mr. H. S. Disbrowe). TRUSTEES.—J. A. P. Stoner (Parkfield, Liverpool) (Mr. W. W. Tyne). TRUSTEES.—P. H. H. Willan (Parkfield, Liverpool) (Mr. W. W. Tyne). H. B. NOBLE (open).—D. C. Parsons (Terra Nova, Birkdale) (Mr. J. G. Whiddon Brown). BAUME.—A. H. Simcocks (King William's College).

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 17

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

THE EARL OF IDDESLEIGH AND MISS LOWNDES

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Earl of Iddesleigh and Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr. F. S. A. Lowndes and Mrs. Belloc Lowndes.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. G. D. COLMAN AND MISS P. BROCKLEHURST

An engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. D. Colman, son of the late Mr. F. E. Colman, of Nork Park, Epsom Downs, and Miss Peggy Brocklehurst, daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Brocklehurst and Mrs. Florence Brocklehurst, of The Spinney, Melton Mowbray.

CAPTAIN M. WALLINGTON AND MISS ST. JOHN MILDMAY

A marriage is arranged, and will take place in April, between Captain Michael Wallington, M.C., second son of the late Arthur Wallington and Mrs. Algernon Randolph, and Helena, only daughter of the late Sir Gerald Mildmay, Bt., of Dogmersfield Park, and Isabel Lady Mildmay.

MR. A. H. F. DAWSON AND MISS A. STEWART

The marriage arranged between Mr. Arthur H. F. Dawson and Miss Agnes Stewart will take place at St. Nicholas's Church, Charlwood, Surrey, on Saturday, April 26, at 2.30.

LIEUTENANT D. W. MACKENDRICK, R.N., AND MISS BALL

A marriage has been arranged to take place at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, April 12, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, South Kensington, between Lieutenant Douglas W. MacKendrick, R.N., of H.M.S. Argus, only son of Mr. W. P. MacKendrick, late of Bickley, Kent, and Miss Jessie Aisleen Standish Ball, only daughter of Mrs. Ball, of 100, Queen's-gate, S.W.7, and the late Mr. Thomas J. Ball, of Johannesburg.

CAPTAIN D. G. THORBURN AND MISS PORTER

The engagement is announced between Captain Douglas G. Thorburn, M.C., The Highland Light Infantry, only son of the late Robert Thorburn and of Mrs. Thorburn, Edinburgh, and Barbara, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Porter, Berkhamsted, Herts.

CAPTAIN W. F. FLETCHER AND MISS D. BUTLER

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Captain W. F. Fletcher (late R.A.F.) and Doris Butler, M.B., Ch.B., daughter of Mr. J. G. Butler and the late Mrs. Butler, of Ecclesall, Sheffield.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT J. D. I. HARDMAN AND MISS ASHCROFT THOMPSON

The engagement is announced between Flight Lieutenant James Donald Innes Hardman, elder surviving son of the late James Hardman, M.A., of Delph, Yorkshire, and Mrs. Hardman, of Oxford, and Dorothy Ursula, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashcroft Thompson, of Larkenshaw, Chobham.

MR. A. C. WATTS-JONES AND MISS BECK

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place towards the end of June, between Alan Chester Watts-Jones, only son of the late Captain W. A. Watts-Jones, R.E., and of the late Mrs. Watts-Jones, and Jane, only daughter of Mrs. Lee Warner, of 9, Kent-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

MR. F. C. RENDLE AND MISS M. OLIVER

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on April 26, between Frederick Charles Rendle, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Rendle, The Manse, Godalming, and Marjorie, daughter of Major and Mrs. A. A. Oliver, 46, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

MR. N. L. RICHARDS AND MISS H. COLLS

The marriage arranged between Mr. Norman Lewis Richards and Miss Helen Colls will take place, at 2.30, on April 9, at Holy Trinity, Brompton-road.

MR. R. THOMPSON STONEHAM AND MISS NICHOLSON

The marriage arranged between Ralph Thompson Stoneham, of Rangoon, youngest son of the late R. T. H. Stoneham, and grandson of the late R. Thompson Stoneham, Beredens, Great Warley, Essex, and Vera Dorothea Frances Nicholson, only daughter of the late Malcolm Beckett Nicholson, of Streatham, will take place quietly at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on Monday, March 24, 1930.

MR. W. F. G. KINGSBURY AND MISS KNATCHBULL

The marriage arranged between Mr. Walter Kingsbury and Miss Ida Knatchbull will take place very quietly, owing to the recent illness of the bride, at Babington, Somerset, on Tuesday, April 29.

MARRIAGE

MR. W. M. E. DENISON AND MISS G. E. GATACRE

The marriage arranged between William Maxwell Evelyn Denison and Gladys Ellene Gatacre took place quietly at Holy Trinity, Folkestone, yesterday.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE

The Queen has consented to attend a *matinée* performance in aid of the Chelsea Housing Improvement Society at the Chelsea Palace Theatre on Wednesday, March 26. Mrs. Richard Kelly gave an at home at 113, Sloane-street yesterday in connexion with the *matinée*, when the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., spoke on the slum clearance scheme which is in the process of being carried out by the society. Lady Maud Hoare is chairman of the *matinée* committee, and Mr. Ernest Thesiger is organizing the performance, which will include a slum play called *At Number* 15, a sketch by Miss Sybil Thorndike and her company, and songs by Miss Carrie Tubb. There will also be *tableaux* representing some famous pieces of Chelsea china.

EAST ANGLIAN SPORTING LAND

SALE OF 10,200 ACRES

The sale has been effected this week of 10,200 acres of land at Thetford, a first-rate sporting estate in the midst of some of the best shooting properties in East Anglia. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Mount-street) and Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley (Hanover-square) are the agents who have carried out the sale. Included in the transaction are three residential properties—The Abbey, Thetford, The Canons, and Park House. Woodlands are studded about the estate, and there is a large area of excellent partridge ground. Indicative of the sporting value of the property are the averages taken from the game-bags for the six years 1911-16 :—Pheasants, 7,840 ; partridges, 1,540 ; hares, 1,900.

Croxton and Thetford are noted not only for game preserves, but as a district where the business of flint-knapping has been carried on from prehistoric days. The demand for shaped flints has fallen off since gun flints have largely been disused, even by primitive African and other natives, but there is still a demand for the work, and the manner of doing it is handed down from one generation to another.

Around Thetford are miles of heath and warren, and some of the finest shooting is obtainable in this part of the Norfolk and Suffolk border. Thetford is on Icknield Way, and its Priory and Castle were of the first importance. Celtic and Roman pottery have been found there, and the remains of an early British settlement.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS

AWARDS FOR VALUABLE SERVICES

The King has given authority to Mr. Arthur A. Doorly to wear the Insignia of Chevalier (First Class) of the Order of Vasa, which decoration has been conferred upon him by the King of Sweden in recognition of valuable services rendered as Vice-Consul of Sweden at Cardiff.

The King has also given authority to the following officers to wear the decoration conferred upon them by the President of the Republic of Chile, in recognition of valuable services :—

ORDER "AL MERITO"

INSIGNIA OF OFFICER (FIRST CLASS).—Lieut.-Com. Glyn C. H. Clayton, R.N. ; Lieut.-Com. Harold F. Naider, R.N. ; Lieut.-Com. Cuthbert J. Carr, R.N. ; Squadron-Leader John H. O. Jones, R.A.F.

RECEPTIONS

THE PERSIAN MINISTER

The Persian Minister held a reception on the occasion of the Persian New Year, at 11, Princes-gate, yesterday.

His guests included :—

The German Ambassador and Frau Sthamer, the French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau, Mlle. de Fleuriau, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Rego da Oliveira, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness Cartier de Marchienne, the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Uriburu, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the Polish Ambassador.

The Norwegian Minister and Mme. Vogt, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, Mlle. Livia Paravicini, the Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, the Venezuelan Minister, the Estonian Minister and Mme. Kallas, the Greek Minister, the Bulgarian Minister and Mme. Hadji-Mischeff, Mlle. Hadji-Mischeff, the Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy, the Latvian Minister and Mme. Vesmanis, the Cuban Minister and Mme. Patterson, Miles. Z. and O. Patterson, the Finnish Minister and Mme. Saastamoinen, the Bolivian Minister and Mme. de Aramayo, the Peruvian Minister and Mme. de Freyre y Santander, the Siamese Minister, the Minister for Panama and Mme. Mendez-Pereira, the Lithuanian Minister and Mme. Biesiekar, the Dominican Minister and Mme. Bienvenu Latour, the Minister for El Salvador and Mme. Reyes-Guerra, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Ortiz, the Afghan Minister, the Nicaraguan Minister.

The Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, the Albanian Chargé d'Affaires, the Yugoslavian Chargé d'Affaires, the Rumanian Chargé d'Affaires, Herr and Frau Dieckhoff, Herr A. von Friberg, M. and Mme. de Souza-Leao Gracie, Prince and Princess Reginald de Croy, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, M. D. Bogomoloff, M. and Mme. D. Steen, Dr. and Mme. Hubrecht, Baron and Baroness E. Gyllenstierna, M. and Mme. O. de Oxholm, M. and Mme. R. A. Mollerson, M. S. Saltaferas, M. and Mme. L. Ekis, M. Vilém Cernf, M. and Mme. Wallkangas, Dr. and Mme. Martinez de Alva, M. Zulfikar Khan, M. and Mme. Valdés, Dr. and Frau Gert Feine, Prince and Princess Otto von Bismarck, M. and Mme. J. de Lebre e Lima, Mr. Shoichi Nakayama, M. S. B. Cahan, Aita Amin Bey, M. Ghulam O. Khan, Général de Division Maurice and Mme. Despres, Lieutenant-Colonel Adolfo Infante, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mme. Henry G. Nerinex, Colonel the Marquis and Marchioness Mayela.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Lord Thomson, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Mr. C. G. Ammon, Sir Robert Vansittart, Lord Montague, Mr. J. B. Monck, the High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee, the Acting High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs. Pacaud, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Eyrie, the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa and Mrs. te Water, the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State and Mrs. Smiddy, the Earl and Countess of Birkenhead and Lady Eleanor Smith, the Earl and Countess Beatty, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, Lord and Lady Lamington, Lord and Lady Greenway, Lord and Lady Headley, Lord and Lady Wakefield, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Baron and Baroness Quarles van Ufford, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, Admiral Sir Herbert and Lady Richmond, General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, Sir Percy and Lady Cox, Major-General Sir John and Lady Hanbury-Williams, Major-General Sir William and Lady Beynon, Colonel and Mrs. Dalzell Hunter, Colonel and Mrs. Stevens, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Medlicott.

Captain the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Greenway, Sir Edward and Lady Boyle, the Dowager Lady Boyle, Sir Hugh and Lady Barnes, Sir George and the Hon. Lady Barstow, Lady Rae-Ironside, Ermelino Lady Baker, Lady Beecham, Sir John and Lady Cadman, Lady Chalmers, Sir Henry and Lady Davenport, Sir Harry and Lady Foster, Sir Basil and Lady Kentball-Cook, Sir John Lloyd, Sir William and Lady McClintock, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry and Lady McMahon, Sir Charles Marling, Sir Edward and the Hon. Lady Packe, Sir Denison and Lady Ross, Lady Struthers, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold and Lady Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Waris Ameer Ali, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Apcar, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Bell, Mr. G. H. W. Boffin, Mrs. Cobham, Mrs. and Miss Cooke, Mrs. Cosmo Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Courtis, Mrs. Maxwell Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Davies, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Donner, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce-Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Dryhurst, Mrs. Eswyan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fraser, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Goodbody, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Cassar Hawkins, the Hon. Mrs. Horsley-Carr, Mrs. and Miss Halahan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Isbell, Dr. and Mrs. Jilla, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Keeling, Miss Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sisshiman, Mrs. E. Gibson Smith, Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Alec Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ledbury, Mr. P. G. Allen, Mr. A. S. M. Anik, the Hon. Maurice Bridgeman, Mr. Ronald Baldock, Mr. H. B. Heath Eves, Mr. F. W. Emmett, Mr. E. M. Eldrid, Mr. H. A. Gwynne, Mr. van Gelder, Mr. C. G. Hancock, Mr. Hamilton Lampugh, Mr. A. C. Hearn, Dr. Lindley, Dr. Jal Patty, Mr. W. Selby, and Dr. M. Y. Young.

MRS. TE WATER

Mrs. te Water was at home on Thursday afternoon at 40, Wilton-crescent. Among those invited to be present were :—

Sir Herbert and Lady Baker, Kathleen Countess of Drogheda, Lady Patricia Moore, Mr. Michaelis, Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Miss Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Salmonson, Mrs. Netter, Dr. and Mrs. Petitavi, Mme. Huffer, Sir Henry and Lady Birchenough, Lord and Lady Parmoor, the Dowager Countess of Jersey, Sir Edward and Lady Harding, Miss Muriel Malherbe, the Hon. Sir Eustace and Lady Fiennes, Miss C. Bozzaard, Dr. and Mrs. Turtle and Miss Turtle, Mr. and Mrs. Dimond.

Earl and Countess Buxton, Lady Alethea Buxton, Miss Annandale, Captain and Mrs. Hewat, Miss van der Spuy, Mr. and Mrs. de V. von Willich, Mr. and Mrs. H. McKwan, Miss Marth Malherbe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marais, Professor and Mrs. Lawn, Mrs. G. M. Jacobs, Mrs. A. Crawford Kohrmann, Mr. Theodore Marks, Lady Oppenheimer, Lady Hewart, Mr. and Mrs. Robin Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Humphries, Major and Mrs. Fuge, Mr. and Mrs. Liddle, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Mrs. Smiddy, Mr. A. T. Penman, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Miss Marjorie and Miss F. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Lowndes, Mr. and Mrs. Rainsford Gordon, Mrs. Charles Dawbarn, Mr. and Mrs. Felise Kingman, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wilson, General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, Mr. and Mrs. Imroth, Miss Imroth.

Colonel and Mrs. de Satge, Mrs. Ernest Stuart, Sir Campbell Stuart, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Murray Anderson, Mrs. Arthur Courtenay Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, Miss Hubbell, Mrs. H. A. Barnby, Mrs. A. B. Caw, Mr. and Mrs. William Mosenthal, Mrs. R. H. Loch, Mrs. P. Little, Sir Robert and Lady Williams, Lord and Lady Kylsant, Lady Eyrie, Miss Eyrie, Mrs. Harold Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Wilford, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, Dr. and Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Francis Black, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Weinthal, Major and Mrs. Tudor Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Botha-Hawkin, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Cowhran, Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Lewis, Mrs. Charlie Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Mr. and Miss Albright, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor-Rose, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Balfour, and Miss Annette Adams.

FUNERALS

ROSALIE LADY CORK AND ORRERY

The funeral of Rosalie Countess of Cork and Orrery took place at Golders Green crematorium yesterday, the Rev. Herbert Trundle officiating. Among those present were :—

Mr. Percy Waterman Pitt, Major the Hon. and Mrs. Eric Long, the Hon. Mrs. Victor Bethell, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Bevan, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mr. C. W. Talbot, Dr. Woodley Stocker, Miss Winifred Hughes, Mrs. Macleod of Cadboll, Captain and Mrs. H. P. Holt, Mme. Gilby, Mr. William Murs, Mr. Gibb, Major Bankir, Mrs. Millwood, and Miss Tarran.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. TAGART

The funeral of Major-General Sir Harold Tagart took place yesterday at Awliscombe, East Devon. The Rev. C. E. R. Romilly (the vicar) officiated. The chief mourners were Mr. Gerald Tagart, Colonel and Mrs. Allen Johnson, Captain and Mrs. Ffrench Davis, Miss Kathleen Kenna, Miss Cecilia Kenna, Major Washington Hilbert, Major E. Emmett, Major C. R. Rickeard, and Miss Ursula Tagart. Others present included :—

Baron De Rosen, Major-General Sir Percy Hambro (representing 18th Hussars), Major-General Sir Edward May, Major-General Sir Reginald Barnes, Major-General and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Brigadier-General the Hon. Leslie Butler (secretary, Devon Territorial Force Association), Brigadier-General W. F. S. Edwards, Brigadier-General Dowell, Brigadier-General and Mrs. English, Colonel R. D. Gubbins, Colonel Marwood Elton, Colonel and Mrs. W. A. E. Stamp, Major Gordon Halsewell, Major Lloyd, Captain R. W. Johnson, Captain H. R. Vyvyan, the Rev. A. A. Sanders, and the Rev. H. W. Watson.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. H. D. STRACEY

The funeral of Major-General Henry Stracey took place privately at Rackheath Church, Norwich, yesterday. The Rev. H. J. Adams officiated, assisted by the Rev. R. H. O. Bankes. Among those present were :—Sir Edward Stracey, Colonel Ernest Stracey, the Earl of Leicester (a brother officer), Mr. John Cator, Mrs. Adams, Mr. Neuman, Mr. and Mrs. Busher, and Mr. Havis.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. P. LOYD

A funeral service for Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Loyd was held at Holy Trinity, Brompton, yesterday afternoon. Prebendary Gough officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. S. Sard, and the chief mourners were Mr. Eric Loyd (son), Mr. Lewis and Mr. A. Thomas Loyd (nephews), and Mrs. Keeling (sister-in-law). Others present included :—

Captain Francis Loyd, Miss Loyd, Miss Loyd Nicol, Mrs. A. K. Loyd, Captain Robert Loyd, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Hall Loyd, Lady (Wolfe) Murray, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Konstan, Lady (Dawson) Beaumont, Major Whitmore, Major and Mrs. MacSwiney, Colonel and Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Byers, Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. R. E. Rawlinson, Mrs. Frank Marchant, Mr. James Little, Mrs. A. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carstairs Douglas, and Miss Myine (representing the Council of the London Diocesan Council for Rescue Work).

SIR VINCENT CAILLARD

The funeral of Sir Vincent Caillard will take place at Wingfield Church, Trowbridge, at 2.30 on Wednesday, March 26, and a memorial service will be held on the same day at 12.30 at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Flowers may be sent (in boxes) to Harrods, or direct to Wingfield House, Trowbridge.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

MR. J. GALLATLY

A memorial service for Mr. John Gallatly, a past president of the Timber Trades Federation, was held yesterday at the Church of St. Magnus the Martyr. The rector, the Rev. H. J. Fynes-Clinton, officiated. Among those present were :—

Mr. James Gallatly, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Gallatly, Mrs. Harold Gallatly, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Marshall, Mr. Godfrey Marshall, Mr. R. V. Marshall, Sir Keith Price, Mr. L. S. Martin, Mr. C. E. Whitmarsh (representing the president of the Timber Trades Federation), Mr. E. C. Horton (representing the Timber and General Mutual Accident Association), Mr. H. J. S. Boome, Mr. C. D. Phillips, Mr. Arthur M. Never, Mr. H. F. Buckland, Mr. A. Matthews, Mr. J. L. Baynes, Mr. W. H. Guarrel, Mr. C. A. Stewart, Mr. A. Tooke, Mr. P. W. Reed, Miss M. B. Greenwood, Mr. W. T. Pott, Mr. H. J. Parkin, Mr. E. Kooring Mr. H. Groenvik, Mr. J. H. Hine, Mr. T. G. Piper, Mr. W. S. Hoare, Mr. R. H. Hall and Miss Hall, Mr. R. A. Simson, Mr. W. R. Lenanton, Mr. R. S. Wrist, Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Tagart, Mr. D. Somerville Mr. G. Miskin, Mr. R. J. Vick, Mr. H. M. Bell, Mr. R. Enqvist, Mr. H. Spagnoletti, and Mr. F. R. Hemingway

LADY ALEXANDER PAGET

By permission of his Majesty the King a memorial service for Lady Alexander Paget will be held at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, at 12.30 on Tuesday next, March 25. The funeral will take place at Lichfield at the same hour and will be strictly private. It is specially requested that no flowers be sent.

THE ANNUNCIATION

MOTHER OF THE LORD
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In the Church of England two of the greater festivals commemorate the Blessed Virgin Mary, and there are three other days on which she has a place in the calendar. The Church of Rome adds the festivals of the Immaculate Conception, the Espousals, the Dolours, and the Assumption, and several other commemorations, to the number of about 20. "Each succeeding century," writes a modern Roman Catholic liturgiologist, "has added a flower to the crown woven by the Liturgy for Mary's brow ; each century has desired to add a new feast of our Lady to the Calendar." The Greek Church has rivalled the Church of the West in its devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

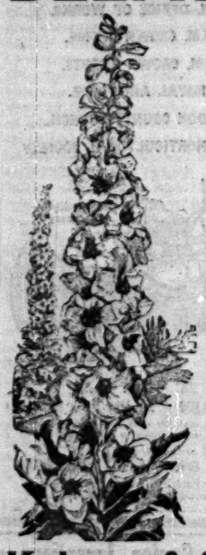
Honour rendered to St. Mary is a natural expression of the Christian's consciousness of her sacred office as the Mother of the Lord. It is true that in the New Testament she occupies no prominent place, and outside the history of the Nativity is seldom mentioned, and never with any indication of that special honour which was accorded to her later. The attentive reader of the Gospels will recognize the readiness of her submission to the Divine Will when the Angel Gabriel announced her part in the Incarnation, her quiet recollection in all the anxieties which filled her heart as she became aware of what it implied for herself and her Son, her fears for His safety, and her sorrows when she stood by the Cross on which He yielded up His life. In their own inimitable fashion the Gospels reveal to us one who in the tender beauty of pure womanhood was prepared by Divine grace for the supreme honour which came to her.

Cardinal Newman remarks that English people dread above all things what they hold to be Mariolatry, and he owns that in his Anglican days he was not free from this fear. There can be no doubt that the Reformers resolutely rejected much of the medieval teaching about the Blessed Virgin. They could do no less. Let anyone turn to the prayers, sermons, and the devotional literature of pre-Reformation times and he will find ascriptions to her which on any plain interpretation must be pronounced unwarranted by the teaching of Scripture and the early Church. Popular devotions would seem to indicate that not seldom she was judged to be more compassionate towards the sorrowful, more eager to sympathize with the suffering, more ready to hear the prayers of the distressed than her Divine Son. If we are driven to the conclusion that here as in

LORD BALFOUR'S BURIAL PLACE AT WHITTINGEHAME

THE BEECH-CROWNED MOUND in the grounds of Lord Balfour's Scottish home where he will be buried to-day beside his mother and brother, Lady Blanche Balfour and Eustace James Anthony Balfour, whose graves are divided by a simple cross of red granite. The square tablet pillar marks the graves of the Hay family. Snow was falling yesterday morning when the body of Lord Balfour was conveyed from the train to the little church of Whittingehame.

DELPHINIUMS IN A BORDER



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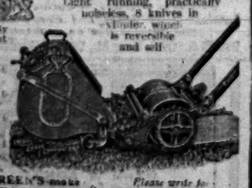

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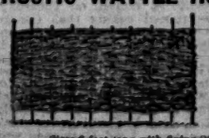

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GRAND MILITARY GOLD CUP.—Clearing the first jump in the race for the Grand Military Gold Cup at Sandown Park yesterday. Forearmed is leading, and the other horses are (left to right): Drin, the favourite, which was second; Golden Rebel, Polyphonia, and Cloringo. The winner was Drintyre, ridden by Mr. C. N. Brownhill

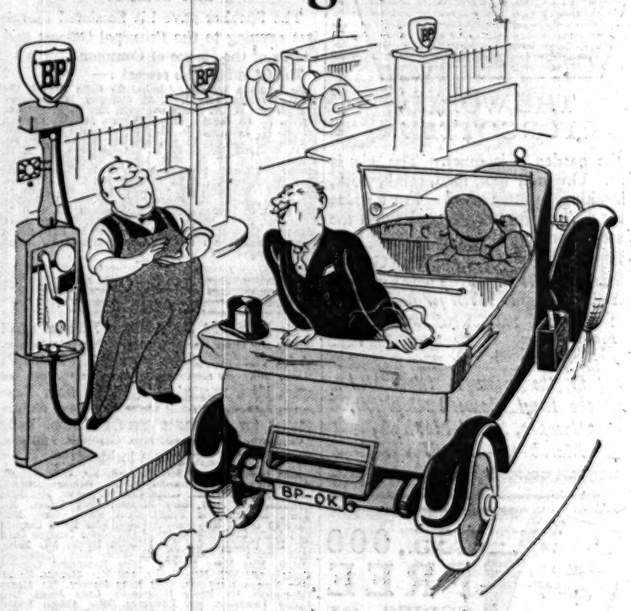
HALF-TONE PROCESS JUBILEE.—A description of the making of the first half-tone (single line) block to be published in a daily newspaper 50 years ago appears on another page. Above we reproduce a section of the first cross-line block, made by Mr. S. H. Horgan in 1880.

LORD MILNER.—The memorial to Lord Milner which will be unveiled in the south aisle of the Henry VII. Chapel, Westminster Abbey, by Mr. Baldwin on Wednesday. The sculptor is Mr. Gilbert Ledward.

FLIGHT FROM INDIA.—Mr. R. N. Chawla (left), the young Indian airman, and his companion, on their arrival at Croydon Aerodrome yesterday after their flight from India. They made a forced descent in Norfolk on Thursday, 18 days after leaving Karachi.

Popular Phrases Illustrated

Returning thanks



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Obituary

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS HOWARD

A NOTABLE SPORTSMAN

Major-General Sir Francis Howard, late Colonel of the Gloucestershire Regiment and Colonel-Commandant in the Rifle Brigade, died yesterday at his residence, Castle Godwyn, Painswick, Gloucestershire, having nearly completed his 81st year.

The second son of Sir Henry Francis Howard and Baroness Marie von der Schulenburg, he was born on March 26, 1848. Both his father and his brother, the late Sir Henry Howard, were distinguished in the Diplomatic Service, and he possessed from his early years a first-hand knowledge of Courts and of those who frequented them. He also availed himself of opportunities, such as fall to few Englishmen, to enjoy sport of various kinds on the wild Austro-Bavarian frontier and to observe from within the military and social organization of our late enemies. He was educated at Downside and Sandhurst, and obtained a commission in the Rifle Brigade in 1866. He served with the Jowaki expedition of 1877-78 and with the Peshawar Valley Field Force in the Afghan War of 1878-79, being present at the capture of Ali Musjid. He also took part in "a sort of war" in Upper Burma in 1888-89, besides serving in Canada. For his services in Burma he was mentioned in dispatches and was promoted brevet lieutenant-colonel.

Howard was addicted to all manner of sports, but so far as he had a speciality it was shooting, with every kind of weapon. He was a swordsman and pistol shot of such skill that foreign duellists who were rude to him overnight asked him to dinner in the morning. As a variant on pigsticking he rode peacock, at which sport the first man to pull out a tail feather counts first spear. He was the sternest of disciplinarians and the most inveterate of "ragsters." He invented a delightful miniature rocket which, when fired through a key-hole, burst with a bang in the middle of the room. It was designed to discourage working late at night. He would test ponies by jumping them over all the compound walls in a given straight line between the start and the destination in Umballa, and got himself temporarily disliked through alighting over a wall between two beds occupied by a cavalry major and his wife. He came to have an intimate knowledge of the ways of the Pathans. In his early days men who were drummed out of the Service were tattooed on the breast to prevent re-enlistment. They lost no time in transforming this letter into a flower-pot or some such fancy design.

From 1894 to 1898 he commanded the 2nd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, and was made a C.B. at the Diamond Jubilee of 1897. In 1898 he commanded his battalion at the battle of Khartoum, was mentioned in dispatches, and was granted a distinguished service reward. The same year found his battalion in Crete, where for his services he was made C.M.G. He was A.D.C. to Queen Victoria from 1895 to 1901. For a brief period he was on half-pay, and was then recalled for the South African War. He commanded the 8th Infantry Brigade in Natal in 1899-1900, and took part in the defence of Ladysmith, for occasions and promoted to K.C.B. In 1903 he was promoted to major-general and was appointed Inspector-General of Recruiting at the War Office. In 1904 he commanded the North-Western District, and from 1905 to 1907 was G.O.C. Western Command. He retired in 1909, and was promoted K.C.M.G. in 1917. He was Colonel of the Gloucestershire Regiment in 1912-13, and Colonel-Commandant, 2nd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, 1913-1921. He published his reminiscences in 1924. He married, in 1895, Gertrude, daughter of Mr. Hugh Boyd; she survives him with one daughter.

The funeral will be on Monday. The requiem Mass will be celebrated at Stroud at 11.30, and the burial will be at Thornbury Castle at 2 p.m.

MR. W. M. VOYNICH

The death is announced in New York, at the age of 64, of Mr. Wilfred Michael Voynich, antiquarian, bookseller, bibliographer, lecturer, and Polish patriot.

Mr. Voynich was a Lithuanian Pole, and was born in 1865. He studied at Cracow University, chiefly law and chemistry, taking several degrees. He was the fifth in family descent who suffered persecution at the hands of the Russian Government; he was arrested in 1885 for participation in the Polish national movement, and was kept in a Warsaw prison without trial, and then transported to Siberia. During those years he acquired a working knowledge of nearly 20 languages. He made a wonderful escape from Siberia, taking six months to get clear from Russian territory. He reached England in 1890, using a false permit or passport, which he long carried as a sort of mascot. Years afterwards, when travelling in Switzerland, he fell into conversation with a gentleman in the same carriage, to whom he showed this permit. His travelling companion examined it with great interest, and returned it with a smile, saying, "I am interested because I am the Chief of the Russian Police."

During his early years in England—where he became naturalized—Voynich at first eked out a living in various literary ways, and then started as a second-hand bookseller. Probably no man was less equipped for such a business; he did not know the titles of even the most elementary reference books. But he was a man of amazing industry and took rooms at No. 1, Soho-square, whence he issued in 1902 the first of a series of "Lists" of rare and other books. These "Lists" were extraordinary in their novelty. They were full of the most exhaustive bibliographical data till then unknown in English booksellers' catalogues. He was remarkably lucky in finding unknown or very rare books. The Malermi Bible, Venice, 1493, had entirely disappeared. In 1902 Voynich discovered one in Italy. Early in this century he was able to accumulate 160 "lost" or unrecorded editions of books, and many others afterwards came into his hands. On July 23, 1906, an article appeared in *The Times* on these unknown books, and a collection of them was by him presented to the British Museum. His literary discoveries were numerous; one of them was a Roger Bacon manuscript, now, we believe, in the Pierpont Morgan Library; Voynich's chief hunting ground was Italy, where he bought large quantities of books. He moved from Soho-square to Shaftesbury-avenue, and then to rooms in Piccadilly. For many years he had lived chiefly in the United States, where he lectured in every important State where books and libraries are to be found, and where, as in England, he made many friends. He married Miss Ethel Lilian Boole, daughter of Dr. George Boole, F.R.S., the eminent mathematician; she was well known before the War as the author of "The Gadfly" and "Jack Raymond," and as a translator from the Russian.

CAPTAIN G. C. ROBINSON

Captain George Crosland Robinson, the South African portrait painter, died at Cape Town on Wednesday as the result of a motoring accident. "W. R. B.," an old South African friend, writes of him:—

Crosland Robinson came of good Yorkshire stock and was a nephew of Sir Joseph Crosfield, of Huddersfield. A born artist, he exhibited portraits and landscapes at an early age in the Royal Academy, the Paris Salon, and at Dresden. South Africa soon claimed him, however. He first went out there in 1885, and again just in time for the Matabele War in 1896, and only last year re-visited the old country. He was associated with Cecil Rhodes and took part in the Barberton Gold Rush. He knew most territories between Cape and Zambezi. Ever a keen volunteer, for some time he commanded the Prince of Wales's Rifles at Cape Town. He was for many years Master of the Government Art School at Cape Town. His portrait of President Kruger was purchased for the Michaelis Collection. He was happily married to Constance Penstone, the painter, whose loss some years ago he deeply mourned.

The Rev. F. W. Newland writes:—To your memoir of Professor Courtney Kenny may I add a word of personal tribute? For the last quarter of a century he showed personal and continuous interest in the work of the Clare-continuous interest in the work of the Clare-continuous interest in the work of the Clare-

Finance & Commerce

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TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

VERY LOW TREASURY BILL RATE

VICKERS RESULTS

Yesterday the Stock Exchange was more animated and buoyant than it has been for a long time. The reduction in Bank rate, the very low level at which Treasury Bills sold by tender—namely, £2 1s. 10.16d. per cent. per annum—and the favourable tendency of the exchanges (the New York rate for sterling yesterday rising 5/16c. to $4.86 25/32) gave a fresh impetus to British Funds and other fixed-interest-bearing securities. Probably the pace is too hot to last, and future movements may be less spectacular, but the rise in prices in so far as it is due to monetary causes appears to be fully justified. The monetary position has been steadily getting easier since the beginning of the year, but public opinion has been rather slow to realize the implication of the change. If the present rise in gilt-edged securities had been spread over the period during which the monetary trend has been in one direction, the present movement would have been seen in better perspective. Professional activity is mainly responsible for the activity of markets, but the private investor is also participating in the buoying movement.

Low Treasury Bill Rate

Applications for the £30,000,000 of Treasury Bills put up for sale by tender yesterday were £53,885,000, as compared with £48,495,000 last week; and the whole amount on offer was allotted, whereas a week ago only £27,445,000 was issued. The average rate of discount worked out at £2 1s. 10.16d. per cent., against £2 15s. 8.77d. last week. The fact that the bills are a late June maturity helps to explain the exceptional fall in the rate at which they were allotted. Tenders at £99 9s. 4d. for bills to be paid for on any of the first five working days of next week will receive about 57 per cent. of the amounts applied for, while those at £99 9s. 6d. for bills dated to-day week secured allotments in full. The following table shows how rapidly the Treasury Bill rate has declined since the beginning of the year, the latest figure having been one-half the average at the beginning of January:—

Date	Average rate	Corresponding rate last year
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 3	4 5 11.16	4 6 5.99
„ 10	4 4 4.09	4 5 4.26
„ 17	4 0 1.54	4 5 2.06
„ 24	3 19 6.3	4 6 6.73
„ 31	3 17 2.5	4 5 2.83
February 7	3 17 7.1	5 2 5.68
„ 14	3 17 3.8	5 5 3.43
„ 21	3 15 3.1	5 3 8.78
„ 28	3 7 5.5	5 4 6.06
March 7	3 4 0.3	5 6 8.41
„ 14	2 15 8.77	5 6 9.26
„ 21	2 1 10.16	5 5 1.71

The saving in interest charges to the Treasury, however, is not so large as this reduction in the average rate would indicate, for large amounts of Treasury Bills—the total of which is about £100,000,000 less than a year ago—have been converted into funded debt, which bears a higher rate of interest. The amount of Treasury Bills maturing next week is £10,000,000; in excess of the total to be taken up, but next Friday the amount of bills to be offered will be £40,000,000, the largest amount offered since January 3.

The Vickers Report

Once again the report and accounts of Vickers, Limited, make a first-class exhibit. Gross profits for the year 1929 were £1,270,999, which compares with £1,249,214 for 1928 and £1,275,995 for 1927. After providing, as before, £172,500 for Debenture interest, £144,778 (against £125,000) for income-tax, and £11,250 for directors' fees, the net profits amount to £941,971, compared with £939,903 in 1928 and £992,985 in 1927, when, it should be noted, no provision had to be made for income-tax. Thus the profits of the company in the past three years have shown a remarkable stability, with a slight upward trend. The sum of £250,000 is again transferred to reserve, bringing its total up to £1,000,000, and the dividend on the Ordinary shares is maintained at 8 per cent., less tax, absorbing £262,730, while the sum carried forward is increased by £11,051 to £228,755. It is explained that the profit for the year, as in 1928, includes the proportion of profit on work in progress at the end of December, 1927, which, in accordance with the agreement for sale to Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited, was to be retained by the vendors, together with the profit on certain contracts not transferred to the new company. The retention of such profits by the vendors has reduced the earnings of Vickers-Armstrongs accordingly.

Strong Balance-Sheet

The balance-sheet shows a position of even greater strength than that revealed last year. The total is £21,883,699, against £21,208,040 in 1928. Practically the whole of the increase is represented by an addition to the floating assets, which amount to no less than £9,248,952, and compare with £8,761,378. The holding of cash during the year was reduced from £1,349,191 to £948,149, while the investments in British Government securities were increased from £3,827,400 to £4,264,255. In thus reducing cash and increasing the holdings of Government securities, the directors would appear to have anticipated the present monetary position and the rise in gilt-edged stocks with remarkably keen foresight. Changes in the chief items of assets are shown in the following table:—

—	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1928
	£	£
Fixed Assets:—Investments	12,834,747	12,506,661
Floating Assets:—		
Sundry debtors	676,721	990,481
Amounts owing by subsidiary companies	2,266,807	2,120,356
Investments	553,298	474,008
Bills receivable	312,243	286,402
Cash and Govt. Securities:—		
Cash at bankers and in hand	948,149	1,349,191
British Govt. Securities	4,264,255	3,827,400
Colonial Govt Securities	224,880	239,074

The current liabilities show an increase from £4,283,854 to £4,638,463; this difference, however, is more than accounted for by the extra "provision for contingencies and the balance of capital reserve," this item having risen from £2,662,376 to £3,266,404.

Functions of an Industrial Bank

Vickers, Limited, is now really a holding and financing company. It performs the functions almost of an industrial bank in relation to its subsidiaries, Vickers-Armstrongs, Metropolitan-Cammell Carriage, Wagon, and Finance Company, the English Steel Corporation, and other associated concerns. Its financial strength is such that it could finance almost any operation in which the associated concerns might reasonably desire to engage. This is true financial rationalization. The functions of a bank are clearly defined, and are essentially different from those of a financial house. Vickers is in a position, as it were, to supplement the ordinary financial facilities provided by banks by virtue of its command of large liquid resources which it may invest in long-term credits for industrial purposes. Other industries are beginning to show a tendency to follow the example of Vickers. If this tendency is carried farther the chances for British trade will be distinctly improved.

S.E. Committee Election

The Stock Exchange has now appointed the Committee for General Purposes to serve during the year beginning March 25. Of the outgoing members 27 out of the 30 offered themselves for re-election, and all have been returned. The House has thus fittingly shown its appreciation of the good work done by its representatives during an exceptionally trying period. To fill the three gaps on the Committee there were a dozen candidates, and the comment was freely heard that the new members chosen were promising recruits. The result of the voting is tabulated below:—

Elected			
Russell, J. C.	2,706	Lown, H. F.	2,552
Pearson, R. B.	2,702	Killik, Sir S. H. M.	2,546
Wilkinson, R. P.	2,698	Adams, J. S.	2,519
Tomkinson, J. E.	2,693	Wilson, B.	2,512
Channin, H. F.	2,692	Ankstell, G.	2,498
Barron, E. F.	2,688	Scott, D. M.	2,447
Campbell, A. H.	2,687	Herbert, A.	2,383
Ellissen, Sir H.	2,682	Westhead, W. B.	2,251
Anderson, A. E. D.	2,680	Bevan, D. A.	2,187
Cameron, E. A.	2,674	*Shand, W.	1,929
Concanon, E. G.	2,660	*Zorn, D. F. L.	1,838
Scrimgeour, H. C.	2,652	Drysdale, A. J. M.	1,823
Whittington, C. H.	2,652	Buckler, C. A. S.	1,818
Pattisson, C. H.	2,562	*Berry, A. J.	1,621
Coventry, The Hon. H. T.	2,561	Rowe, G. D.	1,571
Not Elected			
Singer, D. J.	1,557	Niven, A. McI.	1,329
Simon, F. C.	1,491	Wilding, F.	484
Mussel, L. C. R.	1,414	Wrightson, A. L.	370
Nevill, G. H.	1,347	Richardson, E. A.	190
Ronald, R. D.	1,284		

* New members.

The total number of votes cast was 2,756, and there were 25 spoilt lists.

Rolls-Royce Results

The accounts of Rolls-Royce shortly to be issued will cover 14 months, the company's year now coinciding with the calendar year instead of ending on October 31. Preliminary intimation of the results for the past 14 months indicates that the company has again had a satisfactory experience. Net profits amounted to £201,706, which is at the rate of £172,891 a year. This compares with £185,769 for the 12 months ended October 31, 1928, but with that exception it is the highest profit since 1919-20. The dividend and bonus are at the same rates as for the previous two years—namely, 8 per cent. per annum and 2 per cent. per annum respectively.

Whiteley's Bank Loan

Shareholders of William Whiteley, Limited, yesterday approved of amended articles of association which have the effect of increasing from £1,150,000 to £1,750,000 the amount that the directors are empowered to borrow without the sanction of a general meeting. Mr. A. E. Cowper (the general manager), in seconding the resolution, explained that the bank loan stood at a figure (£385,000 according to the latest accounts) which obviously needed dealing with, and the purpose of the increased borrowing powers was to fund the bank loan on a basis that would strengthen the balance-sheet.

Wyndham's Patents' First Report

From the first report, covering the 14 months from date of incorporation to February 10, it would appear that Wyndham's Marine Patents (1928), Limited, has in the circumstances done very well. It is rarely the case that a new patent company earns a profit in its first year, but this has been the achievement of Wyndham's. It is true that actual results did not quite equal the estimate of profits given in the prospectus. That estimate was "between £25,000 and £30,000" for the first year; for the 14 months the actual trading profit, including interest, was £23,639, and the net profit £19,863. A dividend of 15 per cent. is declared, and £500 is placed to reserve for contingencies, leaving £863 to be carried forward. A reserve is being created by the transfer of a net sum of £6,091 (after writing off one-third of the preliminary expenses and the whole of the brokerage on shares) received in share premiums. In the balance-sheet goodwill and patent rights are valued at £70,890, and cash stands at £55,411.

Norwich Union Fire Results

Accounts of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society show that the fire premium income for 1929 was £2,179,076, representing a reduction of £76,439, and that the profit, after making provision for unexpired risks, was £100,333, both the actual surplus and the percentage of profit being reduced. The total premium income of the personal accident, employers' liability, and general accounts, of which the last was by far the largest, was greater by £100,488 at £1,912,504, and the margin of profit was higher by £18,157 at £81,341, both the actual and percentage of profit showing increases:—

Department	1929	1928
	£	£
FIRE.	2,179,076	2,255,515
Premiums		
Profit after allowing for 40% Reserve	100,333	144,846
Percentage of Profit	4·60%	6·42%
ACCIDENT.		
Premiums	1,912,504	1,812,016
Profit after allowing for 40% Reserve	81,341	63,184
Percentage of Profit	4·25%	3·49%
MARINE.		
Premiums	169,914	194,170
Loss transferred from F. and L.	5,280	16,805

The marine premium income was reduced by £24,265 to £169,914. The report states that the underwriting account for the year 1928 has been closed with the transfer of £5,280 from profit and loss, whereas a year ago the 1927 account was similarly closed with the transfer of £16,805 from profit and loss.

Reduction of Uncalled Liability

Total premiums for the year at £4,261,494 were almost identical with those for 1928, and after allowing for £16,112 in the profit and loss account in respect of the commutation of pensions the net profit was £160,288, a decline of £11,043:—

—	1929	1928
	£	£
Total premiums	4,261,494	4,261,710
Transfer fees	6	5
Profit and loss expenses not charged to other accounts (commutation of pensions)	16,112	10,800
Net profit	160,288	171,331
British taxation	27,120	45,121
Total interest for year—		
Gross	255,456	245,142
Net	204,540	196,114
Dividend per share for year	6	6
Amount paid in the year—		
Gross	264,000	264,000
Net	211,200	211,200

The shares of the Norwich Union Fire are owned by the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, and a dividend of £6 per share is again paid, the net cost of which, at £211,200, only exceeds the net interest earnings by £6,851. In pursuance of their policy of reducing the uncalled liability on the shares since the purchase five years ago, the directors have added £102,500 (as compared with £92,500 last year) out of the profits of 1929 to the uncalled capital reduction fund, which now stands at £110,000. It is recommended that this sum be applied in paying up a further sum of £2 10s. per share, making £24 paid up on each share of £25. The complete elimination of the uncalled liability on the shares can hardly, therefore, be far off.

STOCK EXCHANGE

CONTINUED STRENGTH

SUBSTANTIAL RISE IN PRICES

A very strong tone again prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. British and Indian Government stocks, Home Railway prior charge stocks, and other investments of a trustee character were again in active demand, and the scarcity of floating stock showed itself in another substantial rise in prices. Buying extended to Australian stocks, which rose from 2 to over 4 points. Another all-round rise took place in Foreign bonds, the Brazilian group leading, and there were numerous rises in Bank and Insurance shares, Industrial shares, and Mines.

Among BRITISH GOVERNMENT stocks there were rises of ¼ in Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols (57½), Four per Cent. Funding (93½), and Local Loans (66½); ¼ in Four per Cent. Consols (89½); 1 in Victory Bonds (95); and 1 1-16 in Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (100). The scrip of the new issue of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan rose to 3 13-16 premium. War "Fives" gained 5-16 to 103¼, and the new Five per Cent. Conversion Loan closed ¼ higher at 103¾ for the "A" and 104¼ for the "B." The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan touched 80, but at this level there were sellers, and the price reacted to 79¾. New Corporation loans all advanced, premiums of 2 being quoted on Brighton, Hastings, and Southampton, 1 on Hull, and ½ on Swansea. South Africa scrip rose to 1¼ premium, Nigeria to 1¼ premium, and Central Electricity to 1¼ premium. Rises of 2 to 3 points took place in India loans, the market being very short of stock. A recovery of 2 to more than 4 points took place in Australian loans, Commonwealth "Fives," 1945-1973, being dealt in up to 95. In the Home Railway market there were rises of 1¼ to 1½ all round. Metropolitan new Debenture stock was raised to 4 premium.

The scarcity of stock in the FOREIGN market was reflected in many sharp advances in prices, particularly in the Brazilian group, where there was a general rise of about 2 per cent. San Paulo Coffee Seven-and-a-Half per Cents. rose to above 94, and there was a similar advance in the Six-and-a-Half per Cents., while the Rescission bonds rose to 62 and the 1914 Funding to 85. Argentine bonds showed rises of ½-1, and Peruvian Corporation stocks advanced. Numerous European loans, such as Austrian Six per Cents., Greek Six per Cents., and Italian, Seine, and Polish Seven per Cents., rose 1 or more, and renewed strength was shown by Rumanian bonds. Chinese bonds showed little movement apart from the 1913 Five per Cents., which rose 1, but the Japanese group advanced, particularly the Six per Cents. and Tokyo Five-and-a-Half per Cents. The recovery in ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks continued, the leaders closing 1½-2½ higher, and Leopoldina rose 1½ to 54.

The upward movement in OIL shares continued on a limited scale, Royal Dutch rising to 32½ and Shell to over 4½. Anglo-Persian, Burmah, V.O.C., and Trinidad Leaseholds were finally 1-32 to ¼ higher, while the Eagle issues reached 12s. and 13s. respectively for the Canadian and Mexican after hours.

TEA shares met with some inquiry. James Finlay rose to 87s. bid, while Assam rose to 35s. 3d., and Spring Valley and Ouvah advanced to 3 7-16 and 3½ respectively on good dividend announcements. RUBBER shares were the most neglected market in the House, but the market leaders were a little better in sympathy with the commodity.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES BUOYANT

The rises in the INDUSTRIAL market extended to nearly all the better-known shares, prices advancing very rapidly, even on transactions of very small amount. The market continued firm throughout the day, and some of the leaders advanced further in the street, Courtaulds reaching 1 11-16 (a rise of ½) after hours, British-American Tobacco 5 15-16, and Imperial Tobacco 4½. Vickers rose 6d. to 88. 9d., and other dividend-payers in the engineering group closed materially higher. Strength was shown by Callender's, British Insulated, Associated Electrical, Stewarts and Lloyds, and Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds. Imperial Chemical rose 1s. to 28s., the Deferred advancing similarly to 9s. 6d., and cotton and other textile shares were higher almost without exception. Shipping shares were buoyant, particularly Furness, Withy and P. and O. Deferred, and others to advance included margarine shares, Swedish shares, Dunlop, Wallpaper Deferred, Gramophone, Hudson's Bay, and United Molasses. There was a general rise in brewery shares, and in store and similar shares, such as Lyons and International Tea, a fair-sized deal for the optional call of the latter being reported. Carreras rose to 9½, the "B" being above 25s. Taylor, Walker rose to 34s. 3d., but reacted before the close. Lipton fell 6d. to 4s. 3d., the dividend causing disappointment, while H.P. Sauce reacted following the amalgamation announcement, opening at 5½ and closing at 4 31-32. Cables and Wireless stocks were higher. County of London Electric new shares rose to 7s. 9d. premium bid. Bank shares showed a rise of a general character, the "Big Five" as well as Australian and other Colonial shares participating. Hongkong and Shanghai rose 2½ to 113½, these shares being still under the influence of the rally in silver. Discount companies' shares were higher. Insurance shares also took a general move upwards, Prudential rising ½ to 23½. Pearl rose to 13½ for the fully-paid and 13½ for the partly-paid.

Values in the SOUTH AFRICAN market were advanced all round, London support being accompanied by buying on French and South African account. In most cases movements were limited, but the rises included 3-16 in Rand Mines and 1-16 to ½ in Gold Fields, Crown, New Modderfontein, Government Areas, Sub Nigel, Geduld, Springs, Van Ryn Deep, Consolidated Main Reef, and Union Corporation. De Beers were easier at 9½. Rhodesian shares showed little change apart from a small rise to 38s. 6d. in Chartered. Rio Tinto advanced, and tin shares were better, London Tin rising 2s. to 24s. 3d. on a short supply. Hongkong rose to 21s. and Kampar Malaya to 18s. 9d., while Associated of Nigeria were better at 7s. The Broken Hill group advanced.

FRENCH INTEREST IN DURHAM PITS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DURHAM, MARCH 21

It is reported that a French steel and coke syndicate which works in association with the Midi Railways of France has acquired a controlling interest in the Pelaw Main group of collieries in the Birtley area of the County of Durham. The group includes Bewicke Main Pit, Ouston E Pit, Urpeth C Pit, Ravensworth Pit, and Shop Pit, which are among the most prolific producers of a high-class Durham coking coal. Of their annual output of 1,250,000 tons nearly half has been regularly taken by the French concern.

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT

The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars):—

—	March 19	Inc. or Dec.
RESOURCES		
Total gold reserves	3,036,040	— 3,120
Reserves other than gold	185,060	+ 1,360
Total bills discounted	203,830	— 80,710
Bills bought in open market	185,020	— 71,520
Total bills on hand	390,850	— 152,230
Total U.S. Govt. securities	561,440	+ 47,330
Total bills and securities	960,870	— 88,900
Total resources	5,020,500	— 27,200
LIABILITIES		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,583,700	— 25,310
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,200,540	— 63,360
Government deposits	3,010	+ 1,840
Total deposits	2,319,300	+ 38,060
Total liabilities	5,020,500	— 27,200
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined	82·5	+ 1·7%

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3½	2 5/16-2¼	2-2½
New York	3½	2¾-3½	4½
Paris	3†	3⅛	2¼
Berlin	5½	4⅞	3¼-6
Swiss Bank places	3½	2 11/16	—
Milan	6½	6¼	—
Amsterdam	3½	3⅝	¼
Brussels	3½	3⅛	2

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

MONEY MARKET

FRESH FALL IN DISCOUNTS

NEW YORK EXCHANGE AGAIN HIGHER

The outstanding features yesterday in Lombard-street were a fresh fall in discount rates and a further sharp rise in the New York exchange. Apparently the attraction of the end-June bill proved even greater than anticipated, for the average rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted was only £2 1s. 10.16d. per cent. The fact that an increase is at last announced in the Treasury Bills to be tendered for may be significant in its effect upon the future course of the tenders, but the inclusion of one day's June bills in next Friday's tender may serve to keep the rate low. Market rates yesterday were again reduced all round, brokers reporting purchases of three months fine bank bills at 2¼ per cent., but sales were usually confined to shorter-dated maturities, April bills being sold to home banks at 2⅛ per cent., though they were also sold at lower rates. Money was fairly plentiful at rates ranging from 2½ down to 2 per cent., old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks being usually renewed at 2 per cent. The New York exchange rose to $4.86⅞, but fell back a little in the late afternoon on a reported rise in the call money rate at that centre. A sum of £500,000 in sovereigns was set aside at the Bank of England yesterday, but it is expected that a further £1,000,000 will be received from Australia to-day.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is 1½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1½ per cent. at call and 1¾ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2-2½	2½	2¼—2⅜	2 5/16-2¼	2¼	2¼
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
% 2 5/16	% 2 5/16	3½—4	3¾—4	4—4⅛	

AUSTRIAN BANK RATE REDUCED

The Austrian National Bank has reduced its rate from 6½ per cent. to 6 per cent.—*Reuter.*

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

—	March 15	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Schillings	Schillings
Metal reserve	373,678,025	+ 991,396
Other banking assets:—		
Net foreign exchange not included in metal reserve	316,146,102	+ 1,868,293
Subsidiary coin	3,802,707	+ 1,381,209
Bills discounted	172,004,588	+ 29,634,762
Advances against securities	516,000	+ 50,000
Government debt	108,513,021	—
Securities	3,463,955	— 1,255
Bank premises and fittings	10,440,000	—
Other assets	283,230,312	+ 8,221,250
LIABILITIES		
Capital	43,200,000	—
Reserve	9,282,759	—
Notes in circulation	884,298,232	— 30,197,120
Deposits and other sight liabilities	90,367,513	+ 4,662,219
Other liabilities	244,851,509	+ 8,220,003

BANK OF PORTUGAL

—	February 28	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Escudos	Escudos
Coin and bullion	8,577,180	Unchanged
Balances abroad	274,527,370	— 9,025,820
Discounts	358,569,252	— 1,883,147
Government loan	1,891,645,138	— 9,614,271
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	1,905,938,617	+ 2,438,851
Deposits	76,875,779	+ 4,558,012

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The rise in the New York exchange made further progress, and the rate reached $4.86⅞, the closing quotation being $4.86 25/32, compared with $4.86 15/32 on Thursday. Forward dollars are now at a premium—namely 1/16c., one month, and ⅛c., three months. The Montreal rate advanced to $4.86⅞. After rising to 124.36f. there was a setback in the French exchange, which closed at 124.31¼f., against 124.33¾f. on Thursday. Italian lire were offered, and the Milan rate finished at 92.92½l., compared with 92.88l. Dutch Guilders were also cheaper, the Amsterdam rate being finally 12.13½d. A reaction occurred in the peseta, and the Madrid rate closed at 38.95p., against 38.62½p. The German exchange was slightly more favourable to sterling, being quoted 1pf. higher at 20.38¾m. There was a slight rally in the Indian rupee, the Bombay rate being 1s. 5 27/32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of exchange	March 21	March 20
New York	$ to £	4.862	4.86⅛-7/8	4.86 31/32-86 1/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.862	4.86 1/32-86 1/32	4.86 1/32-86 1/32
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.30-36	124.28-36
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.88¼-89½	34.88 1/32-89 1/32
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.86-92.95	92.86-92.90
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.11½-12⅜	25.11½-12¾
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.15-35	193.10-25
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.90-39.00	38.30-38.93
Lisbon	Escu. to £	110	108¼-108⅝	108¼-108⅝
Amsterdam	M. to £	12.107	12.13 15/16-14	12.13 15/16-14
Berlin	Sch. to £	20.43	20.38-38.52	20.38-20.38¼
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.82-27.86	27.82-27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164¼	164-164¼
Warsaw	Zloty tod.	43.38	43.56-43.40	43.56-43.39
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.19-25.26	25.18-25.26
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-820	817-820
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.03⅞	1.03⅞
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275¼-275¾	275¼-275¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	43.88	487-487½	486-487
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	680-674	680-674
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.20-18.25	18.17-18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16¾-17¼	18.16¾-17¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	18.10-18.10½	18.12½-18⅝
Copenh'n	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16-18.16½	18.16-18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 15/16-97 15/16	97 15/16-97 15/16
Bombay	Per rup.	1sd.	1/15 15/16-1/16	1/15 15/16-1/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	1sd.	1/15 15/16-1/16	1/15 15/16-1/16
Madras	Per rup.	1sd.	1/15 15/16-1/16	1/15 15/16-1/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.		1/0 1/16-1/0 3/16	1/0 1/16-1/0 3/16
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 11/32-7/16	2/0 11/32-7/16
Shanghai	Per tael		1/11 11/16-3/4	1/10 3/4-1/11 3/4
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32-4 1/16	2/3 31/32-4 1/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12½-13½	12.12½-13½
Manila	Per dol.	24.0866d.	2/0 1/16	2/0 1/16
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.569d.	5 31/32-5 33/32	5 31/32-5 31/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42 1/4-42 5/16	42 3/32-42 7/32
Vparaiso†	$ to £	40	39.01	39.97
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	43¾-44¼	43¾-44¼
Lima†	£ to £	Par	20 4% prem.	20 4% prem.
Mexico	Pesosto $	9.76	10.10-10.30	10.10-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization of $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. : Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	95 0 0·94	8 9·93 17	6·93 6 3	
New Zealand	95 10 0·94 18	9·94 7	6·93 16 3	
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0·98 2	6·97 10	0·96 17 6	

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	96 10 0	96 2 6
New Zealand	97 0 0	96 12 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from mid-day on March 17 to mid-day on March 20, amounted to £863,955, of which £821,727 came from British South Africa, while exports amounted to £240,445, of which £152,500 went to Germany and £71,870 to British India. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £112,039 and exports amounted to £71,077.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the setting aside of £500,000 and the export of £2,000 in SOVEREIGNS. On the other hand the Bank bought £2,952 in BAR GOLD and £16 in FOREIGN GOLD COIN. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £473,524, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
March 20—		March 20 —	Nil
Bar gold	25,500		
Foreign gold coin	6		
March 21—		March 21—	
Bar gold	2,952	Sovs. set aside	500,000
Foreign gold coin	16	Sovs. exported	2,000
Net efflux	473,524		
Total	£502,000	Total	£502,000

Net influx for 1930 to date, £6,641,547; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market a small amount of gold was available, and the price was advanced 1d. to 84s. 11d. per oz.

SILVER was quoted 1/16d. lower at 19 15/16d. per oz. for cash and 19⅛d. for forward delivery. Thursday's sharp rise failed to bring out any appreciable amount of silver, and a few "bears" were anxious to cover.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE STRENGTH

RISE IN CALL LOAN RATE

NEW YORK, MARCH 21.—Active strength characterized the Stock Market to-day despite temporary setbacks resulting from a sharp rise in money rates. Sales were returned at 4,616,000 shares.

The maintenance of the rediscount rate created no disappointment, and the opening was steady with good support for speculative leaders encouraged by statements showing a position of extraordinary strength in the national banking system reflecting cooperative activity by the banks and the Government in the effort to revive business. Despite the fact that money was firmer with 3 per cent. charged for the renewal of call loans, it was generally believed that underlying credit conditions continue notably easy. Broader activity later caused some confusion with the "ticker" running 39 minutes behind the market, but many new high levels from the autumn break were reached, including Steel Common, American Can, and a number of other pivotal issues. Later in the morning a rise in the call loan rate to 4½ per cent. following the calling in of loans by the banks to the amount of $75,000,000 led to considerable realizing and encouraged professional selling drives for a downward reaction, but the pressure failed to dislodge any important liquidation, and the market hardened again on the resumption of bear covering.

Although the banks continued to call in loans, bringing the day's total to $100,000,000, and call money continued to rule at 4½ per cent., the market maintained firmness in the afternoon, expectations that credit conditions will ease again next week stimulating fresh buying. All the market leaders moved up under active trading, part of which was in the shape of bear covering, though the particular demand for American Telephone and Telegraph was mainly stimulated by renewed talk of a coming stock split-up. The close was firm. Steel Common finished 4½ higher at 190½ after ranging between 187 and 191 on sales of 118,000 shares.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Mar. 21	Mar. 20
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.862⅜	4.86¼	4.86⅜
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1		4.86⅝	4.86 7/8
Cables	£1	4.86⅜	4.86 11/16	4.86 7/8
60 days' sight	£1		4.84⅝	4.85 11/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86⅜	4.86⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 5/16	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.91⅛	3.91¼
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¼	5.23⅜
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.07	40.06¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77½	26.76½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.88	26.87
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.80	26.77
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100m.	23.80	23.87	23.86
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95½	13.94
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.37½	19.36½
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	12.43	12.59
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10	14.10
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.47¾	17.48¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.60	37.60
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.50	11.58

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Mar. 21	Mar. 20	Closing Prices —	Mar. 21	Mar. 20
Atchison	236	237⅛	Int. C. Amer	28¼	28¼
Atl. Coast	175	175	Kansas City	81	81⅓
B. & O.	120	120	Louisville	134	134
Do., Pref.	81½	81½	Minn. St. P	32	32
Brooklyn M. T. St.	76¼	76⅓	Miss. Pac.	95¼	94⅓
Can. Pac.	207	205¼	Do., Pref.	139½	140⅛
Cent., N.J.	280	280	N. Mex. I. Pf.	2½	2½
Ches. & O.	232	232⅝	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ch. G.W.	15⅞	13⅞	N.Y. Cent.	187½	188
Do., Pref.	38⅞	38⅞	Nflk. & W.	258¾	259½
Ch. N.W.	86½	86½	N. Pacific	95

COMPANY MEETINGS

BRITISH INSULATED CABLES, LIMITED

FEATURES OF THE ACCOUNTS

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR OF TRADING

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION AND "GRID" SYSTEM CONTRACTS

FAVOURABLE PROSPECTS

The THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of British Insulated Cables, Limited, was held yesterday at Exchange Station Buildings, Liverpool.

Mr. D. SINCLAIR (the chairman of the company) was unable to preside over the meeting owing to indisposition. In his absence the chair was taken by Sir ALEXANDER ROGER, the vice-chairman, who explained that Mr. Sinclair, in a message to the shareholders, greatly regretted being unable to meet them on this occasion, but the doctor thought it would be wiser for him not to venture out. He had, therefore, requested him (Sir Alexander) to read his speech to the meeting.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. Kerfoot) read the notice convening the meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Sir ALEXANDER ROGER then read the Chairman's speech, as follows:—

In moving the adoption of the directors' report and statement of accounts for 1929, which with your kind permission we will consider as read, it is again my pleasant duty to congratulate the shareholders on another successful year of trading.

Dealing in the first instance with the profit and loss account, you will observe that the company has made a profit of £885,980, as compared with £817,951 for the previous year. I do not doubt you will agree that this result is satisfactory.

To this profit of £885,980 there falls to be added the balance brought forward of £250,089, making a total of £936,069, out of which have been paid directors' and trustees' fees, &c., Debenture interest, Preference dividend on the two classes of shares and interim dividend on Ordinary shares, amounting to £190,263, leaving a disposable balance of £745,806. Deducting therefrom a provision of £100,000 for depreciation on property and plant, and the transference of £150,333 to reserve account, the balance available for dividends amounts to £447,473, out of which sum we recommend a further dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary share capital, making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution of 15 per cent. for the year ended December 31, 1929, and leaving a balance of £280,806 to be carried forward.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Turning to the balance-sheet, under the heading "Capital and Liabilities" you will note that while the issued amount of debenture stock remains unchanged the Ordinary share capital has been increased by the bonus issue of 333,333 shares declared a year ago, and now stands at £1,666,666, and that a new item appears of 500,000 "A" 5½ per cent. Cumulative Preference shares which constituted part of the bonus also disbursed last year. The result is that the total share capital is now £2,666,666, compared with £1,833,333 in the preceding year.

These bonus distributions last year had the effect of reducing our reserve account to £701,667, but if our recommendations to-day are accepted by you we will transfer £298,333 from profit and loss account, and this bring our reserves, as shown in the balance-sheet, up to the round figures of £900,000, which, having regard to the large amount of our present capital, is in my opinion a sum that is no more than is prudent and necessary.

DIVIDEND EQUALIZATION

The next item on the balance-sheet, "Dividend Equalization Account," appears for the first time. You will observe that a sum of £300,000 has been set against this item. In this connexion I may explain that your board have in the past from time to time made certain provisions out of revenue to cover contingencies such as exceptional taxation, and other possible liabilities that could not be exactly estimated at the time. These provisions have been carefully reviewed from time to time, and it is now considered that a sum of £300,000 cannot now be required for the contingencies for which it was set aside. It has been decided, therefore, to use this sum for the purpose of founding a Dividend Equalization Fund, the name sufficiently describing the purpose and the use to which it may be put.

Although we have for so many years past paid steady dividends, we must not lose sight of the fact that this company is, after all, a trading and manufacturing company, and as such liable to its ups and downs, depending upon the course of trade. We have been most fortunate in the past, and I feel sure you will agree with me that it is wise to make provision for the possibility of less happy times in the future, even although we hope they may never come, and we are fully determined to prevent them if possible.

WORKPEOPLE'S FUND

I now come to another new item—namely, "Compassionate fund for workpeople." This refers to the £50,000 you were good enough to agree last year should be set aside, and the interest on which should, at the discretion of the board, be used to provide compassionate allowances for the company's workpeople and their dependents. This money has now been invested in British Government securities, and during last year, you will be gratified to hear, the fund has given relief to many deserving cases. I should like to take this opportunity of making it clear that it was not intended to form any special trust in this matter, but that both the principal sum in the remote contingency of its being no longer required, and any balance of the interest thereon remaining unexpended at the end of each year after all current awards have been satisfied, shall revert to the revenue funds of the company.

PLANT AND BUILDINGS

I do not think any other items on this side of the sheet call for remark, and so I will ask you to turn to "Property and assets," on the other side. Here you will see the written down value of our plant and buildings stands at £1,509,301. We have during the year spent £144,478 on new plant and buildings, mostly the former, so that you will see we are by no means standing still.

"Stocks and work in progress" are higher than last time by £134,282, mostly owing to delay in receiving payment of outstanding balances.

"Debtors" are slightly up because of the larger volume of trade that we are doing, especially considering the poor state of trade in the Black Country.

RECIPROCAL INTERCHANGE

The closer working agreement is increasingly valuable to us in the direction of interchange of research and factory methods, and by its help we have been able substantially to improve the quality and to lower the cost of many of our manufactures, a matter which is of vital importance to us when we have to compete with the lower range of wages paid by Continental manufacturers.

In addition, we keep in close touch with, and are active members of, the various co-operative research associations, such as the Engineering Standards Association, Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association, the Electric Research, the Cast Iron Research, &c., and derive considerable benefit thereby.

It is a pleasure to me to report that my remarks of last year referring to the cordial relations between our workpeople and ourselves still apply.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION

Sir Alexander Roger and Mr. Johnstone Sinclair have recently visited India and the Near East on our behalf, making a tour of the various branch offices and agencies. They report that your company's name for good work stands high in the East, and we are hoping for a still larger volume of business as a result of their visit. During the past year we have practically completed the track electrification of the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, we believe to the entire satisfaction of the consulting and railway engineers. This work, with the Bombay suburban electrification that we carried out for the same company a few years ago, constitutes the most important railway equipment work yet carried out in the British Empire. Bearing in mind the important similar work we have done in Australia and South Africa, we believe our experience to be unique and such as to enable us to undertake similar work on the largest scale for the British railways when their conversion to electric traction takes place. This, we think, cannot now be much longer delayed.

During the year we have also practically completed the Scottish overhead "Grid" system for the Central Electricity Board, and many of the lines are in use. We believe that the work has given entire satisfaction to the Board, but the results to ourselves have been somewhat unfortunate, as owing to the difficulty of securing permission for wayleaves our work was necessarily interfered with and extended beyond the time required for the economic construction.

NEW WORKS IN HAND

Of new work in hand we have not many spectacular contracts. A large extension of the super-tension cable work for the London Power Company, an underground trunk telephone line for the Post Office from Manchester to Chester, and an overhead connecting link between the national "Grid" system and the new Clarence Dock Power Station for Liverpool are perhaps all that are worthy of special mention.

The large contracts are, of course, good to have, but after all it is the aggregate of the every day orders that we like best, and that are most profitable, mostly because of the fact that mass production methods can be applied to them.

INCREASED FACTORY PRODUCTION

I am glad to say that our factories are generally well employed, and that the volume of orders in hand is in excess of that of last year. During the past year a large number of process improvements have been introduced. A considerable extension of plant has been made for the production of aluminium wire, for which we have large orders in hand. Also extensions are in progress for the making of condensers and enamelled wire, because in both of these commodities our orders have outrun our manufacturing facilities. We are also putting down plant for the manufacture of "Rockbestos" wire, for which we have obtained world rights, outside the two Americas. This is a conductor insulated with a special preparation of asbestos in such a way as to be especially suitable for use in situations where permanence in high temperatures is a desideratum, such as for heating and cooking apparatus and winding wires for generators and motors.

OUTLOOK SATISFACTORY

As to the prospects for the future, I am of the opinion that the volume of business will be maintained, but that there will be no great rush of new business consequent on the completion of the national "Grid" system, as was contemplated in some quarters. The cheapening of the cost of electric supply can only come about as and when a very considerable extension of the use of the current has taken place. In my opinion this extension will only come very gradually, unless there is generally available a system of free or assisted wiring such as has been introduced by some of the supply companies with which we are connected. It is natural that the poor householder hesitates to avail himself of the benefits of electricity when to do so means the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, and, in the case of a tenant, the making of a present to the landlord of the results of the expenditure.

USE OF OVERHEAD WIRES

During the past few years the use of overhead wires instead of underground cables has been coming increasingly into vogue, because of their lower first cost. We are doing quite our share of this work, but I cannot refrain from commenting on the fact that whereas during the past few years we have been busy making and laying underground cables for the Post Office in lieu of the overhead wires they had had for so many years, and found to be so unsatisfactory, now it seems as if the country is shortly to be covered with a network of overhead power wires of considerable section. I would venture to prophesy that because these overhead wires are costly to maintain, unsightly, relatively dangerous to the public, and unreliable in operation, it is only a question of time before the history of the Post Office is repeated in this respect and that all these wires will be placed underground. When that day arrives the cable maker will come into his own again.

TRIBUTE TO WORKERS

I cannot conclude without expressing the directors' deep appreciation of the hard work and the loyalty of the staff and of the workpeople during the past year. We recognize that the success of the company depends on a continuance of the spirit of team work now so much in evidence, and we ask you to join with us in an expression of thanks to all in the company's service. (Cheers.)

The Chairman concluded by proposing the adoption of the directors' report and approval and confirmation of the accounts.

Sir Arthur Stanley seconded, and the resolution was unanimously approved.

The Chairman moved the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary shares, making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution of 15 per cent. for the year ended December last.

Mr. J. Arthur Smith seconded, and the resolution was carried.

On the motion of Mr. G. H. Nisbett, seconded by Mr. Eric Taylor, the retiring directors—Sir Alexander Roger, the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, and Mr. John Ferguson—were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. J. McKay proposed a vote of thanks to and confidence in the directors and staff of the company for their services, and, in doing so, cordially congratulated them upon the splendid results which had been achieved.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment, saying he was very glad that the hard working staff of the company had been included in the resolution.

ARGENTINE MAIZE CROP

Owing to a transposition of figures in Thursday's telegram from Buenos Aires, the maize area abandoned was stated to be 9,816,000 acres. This should have been given as the acreage remaining under cultivation after the area abandoned had been deducted from the whole acreage sown.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 20.—EXCHANGE on London was unchanged at 54⅝d. The COFFEE market closed easy, with No. 7 New York standard 150 reis lower at 148975. Receipts were 5,000 bags, making 2,572,000 bags so far this season, against 2,154,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 5,000 bags to the United States, 9,000 bags to Europe, and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 247,000 bags, against 231,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 New York standard unchanged at 21,000. Receipts were nil; the total so far this season is 7,214,000 bags, against 6,490,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 19,000 bags to the United States. The stock shows a decrease of 1,190,000 bags, and compares with 7,186,000 bags a year ago.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

DIVIDEND AND BONUS MAINTAINED

THE STROWGER SYSTEM

WIDE VARIETY OF ITS APPLICATIONS

HOME AND OVERSEA INSTALLATIONS

INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE BUSINESS

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER'S SPEECH

The EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Exchange Station Hotel, Liverpool.

Sir ALEXANDER ROGER (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. B. Dodd) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—I gather you will take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

The profit for the year, £122,702 11s. 6d., is, after again applying £50,000 to depreciation and although a trifle less than the profit for 1928, I venture to think a gratifying result on the year's trading, which has not been without its difficulties both at home and abroad.

Adding the £93,482 17s. 4d. brought in, we have £216,185 8s. 10d. with which to deal, so that after deducting directors' fees and executive committee remuneration, amounting to £3,900, transferring £19,500 to general reserve fund, and paying the full year's Preference dividend and the interim dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, we are left with a disposable balance of £162,035 8s. 10d., out of which we propose to repeat last year's final payment of 6½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making a total of 10 per cent. for the year, and the same bonus as last year of 2½ per cent., both payments less tax.

The amount to carry forward to next account will then be £118,285 8s. 10d., which compares with £93,482 17s. 4d., and is a comfortable sum to have available for any purpose.

Executive committee remuneration amounting to £1,850 per annum has been added this year to the item of directors' fees. This is not an additional charge. It has been in existence for some years and represents remuneration paid to directors for special service, under Article 90.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

Will you now follow me while I refer to the items in the balance-sheet?

Reserves, with the addition of £19,500 and including premium on Ordinary shares issue, have now reached £200,000.

Sundry creditors and credit balance at £209,648 13s. 7d. are up by £26,238.

The recent Companies Act requires a new setting of what I may refer to as the "grouped assets," land, buildings, plant and machinery being shown at £231,509 16s. 9d. and goodwill and patents at £152,340 3s. 1d. These figures are both after taking cost, plus additions, and deducting accumulated depreciation. The former we believe to exceed in value the figure mentioned, while the goodwill and patents represent a modest valuation.

Stock-in-trade, &c., is £263,534 19s. 10d., or less by £40,801 16s. 2d. in comparison with the previous year. Sundry debtors are £276,856 6s. 4d., a reduction of £29,337 15s. 5d.

Investment in associated company remains at £42,500. The loan of £250,000 to an associated company is amply secured and is really in the nature of a revolving credit. As I describe later, we and other members of the group of which the company is a member have combined to furnish capital for the purpose of ultimately influencing manufacturing business in our direction. Under the changing conditions in the telephone industry considerable capital is now required from time to time, and it is fortunate that we are able to contribute substantially to the general effort of our group.

Cash, £56,276 4s. 7d., is less by £71,439 9s. 1d., but sufficient for immediate working needs.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE CONTRACTS (LONDON)

During the year four new director exchanges —Metropolitan, National, Hillside Park, and Hendon—were completed, while good progress was made in the installation of Amherst and Primrose Hill.

Metropolitan and National Exchanges were unique in that they were both 10,000-line equipments, housed in the same building, which will ultimately accommodate a third 10,000-line exchange, to be known as "Empire," making, when completed, 30,000 lines of Strowger Director equipment under one roof and serving one of the densest city areas.

To facilitate intercommunication between automatic and manual subscribers we have installed special indicator apparatus at six manual exchanges, while four others are being equipped.

In connexion with the automatic telephoning of London it is interesting to quote from the official statement of telephone progress issued by the Controller of the London Telephone service and the Superintending Engineer of the London Engineering District. The report states:—

"Substantial progress has been made in the conversion to automatic working of subscribers' lines within the 10-mile radius from Oxford-circus. In this area about 18 per cent. of the whole number of lines are connected to automatic exchanges, as compared with 6 per cent. at the same date last year. Approximately one-quarter of the total originated calls in the London area are now dealt with wholly or partially on automatic equipment.

"The introduction of automatic working on a large scale in such a complex area as London has necessarily been accompanied by difficulties. These difficulties, however, have not proved greater than was anticipated, and the system is yielding good and improving results. The advantages of automatic working will be realized still further as subscribers become more accustomed to the new system."

There are now 24 automatic exchanges in the Greater London area, and the same report refers to a like number due for construction during the next few years; we are assured that a fair share of the work will accrue to this company.

INSTALLATIONS IN THE PROVINCES AND OVERSEAS

Outside London interest principally centres in Manchester, where installation is well advanced on the new Director Exchange at Blackfriars, while special indicator positions are being equipped in Central and City Exchanges.

Other completed contracts include Strowger exchanges at Dringhouses and Haxby, in the York area, together with extensions at Leeds, Newport, Cwmbran, and Epsom.

In the Nottingham area work is proceeding on new Strowger exchanges at Beeston and Bulwell, and extensions are being added to Central, Arkwright-street and Sherwood.

We have recently been awarded a contract by the Post Office for equipping the Bristol area for Strowger operation. The scheme embraces 10 exchanges totalling nearly 20,000 lines.

There are now in operation in this country alone 163 automatic exchanges, of which this company has been responsible for 49.

Strowger exchanges are in process of installation by the company abroad at Cottesloe, Perth, West Australia, and at Mansourah, Egypt. Strowger equipment has also been shipped to Victoria, British Columbia; Boxhill and Oakleigh, Melbourne, constituting new automatic exchanges; as well as to Buenos Aires, Argentine, and Dairen, Manchuria, for extensions to plant previously supplied by this company.

As evidence of the steady expansion of automatic telephony throughout the world, there are now upwards of 9,000,000 automatic telephones in operation, of which, incidentally, the Strowger system for which this company stands accounts for about 75 per cent.

PRIVATE STROWGER AUTOMATIC INSTALLATIONS

To augment our increasing business in Strowger automatic exchange apparatus for intercommunication in business and private premises, we have recently inaugurated a new sales organization which will establish a close link with the customer and tend to make our products better known.

THE A.T.M. ALL-ELECTRIC TOTALISATOR

Within the period under review we have opened up an entirely new field.

Most of you will no doubt have seen references in the Press to the fact that we are supplying electrical totalisator equipment to the Racecourse Betting Control Board for installation on a number of British racecourses.

This equipment is an ingenious adaptation by our engineers of standard Strowger automatic telephone equipment to the requirements of the board, and a recent demonstration of A.T.M. Totalisator equipment at Thirsk racecourse proved highly successful, satisfying both to the board and representatives of the Press.

A substantial contract has been awarded to the company by the Racecourse Betting Control Board, and we are at present manufacturing totalisator equipment for Newmarket, Cheltenham, Leicester, Folkestone, Pontefract, Wolverhampton, &c.

THE SCOTTISH "GRID"

In connexion with the Central Scotland Electricity Scheme under the Central Electricity Board, a contract has been placed with the company for supervisory apparatus, indicating at a central control station from 15 power distribution centres such factors as voltage, current, power, steam pressure.

These contracts afford interesting confirmation of my remarks last year, when I stated that the Strowger mechanism lends itself to a wide variety of applications, apart from telephone switching.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

I now take the opportunity of referring to the activities of the Telephone Development Association, in whose activities your company is greatly interested.

The association, by way of cooperative advertising and propaganda, devotes itself to the cultivation of the telephone habit in this country and the stimulation of and increased demand for telephone service.

It has contrived to spend, during the past five years, nearly £70,000 on advertising the telephone service, and we are satisfied that there has accrued to the British telephone industry, in all its branches, new business to the value of over £6,000,000.

This is an encouraging result having regard to the very low percentage expenditure—1 per cent.—and is an indication of what might be expected to follow a more liberal policy in telephone advertising and propaganda.

We have had our share of the above business, and, as a result, have been able to retain in regular employment a larger number of workers than would have been the case had we remained quiescent.

We may be accused of speaking selfishly as manufacturers, but there surely cannot be any question that an intensive development of the telephone in this country would contribute in every direction to prosperity.

XCEL ELECTRIC DOMESTIC APPLIANCES

The output again shows a steady increase, but we still have to face the serious competition of cheap foreign imports, the buying public being as yet insufficiently informed as to the false economy of purchasing these poorly designed and indifferently finished substitutes for high-class British productions.

Xcel business overseas is increasing and we have shipped consignments of these products to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

An innovation during the past year has been the successful completion and delivery of an industrial or canteen electric cooking equipment, supplied to the order of the London Power Company.

PRESENT-DAY CONDITIONS IN THE INDUSTRY

It was ten years ago—in 1920—that our associated company, the International Automatic Telephone Company, was formed for the purpose of promoting sales in overseas markets of Strowger Automatic Telephone Exchange equipment and other products manufactured by us. This was done through the assistance of Automatic Electric Incorporated of Chicago and affiliated American financial interests.

Since that time telephony has made gigantic strides. The telephone is becoming more and more universally adopted and the art has progressed amazingly. Until a few years ago conversation between people remotely situated was possible only where physical links in the form of land lines, &c., existed, but to-day speech can be transmitted over almost any distance and speech distortion has been almost entirely eliminated from land and sea cables.

Just reflect what this means; for example, 2,000,000 telephone subscribers in this country and 18,000,000 subscribers in the United States are provided with intercommunication speech facilities, and we are rapidly approaching the time when millions of telephone subscribers throughout the world will be able to converse with one another over any distance and between any two countries. It will no longer matter whether we are at sea, travelling through the air, or on land, facilities for communication will be available. Thus one is brought to realize that the whole business world is rapidly becoming one huge multiple telephone area providing international speech intercommunication between countries, no matter how remote, on the same scale as was possible only between comparatively adjacent communities a mere decade ago. Coincident with this extraordinary advance in international telephone facilities, there has sprung up heavy competition to secure tied house business for telephone and associated factories through alliances in one form or another with telephone operating companies throughout the world.

THE TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL SIDES OF THE BUSINESS

So far as the technical side of the business is concerned I think we may safely say that we have remained in the forefront. The Strowger automatic system has been adopted as standard in Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Japan, Australia, &c.

Out of our own works and through our alliances and associations we are able to place at the disposal of our customers all the advantages of pooled research and development, both of a manufacturing and operating nature, and of technical and financial assistance and the economies consequent on the ability to purchase bulk supplies.

So far as the commercial side is concerned, I think we may be said also to have built up a strong position. It became quite apparent to the founders of the A.T.M. Co. that owing to the growing international character of telephony, both from the point of view of manufacturing and communications, we would have no continued success if we were to remain isolated. The formation of the International Automatic Telephone Company was the first stage towards breaking down that isolation, and after some years of strenuous work we have made many valuable alliances and connexions, with the result that we are now a prominent link in an important chain of companies covering the United States, Great Britain, and Germany and elsewhere, who together undertake:—

1. Engineering, construction, management, and operation of complete telephone installations.
2. The examination, negotiation, and acquisition of telephone concessions.
3. The financing of telephone-operating properties and extensions to existing plant.

RAMIFICATIONS OF THE GROUP

It is difficult to give an exact picture of the ramifications of the group business and influence, but as an example, the A.T.M. Company and I.A.T. Company, together with other important British interests, have agreements with American associated companies operating principally through the Cable, Telephone and General Trust, Limited, as a result of which control of telephone-operating companies is secured, long-term credits arranged, and equipment sales facilitated, all for the purpose of creating tied-house business for the manufacturing units to be divided in agreed proportions. Members of our group also have arrangements with interests outside the group itself; all these arrangements are generally co-ordinated with our group activities. As I explained earlier, we have furnished capital to the extent of £250,000, and I may add that our share of the manufacturing business obtained and in prospect through these activities amounts to a substantial figure.

Another example of the immense importance of these alliances and arrangements is the question of patents, developments, and research.

The number of patents owned and available through the associated companies is now over 7,000, while it is safe to say that the group to which we belong spends annually on telephone developments and research a sum approximating to £250,000. If the sister branches of telephony—namely, cables and wireless—are included the amount will probably be in the neighbourhood of £500,000 per annum.

You will readily appreciate that it would be impossible for a company of the size of the A.T.M. Company to contemplate expenditure on this scale as an isolated unit, and that this combination of international interests is of extraordinary value to your company. We, of course, contribute our share of expense in one form or another, but the cost is considerably less than would otherwise be the case. Had we attempted to achieve such results unaided it would have entailed far heavier capital commitments and considerably increased expenditure.

AMERICAN COOPERATION

Throughout the period during which we have been achieving reasonably good and improving results we have been opposed in foreign markets and to a certain extent at home by groups representing capital many times in excess of our own. These combinations were making determined efforts to secure a monopoly both of international communications and of manufacturing interests, and I may say in passing that although we made many attempts to interest capital in England for the purpose of developing telephone and other communications throughout the world we were obliged ultimately to rely to a large extent on our friends in America in this and other directions. We cannot assess too highly the cooperation and assistance we have received from America. It would have been quite impossible for us to preserve our position in the forefront of our business at home and abroad without this partnership.

We entered into these alliances to neutralize the efforts of our rivals, and the company has thereby gained valuable support at a time when intensive competition prevails in many parts of the world.

It is impossible to forecast how long these uneconomic conditions will persist, although during recent times there is evidence of a trend towards stabilization in some territories, thus gradually limiting the competitive areas.

A.T.M. PENSION TRUST

Again I am able to report favourably on the progress of this superannuation scheme, the value of the investments having grown to £100,680 at December 31, 1929, and the membership to 488, while the company's contribution last year amounted to £6,339.

RELATIONS WITH STAFF

In conclusion I am very glad to be able again to refer to the happy relationships which continue to exist between the management and all ranks of our employees. During the year heavy demands were made upon our combined abilities and resources, and employees excelled themselves in enthusiasm and determination to cope successfully with the work. On behalf of shareholders and the board I have therefore much pleasure in placing upon record our due appreciation of their efforts.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of the dividend and bonus.

Mr. ERIC TAYLOR seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried. Messrs. E. A. Mellinger and H. L. Harris were re-elected directors.

The meeting concluded with thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

MIDLAND ELECTRIC CORPORATION FOR POWER DISTRIBUTION

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S RESULTS

DIVIDEND MAINTAINED

A GOVERNMENT ANOMALY

The THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Midland Electric Corporation for Power Distribution, Limited, was held at the Exchange Hotel, Liverpool, yesterday.

Mr. D. SINCLAIR, the chairman of the company, was unable to preside over the meeting owing to indisposition.

Mr. G. H. NISBETT, J.P., M.I.E.E., one of the directors, took the chair in his absence and expressed Mr. Sinclair's sincere regret that he was unable to meet the shareholders on this occasion.

Mr. C. HEATHCOCK (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

MR. SINCLAIR'S SPEECH

Mr. NISBETT moved the adoption of the report and accounts and read the following speech on behalf of the CHAIRMAN:—

The directors' report and printed accounts have been in your possession for some days, and I assume it is your wish that they be taken as read.

The accounts are printed in considerable detail and to a large extent are self-explanatory. I propose, however, to refer specifically to several items, and will deal with these in the order in which they are printed.

The sum of £64,770 expended during the year is concerned with the normal development of the company's distribution system. It is largely due to extensions of mains in new districts and increasing the capacity to supply the demands from domestic consumers along existing routes.

You will observe an additional column has been added to show the writing off of balances remaining on the books in respect of assets which were sold during the year.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS

Turning to the revenue accounts, the cost of electricity at £179,196 shows an increase of £10,393 over the figures for the previous year, which is almost balanced by additional sales. This increase in the cost of current calls for a little more explanation than that suggested by the increased sales figure. Two years ago I stated that in the early years of purchasing electricity it was expected the cost would be slightly higher than the cost to this company to produce, and last year I reported we had neither lost nor gained much by the change. In the year under review, however, the cost per unit purchased is distinctly higher. This is due to the fact that each of the undertakers who are taking supply from the West Midlands Joint Authority anticipated an increase in load last winter and asked for additional supplies. The authority spent over £600,000 in new plant to meet this expected growth in demand, but, unfortunately, the industrial load fell rather than increased, and the sinking fund charges on the new plant had to be met by an increased charge for current. Your directors feel this to be a temporary disability, and see no reason to modify the statement made two years ago that ultimately the authority will supply current cheaper than the company could generate for itself.

We have used every endeavour to increase the domestic load, and this is reflected in increased receipts.

Rates and taxes at £38,121 have increased by £5,135 in comparison with the previous year. This is due to an additional charge of £8,000 for local rates and a reduction on taxes. The anomaly still remains of one Government Department pressing industry to take supplies of electricity from public undertakings, while another gives private generating stations rating relief that is denied to the public station.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

I will leave the profit to the end and now deal with the balance-sheet.

On the assets side it will be seen that £40,000 has been transferred to depreciation to strengthen this account, which now stands at £282,805.

A large sum is shown for cash and investments due to the sale of assets and the fact that the industrial depression has not permitted reserves to be entirely used in extensions of the business. Your directors are now exploring the possibility of investing this money in electricity supply undertakings, not necessarily contiguous to our own area.

On the liabilities side the strengthening of the reserve account will be noted, I hope, with pleasure. The sum of £44,675 transferred from credit balances largely represents the excess of the purchase price over the balances remaining on the books in respect of assets sold. We sold, but our rights would have expired in 1940, and in the meantime the supply was being developed in the areas on a system that was not entirely suited to the purchasing authority. We therefore agreed to stand aside so that it could develop the supply in such areas in conformity with its existing system, and a price was agreed that was fair and reasonable to both parties.

A further sum of £30,324 has been transferred from profits, and the reserve account now stands at a total of £100,000.

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

If you will now turn to the front page of the report you will see the directors' proposals

(Continued at foot of next column)

WILLIAM WHITELEY, LIMITED

YEAR'S TRADING CONDITIONS

RECORD NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BUSINESS

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of William Whiteley, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's premises, Queen's-road, London.

Mr. H. GORDON SELFRIDGE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. H. Warton) having read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said he would ask Mr. Cowper, who was looking after the affairs of the company in detail, to address the meeting.

MR. COWPER'S SPEECH

Mr. A. E. COWPER (general manager) said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—We sent you a balance-sheet this year several days in advance of the prescribed period, owing to the requisite notice required for calling an extraordinary meeting, which is to follow this one. May I therefore be allowed to take it as read?

The various items are plainly set out, and for your information the corresponding figures of last year are shown in red. Under the item freehold land and buildings, expenditure for the new openings on the ground floor and first floor, and for other improvements, has been slightly more than offset by the sale of the field adjoining the Rookeries at Hanworth.

Goodwill was dealt with last year and is shown at the revised figure. Leasehold buildings have been depreciated by the proper amount to allow for complete extinction at the date of expiry. The plant and machinery account has been depreciated liberally, and in spite of substantial additions is shown at over £2,000 less than a year ago.

Fixtures and fittings, working plant and utensils, motors, horses and vans, have all been dealt with in a similar way and are shown in this year's accounts at less by over £9,000 than a year ago. Stock in trade is slightly higher than last year, due to an increase of the stock of motor-cars, not through accumulation of old or out-of-date stock. Book debts stand at practically the same figure as last year; all bad and doubtful debts have been provided for.

VALUE OF THE INVESTMENTS

Investments valued, in the market on January 31 at £197,140 stand at £201,476 to-day, owing to the increased market value of our Government securities.

On the debit side there is little to comment upon, except that the bank loan is higher than last year, and that will be referred to at the meeting to follow this one.

The proportion of profit allocated to the management shares is less than last year, owing to the reduced amount of net profit. We propose to add a sum of £2,000 to the employees' benevolent fund; one of our pleasing duties every month is the distribution from this fund to about 100 old and deserving members who have retired from the business.

The net profits are lower than last year by about £38,000, but last year we had the benefit of over £20,000 income-tax reserve not then required—no such sum is available this year.

We do not propose to reduce the carry-forward account, and so the sum of £91,070 8s. 2d. will go forward intact. But this unfortunately compels us once more to call upon our guarantors to augment our accounts by a sum sufficient to make up the Ordinary share dividend to the agreed 25 per cent.

SERVICE TO CUSTOMERS

Several improvements in the business have been completed during the year, and it has been most encouraging to receive from our customers the many congratulatory references to this. Our aim is always to plan for improving the convenience of our customers. All members of this business are most enthusiastic, and we confidently claim that no better or more congenial service to customers is given by any House in London or elsewhere.

The number of customers served during the year was greatly in excess of the last or any previous year. They were, however, more discriminating in the amount expended, and the reason for this is not far to seek—the unemployment of so many men and women not only affects their own personal spending power, but is naturally reflected in the lower earning power and reduced dividend paid by industrial organizations all over the country.

GROWING POPULARITY OF FOOD SECTIONS

Our beautifully equipped food sections are growing in popularity, and the business is steadily gaining day by day.

Our furniture, carpet, and furnishing show rooms contain to-day an enormous range and assure a reliable guide to the furnishing of a cottage or a mansion, and our simple and inexpensive methods of credit facilities are now well known.

Our building and house decorating department has shown great expansion, particularly in modern decorations, now so popular.

The bargain floor, Westbourne-grove, is progressing splendidly, and the trade has increased substantially over last year. The motor-car business has been decidedly less happy, because of the financial condition of the country as a whole, and as a result the profits are disappointing.

There are many stories current of the extraordinary orders filled by the founder of this business. He claimed that he would supply anything from a pin to an elephant, and we are still equally resourceful in supplying to our customers every one of the much more varied requirements of to-day and claim to justify fully our well-known title of "Universal Providers."

The general trade of the country has been difficult, and when that is considered we claim to have done very well. We anticipate an improvement, and have made our plans accordingly, and shall certainly be ready to take the fullest advantage of it.

STAFF COOPERATION

Let us conclude by a well-deserved word of praise for the loyal and enthusiastic cooperation of all members of the staff; their united ambition is to increase more and more the reputation of this House for splendid service.

I now move the following resolution: "That the report of the directors and the accounts for the year to January 31, 1930, as submitted to the shareholders, be and the same are hereby adopted, and that the following dividends be declared:—

"(1) A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, on the Cumulative Preference shares for the six months to January 31, 1930, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 5 per cent. for the year.

"(2) A dividend of 15 per cent., less income-tax, on the Cumulative Ordinary shares, making, with the interim dividend of 10 per cent. already paid, 25 per cent. for the year.

"(3) A dividend on the Management shares of the company amounting to £3,537.

"(4) Also that £2,000 be appropriated towards the employees' benevolent fund."

Mr. H. J. CLARKE seconded the motion.

MORE AND MORE CUSTOMERS

The CHAIRMAN said that they had all listened with interest to Mr. Cowper's speech, which was particularly gratifying as showing that this old firm of "Universal Providers" was attracting more and more customers to its doors.

After the CHAIRMAN had replied to questions the motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Mr. H. J. Clarke, was unanimously re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co.) were re-appointed.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the general manager and his colleagues on the board, congratulated them on having done so well in view of the difficult trading conditions prevailing during the year.

Mr. COWPER, in reply, said that it was quite true that the year had been a difficult one for running a business of that sort. Though the increase in business might not be coming as quickly as they desired, it was coming steadily and surely. He paid a tribute to the loyalty and *esprit de corps* of the officials and whole staff of the company.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

An Extraordinary General Meeting was afterwards held to consider the following resolution:—That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the chairman thereof, be approved and adopted as the articles of association of the company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof."

The CHAIRMAN proposed the resolution.

Mr. COWPER, unseconding, explained that the old articles were drafted a long time ago, and that the proposed new articles were required in order that they should be more in accordance with modern requirements. The principal change was the alteration in the borrowing powers of the directors. The bank loan stood at a figure which obviously needed dealing with, and the purpose of the increased borrowing powers was to fund the bank loan on a basis that would strengthen the financial standing of the balance-sheet.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to and the proceedings terminated.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, March 21.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

Perpetual Rentes, 88.15 (previous closing, 87.20); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 102.65 (102.65); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.20 (100.20); 4% Rentes, 1918, 100.45 (100.40); 5% Rentes, 1920, 136.50 (135.65); 6% Rentes, 1920, 164.10 (164.05); 6% Rentes, 1927, 108.15 (108.27); 5% Credit National, 1919, 612 (614); 5% Credit National, 1920, 555 (560); 5% Credit National, 1921, 562 (565); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 526 (525); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 554 (557); 6% Credit National, 1924, 570 (571); 4% Egyptian (Unified), 381.50 (379); 3% Italian Rentes, 90 (89.80); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 412 (398); 5% Russian, 1906, 7.10 (7.10); 4% Turkish Unified, 62.50 (62.50); Banque de France, 25,300 (25,100); Banque de Paris, 3,015 (2,955); Banque Parisienne, 2,170 (2,130); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,015 (1,995); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 5,825 (5,785); Credit Lyonnais, 3,220 (3,185); Banque d'Orient 333 (321); Banque Ottomane, 1,168 (1,159); Suez Canal Shares, 19,625 (19,480); Chargeurs Reunis, 750 (740); Messageries Maritimes, 227 (227); Transatlantique, 1,066 (1,048); Say, 1,960 (1,930); Sucreries d'Egypte, 896 (899); Wag

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES.

Ticket ..	April 1	April 22	May 6
Pay-day ..	April 3	April 24	May 8

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	57⅛ 57⅜	+⅛
88⅝ 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	89⅝ 89⅞	+⅛
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	103⅛ 103⅜	+⅛
101⅞ 99⅛	Do., 5% ..	101⅛ 101¼	+⅛
91¼ 82⅛	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	93 93¼	+¼
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94⅞ 95⅛	+⅛
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	94⅞ 95⅛	+1
97¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 2½% ..	79⅝ 79⅞	..
100 93	Do., 4½% .. '30	100¼ 100⅜	+⅛
100⅜ 99⅛	Treas., 5% .. '30	100¼ 100⅜	..
101⅜ 97¼	Do., 5% .. 33-35	101⅛ 101¼	+⅛
100 96⅛	Do., 4½% .. 30-32	100⅛ 100¼	..
98⅛ 94⅛	Do., 4½% .. 32-34	100¼ 100⅜	+⅛
97⅞ 93⅞	Do., 3½% .. 31-33	99⅛ 99⅜	+⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½% ..	59⅛ 59⅜	+⅛
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	65⅞ 66⅛	+¼
65⅜ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	66 66¼	+¼
84¾ 80	Transvaal, 3% ..	82 84	..
266 239	Bank of England	249 251	+2¼
802⅞ 777½	Egyptian, 5% ..	802⅞ 777½	..
71¾ 60	India, 3½% ..	66½ 67½	+⅜
61¾ 50½	Do., 3% ..	57½ 58⅛	+⅜
51⅞ 44	Do., 2½% ..	47½ 48⅛	+3⅛
101⅞ 98	Do., 5% ..	100⅞ 101⅛	..
99¾ 80¾	Leopoldina, 5% ..	80 81	+⅜
109 103⅝	Sudan, 4½% ..	106⅞ 107⅛	+¼
65⅜ 60	Do., City, 3% ..	64½ 65½	+½
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	74½ 75½	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% .. '40-60	102½ 103½	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Lon., 5%	104½ 102½	..
104¾ 50	Met. Water .. 'B'	64½ 65½	..
67 58⅛	Do., "A" ..	61⅜ 62¾	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	85½ 86½	+⅛
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	70 71	+⅛
64 58	Pt. of Lond. 3% ..	.. ..	..
	"A" ..	60½ 61½	+⅛
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	80 81	+⅛
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	95½ 96½	+⅛

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 5% .. '31-41	99½ 100	+⅛
99¼ 90⅛	Do., 3% .. '45-75	94¼ 94¾	+¾
91¾ 86¼	Can., 4% .. '40-60	89⅜ 90	+1
85¼ 78⅜	Do., 3½% .. '30-50	83½ 84	..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% .. '16-36	93¾ 94¼	..
82⅜ 78¼	Do., 3½% .. '29-49	81¼ 82¼	..
81⅛ 78¼	Do., 3½% .. '47-67	81¼ 81¾	..
115¼ 108⅛	G.Col., 6% .. '45-70	109⅛ 110	..
104⅛ 99	Kenya, 5% .. '48-58	101½ 102	+⅛
85½ 81⅜	Natal, 3½% .. '34-44	84½ 85	+¼
76⅛ 72½	Do., 3% .. '29-49	75¾ 76¼	+⅛
88 85¼	N.S.W., 4% .. '33-53	88 88¼	..
77 69¼	Do., 5½% .. '30-50	76½ 77½	+⅛
94¾ 90½	Do., 4½% .. 1933	93½ 94	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% .. '45-65	88½ 89	..
102 92	Do., 5½% .. '47-57	94¼ 94¾	+⅜
102 98¼	N. Zeal., 5% .. '45	101½ 102	+¼
97⅞ 91⅛	Do., 4½% .. '45	95 95½	..
89⅛ 82½	Do., 4% .. '43-63	84 84½	..
88⅛ 84⅛	Do., 3½% .. '40	89 89½	+¼
80¾ 75	Do., 3% .. 1945	77¾ 78¼	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% .. '47-57	103½ 104	..
100 89	Qld., 5% .. '40-60	89¼ 89⅝	+⅜
84 73¼	Do., 4% .. '40-50	75 75½	+¼
104¼ 98⅛	S.Af., 5% .. '45-75	101½ 102	+¼
90 81½	Do., 4% .. '43-63	84½ 85	..
99⅛ 89	S.Aust., 5% .. '45-75	92¼ 92¾	+½
102⅜ 97⅛	S.Rd., 5% .. '34-49	99 99½	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a, 5½% .. 1940	81½ 82	..
99⅛ 89	Vict., 5% .. '45-75	92¼ 92¾	+½
99⅝ 91	W.Aus.5% .. '45-75	92¼ 92¾	+½
90⅛ 86	Do., 5½% .. '20-35	87⅝ 88¼	+⅛
81⅝ 72	Do., 4% .. '42-62	74¾ 75¼	+⅛

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices, Mar. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85	Arg., 4% Resolution..	87 88	+1
85	Do., 4% .. 1900	84½ 85½	+½
90⅛	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	92 ..	..
102¾	Austrian, 6% ..	104 105	+1⅛
110½	Belgian, 7% ..	110¾ 111¾	+¼
91¼	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	94½ 95½	+½
54⅛	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	57½ ..	+2
62	Do., 4% .. Recision..	61½ ..	+2
67½	Do., 5% .. 1910	70¾ 71¾	+2
79¾	Do., 5% .. Fdg., 1914	84½ ..	+2
88	Do., 6½% .. 1927	93½ ..	+2
57⅛	Buenos Aires, 5½% ..	59 60	+1½
79⅛	Bulgaria, 7% ..	79 ..	..
95⅛	Chile, 6% .. 1926	96½ 97½	..
86½	Do., 1911	89 91	..
105	Do., 7½% .. 1922	104 106	..
98⅝	Chinese, 5% .. 1896	99 100	..
68	Do., 4½% .. 1898	82 ..	..
85⅜	Do., 5% .. 1912	93½ 95½	+1
61⅞	Do., 5% .. 1913	67½ 69½	..
59	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	58 ..	..
24	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	24 ..	..
28	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	27 ..	..
112	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	112½ 113½	+½
75½	Egyptian Unified ..	76 ..	+½
20½	French, 5%	20⅝ 20⅞	..
20⅜	Do., 4% ..	19⅞ 20⅛	..
103¼	Midi, 6% ..	103 104	..
103	Nord, 5% ..	103 104	−¼
103¼	Orleans, 6% ..	103 104	..
104¼	P.L.M., 6% ..	103 104	..
109¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	110 111	+1
106	German, 7% ..	107⅝ 108¾	+¼
60	Greek Monopoly, 4%	59 62	..
74	Do., 5% .. 1914	76 78	+1
102½	Do., 7% .. Refugee	103 104	..
90	Do., 6% .. Stabilisation	92¼ 93¼	+1¼
101¼	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102½ 103½	..
17⅝	Italian, 5½% ..	17⅜ 18¼	..
101½	Do., Cdt. Consort, "B"	102¼ 103¼	+⅜
74¼	Japan, 4% .. 1899	74½ 75½	+¼
99	Do., 5% .. 1907	89½ 90½	..
100	Do., 6% .. 1924	101½ 102½	+1
92¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	94½ 95½	..
19	Mexican, 5%	18 ..	..
81	Peru, 6% .. 1928	81 83	+½
72½	Polish, 8%	91½ 92½	+1
43	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	42¼ 43¼	+½
46¼	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46⅜ 47⅜	+1
3	Russian, 4% .. 1889	.. ..	..
3¼	Do., 5% .. 1906	.. ..	..
102⅝	Siamese, 6% .. 1924	102½ 103½	..
12⅝	Turkish, 4% Unified	12¼ 12⅝	..
64	Uruguay, 5½% ..	64 65	+½
10½	Peruvian Corp.	11⅜ 12¼	+⅜
51¼	Do., Pref. ..	53½ 55¼	+⅜
105¾	German Potash, 7% ..	106¼ 107¼	..
88¼	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	93½ 94½	+2½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

87¾	Great Western ..	90⅛ 91	+1½
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	83¾ 84⅛	+¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98½ 99½	+1
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	95 96	+2
50¼	L.M. and Scottish ..	52½ 53½	+1½
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81½ 82½	+1
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	76 79	+1
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	73 74	+1½
10⅝	L. and N. East., Def. ..	10¼ 11¼	+⅛
34½	Do., Pref'd. ..	34 34⅝	+1¼
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	90¼ 91¼	+1¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	76 77	+1
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	69 70⅝	+1½
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	60 61¾	+2
62½	Metropolitan ..	64½ 65½	+2
72½	Met. Dist. ..	74½ 75½	+2
30¼	Southern, Defd. ..	31¾ 32½	+⅝
71½	Do., Pref'd. ..	75¼ 76¼	+1¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81½ 82½	+1
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	97½ 98½	+1¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94 95⅝	+1¼
22/6	Underground, £1 ..	23/1½ 23/7½	+7½d
106½	Do., Income ..	110 112	+3

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

79	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	79 81	+1
—	Argentine, Gt. Western	80 82	..
—	Argentine, N. Eastern	24 26	+½
94	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	93 95*	+2½
95	B.A. and Pacific ..	94 95	+1½
71½	B.A. Western	71½ 73½*	+1½
208½	Canadian Pacific ..	212 213	+½
75	Central Argentine ..	74½ 75½*	+1½
72	Central Uruguay ..	72 74*	..
18	Cordoba Central ..	18 19	..
29	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	27 29	..
28⅝	Costa Rica	28½ 29½	..
80½	Entre Rios	75½ 77½	..
—	Int. Great. America ..	29 31	..
50	Leopoldina	53 55	+1½
6⅜	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	6 8	..
4¼	Nitrate (Beaser) ..	4½ 4⅝	+⅛
181	San Paulo	178 182	..
17½	United of Havana ..	15½ 17½	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Sexiety	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7⅝	..	Lloyds, A. ..	63/3	+1/6
Alexanders ..	3⅞	+⅛	Martins ..	7⅛	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅝	+⅛	Merc. Ind., C	13	..
Bk. of Aust.	11⅝*	+⅛	Midland, £1	76/9	..
B. Ltd. & S.A.	3⅝	+⅛	Do., £15 ..	26	..
Bk. of Mtl.	65½*	+½	(£2 10s. paid)	9	+⅛
Bk of N.S.W.	38	..	National ..	21¾	..
Bk. of N.Z..	53/0	6d	Nat. Dist. B.	9¼	..
Barclays, A.	7⅝	+⅛	Nat. Egypt	3⅛	..
Do., B. ..	57/0	1/-	Nat. Prov. ..	45	..
Do., D.C.O.	26/6	3d	Nat. Trust ..	24½	+⅛
B. Overseas	5⅝	..	Ryl. of Can.	63	+½
Can. Com. ..	55	..	Stand. S.A. ..	141	+⅛
Char. India ..	16⅜	+⅛	Un. of Aust.	10⅝	..
Chartered ..	38/6	..	Un. Mercs. ..	15	..
Eng. S. & A.	6⅝	+⅛	Westminster	76/5	+9d
Hambros ..	9	..	Do., £1 ..	50/9	+9d
Hongkong ..	113½	+2½	Wms. Deas A	40/9	+3d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	20	..	Nthn. Assur.	163	+5
Atlas Assur.	13¾	+⅜	Phoenix, f.p.	143	+⅜
Britannic ..	15	..	Prudential ..	23¾	+⅛
Com. Union	26	..	Do., "B" ..	3/2/6	..
Eagle Star ..	11½	+¼	Royal	89	..
Employ's Liab.	79/0	+2/0	R. Exchange	65	+⅛
Gen. Accdt.	151½	+⅛	Scottish, "A"	16⅝	+⅛
Guardian ..	105	+¼	Sea	74/0	..
Ldn. and L.	29½	+¼	Sun Insur. ..	39	..
Ldn. Assur.	10*	+¼	Sun Life ..	54	..
N. Brit. & M.	56	+¼	Y'sh'e (50/-)	65	+¼

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/7½	..	Engl. Cotton	2	+1/6
Bleachers ..	20/9	+6d	FineSpinners	25/6	+5d
Borax, Def.	14/6	..	Hoyle, J. ..	4/9	..
Brad. Dyers	26/3	+1/3	Imp. Chem.	28/0	+1/0
Brit.Celanese	3/9	..	Do., Def. ..	9/6	+10½d
Do., 2nd Pf.	10/9	+5d	Jute Ind., Pf.	20/6	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/0	..	Linen Thread	14	..
Brit. Enkalo	9/6	+6d	Lister	14/6*	+9d
Calico Print.	12/6	+5d	Patons & B.	21/0	+5d
Can.Celanese	24	..	Ryland	21/0	..
C'n'e Amer.	5	..	Salt Union ..	49/0	..
Coats	64/6	+6d	Salts (S'ltw'e)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	60/-	..	Snia Viscosa	3	..
Courtaulds ..	21⅜	+⅛	Wardle& Dav.	13/6	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	27/9	+1/6	Hydro Elec.	48	..
Atlas	28/3	+10½d	Johnson & P.	38/0	+1/0
Barcelona Tr.	27⅛*	..	Metro. Elec.	40/6	+6d
B'mouth & Pl.	61/0	+1/0	Mex. Lt. Com.	75	−1
Brazil Tract.	42¾	+1	Do., 1st Pf.	76	..
Brit. Insul'd	77/0	+3/6	Mid Counties	28/0	+6d
Brush Elec.	41/6	..	Newnes Elec.	24/6	..
Chamberl'n	75/0	+3/0	Perak River	10/6	..
City of Lond.	53/0	..	Siemens ..	24/6	+6d
County Lond	46/6	+5d	Teleg. Const.	23	..
English Elec.	53/3	..	Vic. Falls ..	25	..
Gen. Elec. ..	46/0	+3d	Whitehall Tr.	24/3	+5d
Henley's Tel.	6⅜	+⅛	Yorkshire ..	52/6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Tread.	14/0	+3d	Imp. Smelt.	17/0	..
Am. Dentl. Dr.	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	4⅞	+3/32
Apollinaris ..	9/0	..	Imp. Tob. Can	40/6	..
Assd. Cement	26/6	+1/0	Int. Nickel ..	42¾	−⅛
Austin M. (5/0)	22/5	−3d	Kreuger & T.	30¼	+⅛
Bovril, Def.	39/3	+3d	Lever, 7% Pf.	23.4⅛	+1½d
Brit. Alum.	44/3	+9d	Leyland M. ..	5⅛	+1/32
Brit. Am. Tb.	51⅜	+1¼d	London Brick	58/6*	−1½d
Brit. Match	26/6	+1/1½	Manbre G.Dt.	16/6	+1/0
Brit. Oil Cake	32/0	+1/0	Marconi Mar.	2⅜	..
Brit.Port.Cm.	2¼*	+1/32	Do., Can. ..	1⅜	−1/32
Brit. Ropes ..	3/0	..	Marg. Union	5/9	+⅛
Cab.&W."P"	31½	+1½	Mather & P.	43/9	..
Do., 7½% "A"	65	+½	Nairn, M.&G.	2¼	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	98	+1	Napier	17⅛	..
Carreras, "A"	94	..	P. & O., Def.	50/0	+2/0
Col. Graph.	6	+⅛	Phillips (G.)	1⅜	+⅛
Crittall ..	11⅜	−⅛	Pinchin J'son	50/0	+6d
Cr.&Bl.,1 Pf.	12/9	+9d	Prim. B'dgs.	28/6	..
Cunard 8%	23/0	+1/0	Rolls-Royce	27⅛	−1/32
Dennis Bros.	21/32	+⅛	Rover (8/-)	7/9	+1½d
Dunlop Rbr.	14⅞	+9d	Royal Mail	25½	..
E. Ready G.B.	17/6	+1½d	Singer ..	30/0	−5d
Finlay, Jas.	87/0	+1/0	Sm.&Arg. Mt.	15/32	+1/32
Frtnall	1⅛	−⅛	Spillers ..	23/3	+6d
Gaumont Br.	15/0	−3d	S.T.D., Pref.	10/7½	+1½d
Gen. Elec. ..	21⅞*	..	Swed.Match. B	16⅞	+¼
Gramophone	47/6	+9d	Turner & N'l	31⅝	+1/32
Guy Motors	15/0	..	Utd. Dairies	50/3*	..
Harrisons&C.	61⅜*	..	Un. Molasses	5¼	+⅛
Imp. Airways	25/0	..	Utd. Tob.(5/-)	41/6*	..
Imp.Con. Gas	35⅝	..	Wall Paper D	44/6	+1/6

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal'd Th'te	6/7½	..	Howard & B.	5/16	..
Armstrong ..	0/6	..	Lambert ..	37/0	+9d
Babcock&W.	59/3	+5d	Pease&Pins.	3/6	+1½d
Baldwins ..	3/0	..	Platt. Bros.	5/0	..
Bengal	11/6	+9d	Powell, Duff.	10/3	−1½d
B.S.A.	9/9	+3d	Richds. West	4/6	..
Bolsover ..	15/6	..	Ruston & H.	7/0	..
Brown(John)	2/10½	..	S. Speakman	13/5*	+1/0
Cammell Ld.	2/0	..	Staveley ..	19/6	..
Consett ..	9/0	..	Stew.&L.Def.	27/3	+1/0
Cory (Wm.)	58/0	+1/9	S. Durham ..	21/3	..
Dorman, Long	49/0	+3d	Swan, Hunter	22/9	..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/0	..	Tata, Deb. ..	99	+1
Guest, Keen	35/9	+1/3	Thomas, R. ..	2/4½	..
Hadfields ..	8/0*	+1½d	Vickers	8/9	+6d
Harid.&W.P.	9/3	+1½d	Weardale, Dt.	18/9	..
Hopkinson ..	35/6	..	Yk. Am. Ad. D	7/3	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp	24/0	+6d	Ind. Coope ..	65/6	+2/6
Bass, Ratcl.	64/0	+1/0	Meux's	37/6	+6d
Benskin's ..	54/6	+6d	Mitch'l & B.	52/0	..
C. of Lon., Def	9/3	..	S. Africa ..	9/6	..
Courage	66/6	+6d	Taylor, Wlkr.	35/6*	+1/9
Distillers ..	168/3	..	Threlfalls ..	51/0	+1/0
Guinness ..	102/6	+1/0	Walker P.&C.	16/9	..
Hoare	63/6	+9d	Watney, Def.	57/6	+6d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17/0	..	Lewis Prtg. Pf.	45/6	..
Army & N. ..	38/3	+9d	Lipton	4/3	−6d
Barkers	65/6	+1/0	Lyons, "A" ..	41⅜	+⅜
Boots Pure D.	6⅛*	+⅛	Maple	35/0	+1/3
Carlton	33/6	+6d	Mag.&Webb ..	14/3	+5d
Debenhams ..	9/6	..	Maypole, Def.	5/3*	..
Gordon Htls.	14/4½	..	Savoy Hotel	34/0	+6d
Harrods	68/6*	+1/6	Selfridge, Pf.	25/6*	..
Harrds(B.A.)	18/6	+3d	Spiers&P.	10/0	+1/6
Home&C.	4/0	+1d	Warner&C. G.	24/9	..
Internat. Tea	25/0	+1/9	Whiteley ..	56/8*	+2/3

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	36/0	..	Dalgety	11	..
Arg. Sthn. Ld.	20/0	..	Forestal ..	17/3	+1/0
Aust. Est. M.	5/3	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	28/9	+⅛
Aust. Mercf. f.p.	7⅛	..	Hudson's B.	47⅛	+5/16
Brit. N. Boru.	7/3	..	Kasaala Cot.	5/0	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	103	..
Cordova	1/6	..	Sudan Plants.	3⅝	+1/16

RUBBER

Allied . Sum.	16/0	+6d	L. Asiatic ..	4/4½	..
An.-Dutch ..	32/9	+5d	Lumut	1⅛	..
An.-Java ..	2/10½	..	Malacca ..	1⅞	..
An.-Malay ..	4	..	Malayalam ..	24/9	+3d
Bah Lias ..	1⅜	..	Mendaris ..	1⅝	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1¾	..	Merlimau ..	2/6	..
Batu Tiga ..	1⅛	..	Pataling ..	1⅛	..
Perak	2⅜	..	Sungei	3/3	..
Bukit Mert'm	3/0	..	Rembau Jelei	25/0	..
Castlefield ..	5/6	..	Rubber Tst.	35/9	+6d
Cons. Malay	5/0	..	Sarawak ..	1/10½	..
Duff Devt ..	9/32	..	Selangor Un.	2/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	2/1½	..	Semnah ..	1⅛	..
Grand Cent.	1/0	..	Sialang ..	1⅝	..
Gula Kalump	1⅝	..	Straits Rbr.	1⅛	..
Highlands ..	1/32	..	Sum. Para ..	3/1½	..
Java Invest.	1⅜	..	Tandjong ..	1⅞	..
Java United	1⅞	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅞	..
Jugrak Carey	14⅜	..	Telogoredjo	1⅞	..
Kapar Para.	1⅜	..	U. Sedang ..	3/9	+1½d
Knala Lump.	1⅞	..	U. Sua B'tu	2/5½	..
Labu	1⅜	..	U. Sumatra	1/10½	..
Lanadron ..	1/16	..	U. Temiang	2/3	..
Liangi	1/32	..	Vallambrosa	12/3	..

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	21¼	..	Eastn. Prod.	4¼	..
An.-Ceylon ..	1⅜	−1/32	Empire	2	..
Assam Co. ..	35/3	+9d	Gairaha	2⅜	+1/32
Assam Prod.	21/6	+1½d	Imperial Tea	11⅛	+1½d
Bogan'tawa ..	3¼	..	Jhanaie	46/9	..
Brahmap'tra	28	..	Jokai	31⅝	−1/32
Brit. Indian	2¾	..	Jorehaut ..	31⅜	+1/32
Budla Beta	75/0	..	Lanka Plant.	37/0	+9d
Carolina ..	2¾	..	Lebong	1	..
Ceylon Plant	101/5	..	Lunuh	15/0	..
Chargola ..	9/16	..	Makum	1.11/16	..
Chubwa ..	3/32	+1/32	Nedeem ..	43/9	..
Cons. T. & L.	25	..	New Dimbula	6⅛	..
Darjeeling ..	23/32	..	Nuwara Eliya	5/16	−1/32
Darj. Cons. ..	3/16	..	Pabajan ..	5/0	..
Deundi	16/6	+3d	Scot. Tea &L.	65/0	..
Doom Dooma	3.15/16	..	Singlo	50/0	..
East'n Assam	3⅛	..	Travancore ..	2.1.5/16	−1/16
			Upper Assam	2/32	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	2/32	+1/16	Lobitos	1/32	..
A.-Egypt, B.	2.15/32	+1/16	Mex. Eagle ..	12/10½	+7½d
A.-Persian ..	4	+1/32	Do., 7% Pf.	8/5	..
Apex Trin. ..	1.5/16	..	Phœnix, £1 sh.	11/6	+1½d
Do., Dutch ..	1¾	..	Rolaco	5/2½	..
Borneo ..	9/10½	+1½d	Shell	4.2/32	+1/32
Brit. Burmah	5/9	..	Spics (2/-) ..	0/3	..
Brit. Contl. Pf.	6/6	..	Steaua Rom.	7.10½	+1½d
Burmah ..	4	+1/16	Trinidad C.	4/2	..
Canad. Eagle	11/10½	+4½d	Trinidad L.	2.15/16	+1/16
Do., 7% Pf.	12/6	..	U. Brit. Trin.	6/9	+3d
Creole	17/16	−1/32	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
Kern River ..	5/1½	..	V.O.C., Ord.	2.3.5/16	+⅛

NITRATE

Aguas Blanc.	0/2	..	Liverpool ..	8/6	+6d
Alianza	4½	..	New Tamgi ..	15/0	..
Brit.&S. Par.	14/0	+6d	Pan d'Azucar	15/0	..
Lautaro, Pf.	2⅜	+1/16	Rosario ..	3/0	..
Do.Delaware	6/9	+⅛	Tarapaca ..	6/6	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Al.& Europ'n	16/6	+3d	Modder. Deep	17/32	+1/32
Anglo-Amer.	1.15/32	..	Modder. East	1/32	+⅛
An. French ..	3.5/16	+1/32	Mozambique	11/0	+5d
Brakpan ..	2⅝	+1/32	Natal N. Col.	¼	..
C.Mining, Rr.	18¼	+¼	New Jagers ..	2	..
City Deep ..	6/9	+3d	New Modder.	4/6	+1/16
Cons. Deals ..	9/5	+3d	New State A.	1⅝	..
Cons. G.Fds.	2.5/32	+1/16	Nourse	10/0	+5d
Cons. M. R.	16/0	+1/5	Randf'n E.	6/0	+6d
Cons. M. Sel.	16/6	+5d	Rand Mines	3.5/16	+1/16
Crown	3¼	+1/16	Rand Selec.	11/9	..
Daggafontein	1⅞	..	Rob. Deep, B	7/6	..
De Beers, D.	9¼	−1/16	S.A. Gold Tst.	1.9/16	+1/32
Durban Deep	10/9	..	S.A. Town ..	9/3	+5d
East. Geduld	1⅞	+1/32	S.W. Africa	14/6	..
East. Rand ..	11/0	+1½d	Springs	5.7/32	+1/16
Geduld	3.7/16	+⅛	Sub Nigel ..	1.11/16	+1/32
Gen. Mining	2.5/32	+1/32	T. Cons. Lds.	1⅞	+⅛
Govt. Areas ..	1⅛	+1/32	Union Corp.	3.9/16	+1/16
J'b'g C'nsInv	42/9	+5d	V. Ryn Deep	1.2.15/32	+1/32
Knights	9/0	+6d	Veree'g Est.	2	..
Langlaagte ..	21/0	+6d	Village Deep	7.10.15/32	..
Meyer & C. ..	1/2	..	W. Rd. Cons.	5/10½	+5d
Modder, B. ..	13/6	+2d	West Springs	14/0	+3d

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'K'b	20/3	..	Rhod. Cons. B	1.3/8	..
Cam & Motor	1⅛	..	Rhod K'Unga	1⅞	..
Chartered ..	38/6*	+6d	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	2⅜	..
Gd. of Rhod.	9/0	..	Roan Antel.	1⅜	..
Loangwa ..	8/3	..	Sabukwe ..	4/6	+6d
Lonely Reef	1.5/16	..	Shamva ..	1/6	..
N'Changa ..	2.3/32	..	Tang'kia Con.	1⅞	..
Rhod. Anglo A.	1.15/32	+1/32	Wankie Coll.	25/0*	..
Rhod. B.H. ..	2/3	..	Zambesia Ex.	1.7/32	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	9/6	+6d	Fanti Cons.	13/3	+3d
Ashanti	27/0	+6d	Kaduna

Lewis's Invest., 44/- 5/- 4/10½ -/6
Do. 5% Pref., 20/6 -/7½ -/7½
Lex Garages, -/6
Leyland Motors, 5s 6d 20/7½†† -/3 -/6 50/- 50/9 50/11½
Lindustries, -/3 -/6 -/7½ 1/- 60/6 -/3 -/3¼
Do. 7½% Pref., 24/11½† -/4½†† -/3
Lond. and Provl. Sporting News, 4/6
Lond. and Thos. Cement, 1/4½
Do. Trench Carbn., 1/8½
Lovibond Brick, 5/11½
Low Pr., Pfd., 2/3½†† -/3 -/3
Lyardet Knitting Machines, -/7½ -/10½
Lyons and Spencer, 5½
Do., -/4½
Macfarlane, 9/6½ 4/-
Macintosh, 10/- -/6
Mares, 35/- -/- 7/6
Marconi Marine, 21/- -/6 -/6
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., "A" Pref., 4/3 -/2 4/-
Do., 8% Pref., 8/6½
Marks and Spencer, 5/-
Marshall, Sons & Co., 2/-
Martins Bank, 50/- -/3 -/9
Mason, Harris, 2/-
Matthews & Yates, 7½% Pref., 17/3
Maypole Dairy, 5% Pref., 9/3
Mechanical Handling Engineering, 1/-
Mechanical Wood Products, 1/-
Mellor, Bromley & Co., 1/-
Mercantile Credit, 5% Pref., 8/-
Mercantile Investment & General Trust, 1/-
Mercantile Trust, 1/-
Merchants' Trust, 1/-
Metal Box, 5% Pref., 20/-
Metal Industries, 5% Pref., 20/-
Metropolitan Electric Tramways, 1/-
Do., 5% Pref., 20/-
Metropolitan Estate & Property Corp., 1/-
Do., 6% Pref., 20/-
Metropolitan Water Board, 3% "A" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "B" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "C" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "D" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "E" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "F" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "G" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "H" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "I" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "K" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "L" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "M" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "N" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "O" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "P" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "Q" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "R" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "S" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "T" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "U" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "V" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "W" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "X" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "Y" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "Z" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "AA" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "AB" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "AC" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "AD" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "AE" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "AF" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "AG" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "AH" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "AI" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "AJ" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "AK" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "AL" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "AM" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "AN" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "AO" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "AP" Stock, 1/-
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Do., 3% "AV" Stock, 1/-
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Do., 3% "BZ" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "CA" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "CB" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "CC" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "CD" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "CE" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "CF" Stock, 1/-
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Do., 3% "CH" Stock, 1/-
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Do., 3% "CP" Stock, 1/-
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Do., 3% "CS" Stock, 1/-
Do., 3% "CT" Stock, 1/-
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SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

British Power and Light Corp., 11/10½
Clyde Valley, New, 27/9
Consol. Gas, Elec. of Baltimore, New Pract. War., 65 ½
Do. 5% Cum. Pref., 100 ex int. 96
Do. 4% Conv. Deb., 1939-49, 97½ ex int. 97½
Do. 4% Deb., 1951-81, 87½ ex int. 88
Do. 4% Deb., 1951-81, 87½ ex int. 88
Do. 4% Deb., 1951-81, 87½ ex int. 88

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

FOOTBALL AND MUSIC

A description of play in the Football Association Cup Semi-Final Tie between the Arsenal and Hull City will be relayed from Leeds and broadcast at 6 p.m. from the National transmitter. Later in the evening Mr. Maurice Chevalier and Miss Jeanette MacDonald will be heard in the first broadcast of a talking film in this country, *The Love Parade*. A special selection of excerpts from the film will be linked together by a brief spoken narrative. The final scenes of the Gilbert and Sullivan season will also be relayed from the Savoy Theatre. The principal item in the Midland Regional programme tonight is a concert conducted by Sir Granville Bantock. The soloists will be Mr. Trefor Jones (tenor) and Mr. Robert Maitland (bass).

To-morrow afternoon a concert in aid of the Wireless for the Blind Fund will be relayed from the Albert Hall. The artists will be Miss Oda Slobodskaya (soprano) and Miss Anna Dorfmann (pianoforte). The programme will include songs by Handel and Tchaikovsky, Scarlatti's Pastorale et capriccio, Beethoven's Ecossaises, and Chopin's Impromptu in A, Two Waltzes in A flat, and Nocturne in D flat. In the evening a concert of chamber music will be given by Mr. John Armstrong and the Virtuoso String Quartet.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, March 22, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.) ; 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. **10.45-11** :—New Light on Old Books, by Mrs. M. A. Hamilton. **1-2** :—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **3.30** :—Callender's Cable Works Band, conducted by Tom Morgan ; Miroslav Kaplin), Frederick Chester (entertainer). **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children.—How Robin Gathered his Band : Being the first of the Adventures of Robin Hood as made into a play for the microphone, by Franklyn Kelsey. **6** :—Arsenal v. Hull City : An Eye-Witness Account of the Semi-Final of the F.A. Cup, by George F. Allison, from Leeds. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. Announcements and General Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Old French Songs, sung by Jane Thursfield (mezzo-soprano). **7** :—Holidays at Home and Abroad, 1. **7.20** : The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30 :—The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell ; Frank Webster (tenor), Harry Brindle (baritone). **9** :—Weather ; News ; Local News ; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports ; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). **9.25** :—Great Hoaxes—I, The Cobbler of Koepenick, by Mr. Douglas Jerrold. **9.40** :—Diversions No. 2, Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald in the first broadcast of a Talkie in this country, "The Love Parade" (produced by Ernst Lubitsch for Paramount). A special selection of excerpts from the film will be linked together by a brief spoken narrative ; Vocal Scenes of the Gilbert and Sullivan Season, by arrangement with Rupert D'Oyly Carte, from the Savoy Theatre. B.B.C. Orchestra. **10.40-12** : Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30 :—Mabel Corran (contralto) ; Dan Jones (tenor) ; Edith Penville (flute). **4.15** :—The Old English Chamber Orchestra ; Sumner Austin (baritone) **5.15** :—Band, from the Café de Paris **6.15** :—Weather ; News ; Announcements ; and General Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Nino Maudini (tenor) ; the Victor Olof Sextet. **7.30** :—See Midland Regional programme. **8.30** :—Reading from 18th Century Prose. **9** :—Regional News. **9.5** :—See Midland Regional programme. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather ; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30 :—Dance Music Band : Eddie Robinson. **4.15** :—See London Regional programme. **5.15** :—Children—Fun at Carnival Time in Spain, by Phyllis Vivian ; Songs by Cuthbert Ford (baritone) ; Janet Donavan (saxophone), John Duddlestone, Love an invitation, a true story, by Estelle Sinkler-Harper. **6** :—See London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—Midland Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Orchestra, Norris Stanley (violin), relayed from the Café Restaurant, Birmingham. **7.30** :—B.B.C.-B.C., a Fantastical Relay of Ancient Rome, by Graham Squiers, with Cleopatra Clifford, Annavia Bradley, Alfredo Bonelli, Horatius Scaevola, Antonius Herbert, Masonius et Armes and Leonardus Henry, supported by Josephus Lewis and his Lutes and Lyres, from the Amphitheatre Café, Rome. **8.30** :—See London Regional programme. **9** :—Midland News. **9.5** :—The Midland Regional Augmented Orchestra (leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Percy Pitt-Bantock ; Trefor Jones (tenor). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather ; News.

ABERDEEN — 995kc. (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **11-12** : Gramophone Records. **3.30** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** : National programme. **6.40** :—See Glasgow. **6.45** : National programme. **7** :—See Glasgow. **9** : National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** : National programme.

BELFAST — 1,238kc. (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **3.30** : Dance Music. **4.30** :—The Radio Quartet. **5** :—David John (oboe). **5.15** :—Children. **6** : National programme. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** : National programme. **7** :—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown : Next Week's Music. **7.15** : The Royal Horticultural Society's Daily Bulletin. **7.25** : Edgar Turtle (soprano) ; Rishah Goodacre (contralto) ; William Michael (baritone) ; the Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown. **9-12** : National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH — 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—The Daily Service. **12-1** : Gramophone Recital. **3.30** :—National programme. **6.15** : National programme. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Local News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

CARDIFF — 968kc. (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-12.45** : The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **3.30** :—National programme. **4.45** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** : National programme. **6.15** : National programme. **6.40** :—West Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Mr. G. Vincent Sibley : Education—the opportunity for Musical Training in Wales. **7.20** :—National programme. **7.40** :—The Refusals of Margaret, by John Palmer. **8.45** :—Samson and Delilah, with Francis Russell (tenor), Frederick Ranalow (bass), Muriel Brunskill and Rose Norman ; the Choir of the Cardiff Grand Opera Society ; the National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Walford Hyden. **9.30** :—Dance Music, in the Assembly Room, City Hall, Cardiff. **9** : National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-12** : National programme.

DUBLIN — Call 2 RN (413.5m.). 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, and Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Talk. **7.45** :—Irish Session. **8** :—Grand Studio Concert :—Music of Ireland, England and Scotland. The Associated Station Orchestra : Irish Music ; Peter Howard (baritone) ; English Vocal Offerings ; Agnes O'Kelly (contralto) ; Scottish Ballads ; the Station Orchestra in Selections. **9.30** :—Talk. **9.45** :—Thornton ; Light Vocal Variety ; Elisabeth Young and Company in a Sketch ; Cecily Kehoe (soprano) ; the Augmented Station Orchestra. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE — 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH — 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **11-12** :—See Glasgow. **3.30** :—See National programme. **6** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.15** :—See Glasgow. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Glasgow. **9** : National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

GLASGOW — 752kc. (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **11-12** : Gramophone Records. **3.30** :—The Octet ; the Wavering Male Voice Quartet ; Ernie Bowers (comedian) ; Ethel Marshall (soprano). **4.45** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children. **5.52** :—Weather for Farmers. **5.55** :—Mr. William Wilson—An Eye-Witness Account of The Scottish Cup Semi-Final :—Hearts v. Rangers. **6.15** :—Mr. William Wilson—An Eye-Witness Account of the Scottish Cup Semi-Final :—Hearts v. Rangers. **6.15** : National programme. **6.40** :—Scottish Sports Bulletin. **6.45** : National programme. **7** :—Three Songs, a programme arranged by Rosalyn Mitchell. **8** :—A Concert in aid of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, Chairman, Lord Elgin, with Jack Mitar (baritone) ; Ronald Gourley (entertainer) ; William Wolstenholme (organ) ; the Scottish Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Percy Kerr ; Ernest Whitfield (violin) ; Elsie Cochrane (soprano) ; the Scottish Wireless Octet ; Andrew Bryson (pianoforte). **9** : National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER — 797kc. (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-1** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra ; Wilfred Birchall (bass). **3.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather ; Concert by G. R. Spindler, N. Rosenblow, W. Mitchell, S. Mossop ; Mabel Norton (soprano). **5.15** :—Children. **6** : National programme. **6.40** : Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Miss C. Fox Smith : Old Sailing Days in the North. **7.30** :—The Hallé Orchestra, conducted by Hamilton Harty. **8.30** : B.B.C. Brass Band Contest ; music by the Winning Band, from Newcastle. **9** :—The Wallsend Tonics of 1930, presented by Ralph Collins, Leonard Sachs, Eve Loveridge ; Elsie Whaler, Nancy Jones, Harold Robertson, Fred Isaacs, Carrie Richards, Ralph Collis, Leonard Sachs, Malkiewicz and Liverpool. **9.30** : Brass Band Contest. **9** : National programme. **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH — 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-1** :—Gramophone Recital. **3.30** :—National programme. **5.40** :—Children. **6** : National programme. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** : National programme. **9.15** :—Items of Naval Information ; Local News. **9.20-12** : National programme.

SWANSEA — 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-12.45** :—See Cardiff. **3** :—Weather ; Local News. **3.30** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—Mr. Rowe Harding : Welsh Rugby Football Crisis. **6.15** : National programme. **6.40** :—See Cardiff. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Cardiff. **7.30** :—National programme. **7.30** :—See Cardiff. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-1** :—Gramophone Recital. **3.30** :—National programme. **4.45** :—Manchester Programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** : National programme. **6.15** : National programme. **6.40** :—West Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** : National programme. **7** :—See Manchester. **9** : National programme. **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 5kw.—6 :—Market Prices, Exchange Quotations ; Trio Music and News. **8.30** :—Elementary German Lesson. **9** :—Chimes ; Weather ; Exchange Quotations and Agricultural Report. **9.5** :—Orchestral Concert. **10** :—News and Barcelona Exhibition Notes. **10.5** :—Programme from Madrid.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw. 4.5 :—Reading of Stories for Children. **4.50** :—Talk. **5** :—Concert of Tzigne Music. **6.30** :—Talks. **7** :—Orchestral, Choral, and Soloist Concert of Popular Classical Music. **9** :—Time and News. **9.15** :—Gramophone Records—Comedy in One Act (Furchs). **9.45** :—Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Hotel Excelsior.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—3.30 :—See Hamburg. **4.30** :—Talks. **4.55** :—Talks. **5.40** :—Elementary French Lesson. **6.3** :—Reading. **6.30** :—Talks. **7** :—Programme from Langenberg, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—6.10 :—Light Music. **7.30** :—Programme from Breslau. **8** :—Variety. Programme, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (463m.), 1.5kw., 6.28 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Symphony Concert relayed from Basle (1,010m.). **9** :—News and Weather. **9.15** :—Running Commentary on the 25 Hours' Cycling Race relayed from Basle (1,010m.). **9.45** :—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—6.5 :—Popular Music. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **8** :—Programme from Brünn. **9** :—See Prague. **9.35** :—News and Programme Announcements. **10** :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw. and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.5 :—Concert by the Silesian Philharmonic Society. **7.15** :—Weather. **7.17** :—Wireless Technical Talk. **7.30** :—Goethe Commemoration Programme.—Idylle, a Romantic Cantata to Verse, by Johann Wolfgang v. Goethe, for Two Solo Voices, Choir, and Orchestra of Wind Instruments, Op. 22 (Gerhard Strecke). **8** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **9** :—News. **9.30** :—Dance Music, fr. m Berlin (Witzleben).

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—6 :—See Prague. **7.30** :—Before His Departure—Comedy (Ivan Sevglov). **7.55** :—Dance Music. **9** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review. **10** :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5 :—Gramophone Records. **5.45** :—Elementary English Lesson. **6.10** :—Advanced English Lesson. **6.30** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Orchestral Concert. In the Interval : Tenor Solos, by Johann Wolfgang v. Goethe, for Two Solo Voices, Choir, and Orchestra of Wind Instruments, Op. 22 (Gerhard Strecke). **9** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **9** :—News. **9.30** :—Dance Music, fr. m Berlin (Witzleben).

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—6 :—See Prague. **7.30** :—Before His Departure—Comedy (Ivan Sevglov). **7.55** :—Dance Music. **9** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review. **10** :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5 :—Gramophone Records. **5.45** :—Elementary English Lesson. **6.10** :—Advanced English Lesson. **6.30** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Orchestral Concert. In the Interval at 9 :—Talk on Horticulture. **8.15** :—Instructive Pianoforte Recital from the Works of Florent Schmitt—Marche Militaire, Op. 52 ; Rapsodie, Op. 53 ; Sportive Prelude, Op. 82. **8.45** :—Tartuffe—Play (Molière), by M. Denis (Time and Company). In the Interval at 9.15 :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal. **10** :—Epilogue.

BUDAPEST (437m.), 5kw.—7 :—Talk ; Indian Stories. **7.50** :—Gramophone Concert. **8.30** :—Violin Recital. **9** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.20** :—Concert from the Café Lloyd. **9.55** :—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. **10** : Concert from the Café Parisien.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw. 6.45 :—Wireless Technical Lesson. **7** :—Meteorological Service. **7.5** :—Lesson in Music. **7.20** :—Chorale parlato ; Announcements ; Sports Notes. **7.40** : Exchange, Weather, News, and Press Review. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—The King's Daughter, Opera in three acts (Leoncavallo) ; Conductor, Ferruccio Calusio ; Selection (Strauss). **8.40** :—Dance Music, relayed from Göteborg.

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—5 :—Time Signal. **5.1** :—Programme from Frankfurt. **7** :—Concert by the Universal Music Society, from the Municipal Casino, Basle (1,010m.). Conductor, Dr. Felix Weingartner—Bocklin Suite, op. 128 (Reger) ; Tenor Solo, Recitative and Aria from The Force of Destiny (Verdi) ; Siegfried Idyll (Wagner). **8** :—See Frankfurt. In the Interval at 10 :—News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6 :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **6.25** :—Talk on French History. **6.35** :—Hawaiian Guitar Recital. **7.50** :—Sports Results and Radio Programme. **8** :—Military Music. **7.15** :—News. **7.30** :—Operetta Selections from La Bayadère (Kalman). The Drum-major's Daughter (Offenbach), Coucherette, No. 1 (Messager), Monsieur Beaucaire (Talbot). **8.45** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **8.25** :—Operetta Music—Selections from La Mascotte (Audran), The Merry Widow (Lehar), followed by Miscellaneous Selections. **9** :—Concert. **10.15** :—North African News.

TURIN—Call 1TO (291m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Concert. **7** :—Gramophone Concert ; Weather. **7.10** : News. **7.20** :—A Review. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** : Programme from Milan.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (382.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—6.15 :—New Hungarian Lyrics. **7** :—Time and Weather. **7** :—Vienna—Sanatorium, a play by Ludwig Sers, followed by Chamber Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated :

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 16kw.—10.58 a.m.

KOENIGSBERG (276m.), 4kw.—4.30 p.m.

LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (850m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.

LYONS (Radio Lyon) (258m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (360m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 63m. and 25m. from 11 a.m.

SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.46m. from 11 p.m. and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 5 p.m. to 5 a.m.

WARSAW (1,411m.), 16kw.—10.58 a.m.

ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.

ZURICH (459m.), 0.6kw.—11.30 a.m.

SUNDAY PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-morrow, March 23, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.30 a.m. (1,554.4m. only) :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. **3** :—Concert, in aid of the Wireless for the Blind Fund, presented by Lionel Powell ; Oda Slobodskaya (soprano) ; Ania Dorfman (pianoforte) ; Ivor Newton (accompanist) ; relayed from the Royal Albert Hall. **5** :—Children. **5.20** : The Church Cantata (No. 140), Bach, Sleepers, Wake, with Elsie Suddaby (soprano) ; Tom Purvis (tenor) ; Keith Falkner (bass) ; the Wireless Chorus ; S. Kneale Kelley (violin) ; John Field (oboe) ; Leslie Woodgate (organ) ; the Wireless Orchestra (oboes, cor anglais, trumpet and strings), conducted by Stanford Robinson, relayed from the Guildhall School of music. **6** :—Bible Reading : Paul's Letters, 15—2 Corinthians, Chapters 1 and 2. **7.55** :—A Religious Service, with Address by the Rev. A. S. Duncan-Jones ; Dr. M. P. Conway (organist), relayed from Chichester Cathedral. **8.45 (261.3m. only)** :—Appeal on behalf of the Prince Albert Convalescent Home, Worthing, by Sir Herbert J. Ormond. **8.45 (1,554.4m. only)** :—Organ Voluntary relayed from Chichester Cathedral. **8.50** :—Weather ; News ; Shipping Forecast (**1,554.4m. only**). **9.5** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell ; Kate Winter (soprano) ; Jacques Serres (violoncello). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30 :—Midland Regional programme. **5-5.30** :—Religion in the Light of Psychology, 12—The Mystic Way : Things that pass understanding, by the Rev. E. S. Waterhouse. **5.45** : Appeal by Sir Herbert J. Ormond on behalf of the Prince Albert Convalescent Home, Worthing. **9.50** :—Weather ; News. **9** :—Regional News. **9.5** :—The Virtuoso String Quartet ; John Armstrong (tenor). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30 :—The City of Birmingham Police Band, conducted by Richard Wassell ; Gertrude Johnson (soprano) ; Herbert Simmonds (baritone) ; P. C. Ryan (cornet solo). **5-5.30** :—See London Regional programme. **8.45** :—Appeal on behalf of the Queen's Hospital Wireless Fund, by Sir Charles Grant Robertson. **8.50** :—Weather ; News. **9** :—Midland News. **9.5** :—The Midland Regional Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis ; Megan Thomas (soprano) ; Jan Berenska (violin). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN — 995kc. (301.5m.).

3.30 :—See Glasgow. **5-6.15** :—National Programme. **7.55** :—National programme. **8.45** :—Organ Voluntary relayed from Chichester Cathedral. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BELFAST — 1,238kc. (242.3m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **7.55** :—National programme. **8.45** :—Organ Voluntary on behalf of the Bristol Home for Lost and Starving Dogs. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—West Regional News. **9.5** :—Community Singing (Conducted by Stanford Robinson) from the Guildhall School of music. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BIRMINGHAM — 479kc. (626.1m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **7.55** :—National programme. **8.45** :—Organ Voluntary relayed from Chichester Cathedral. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH — 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **7.55** :—National programme. **8.45** :—Appeal on behalf of the Bible Flower Mission, by Mrs. Bennett Beale. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—Local News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BELFAST — 1,238kc. (242.3m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **7.55-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—Regional News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BRUNNEMOUTH — 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **7.55** :—National programme. **8.45** :—Appeal on behalf of the Bible Flower Mission, by Mrs. Bennett Beale. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—Local News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BELFAST — 1,238kc. (242.3m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **7.55-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—Regional News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

CARDIFF — 968kc. (309.9m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **7.55** :—National programme. **8.45** :—Organ Voluntary from Chichester Cathedral. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

3.30 :—The Octet ; Alexander D. Carmichael (baritone) ; Ernie Bowers (comedian). **4.45** :—National programme. **7.55** :—National programme. **8.45** : Appeal by Councillor Violet Craig Robertson on behalf of the Queen's Hospital Wireless Fund. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **7.55** :—National programme. **8.45** : Appeal on behalf of the Bolton Infirmary Extension Fund by Dr. F. C. Mallet. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—North Regional News. **9.5** :—The Royal Roberts Instrumental Trio—John Lowndes (violin), Alan Morton (violoncello), Boyd Roberts (pianoforte) ; Helen Anderton (contralto). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **7.55-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—Local News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **7.55-8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—Regional News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.40-12** :—See Cardiff.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc. (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc. (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

3-6.15 :—National programme. **7.55** :—National programme. **8.45** :—See Manchester. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—North Regional News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 5kw.—11 a.m. :—Chimes and Weather. **1** :—Setet. **3** :—Time, Time, and Concert. **5.30** :—Talk. **6** :—Gramophone Exhibition. **8** :—Agricultural Talk. **8.10** :—Orchestral Music. **8.40** :—Sports Notes.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—8 a.m. :—Divine Service from the Saboria Church. **4.30** :—Concert of National Music. **6.30** :—Talk on Aviation. **7** :—Sketches of Spanish Operetta in three acts (Lardoyet), relayed from Capreti (307.1m.). Interval at 8.30 :—Time and News ; after the Programme, Relay of Foreign Stations.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—7 a.m. :—Gymnastics (Wecker). **10** :—Talk. **6** :—Programme from Hamburg, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—7 a.m. :—Agricultural Programme. **10** a.m. :—Chimes from the Postulan Church, and Morning Service, followed by Chimes from Berlin Cathedral. **9.45** :—Weather and Address. **10** :—Religious Address. **11.30** :—Concert of Sacred and Secular Music from the 15th to the 17th Centuries. **11** :—Instrumental Concert. **12** (noon) :—Topical Talk. **12.10** :—Gramophone Concert. **1** :—Midday Report. **1.10** :—The Ravned Unyhrned Tz Trazzaz Concert. **1.30** :—Talk. **2** :—Agricultural Talk. **2.10** :—Children. **2.30** :—German Folk Songs. **3.10** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **5.15** :—Weather. **5.20** :—Gramophone Concert. **6.30** :—Weather. **7.30** :—The Spanish Fly—A Farce in three acts (Franz Arnold and Ernst Bach). **9.10** :—News. **9.30** :—Dance Music.

BRUNN (342m. 2.4kw.—8 a.m. :—See Prague. **9** : Agricultural Talk. **10** :—See Prague. **3** :—Orchestral Concert. **4** :—See Prague. **5** :—German Transmission. News, followed by Music. **5.40** :—See Prague. **5.45** : Reading. **6** :—Orchestral Concert. **7.30** :—My Dear Father, comedy in one act (Svoboda). **7.45** :—Concert from the Café de Janovec. **8** :—See Prague. **9** :—Dance Music. **9.55** :—News.

BRUSSELS (508.5m., 1kw.—7 :—Concert. **6** :—Violin Recital. **6.30** :—Concert of the Works of Johann Strauss. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Organ Recital. **9** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Ruy Blas (Mendelssohn) ; Ballet Music from Alceste (Gluck) ; Song, Selection from Le Tosca (Puccini). **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (556m., 20kw.—8 a.m. :—Press Review. **9** :—Divine Service. **10.15** :—Protestant Service, followed by Orchestral Concert. **2** :—Agricultural Talk. **2.10** :—Concert by a Children's Choir and Talk. **4.15** :—Orchestral Concert of Light Music. **7.15** :—A Comedy, followed by Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra from the Hotel Hungaria.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—9 a.m. :—Divine Service from the Cathedral. **10.30** :—Weather and News. **11** :—Town Hall Chimes. **12** :—Instrumental Concert. **1** :—Gramophone Concert. **2** :—Talk. **2.30** :—Lesson in Language. Lesson, Reading in French ; Les croix de bois (Dorgelès). **12.20** :—Talk in German ; Gottsched und die Schweizer. **12.40** :—Reading in English from the Tale of Act of Julius Caesar (Shakespeare). **1** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert, with Readings in the Interval. **3** :—Children. **3.40** :—Accordion Recital. **4** :—Divine Service from the Frederikskirken. **5.50** :—Weather and News. **6.15** :—Time, Sports Notes. **6.30** :—Concert by the Finnish Folk Choir from Odense Cathedral. **7** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7.1** :—Instrumental Concert. **7.50** :—Danish Poet Programme—Wilhelm Bergese. **8.35** :—Cello Recital of Russian Music—Chanson triste and Andante sostenuto from Rococo Variations (Tchaikovsky) ; Romance (Davidoff) ; Cantabile (Cui) ; Melodie (Rubinstein) ; Capriccio (Meimikoff). **9** :—Orchestral Concert. **10** :—Dance Music. **11** (in the Interval) :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (312m.), 1kw.—4.40 :—Programme from Warsaw. **5** :—Miscellaneous Items. **6.10** :—Music. **6.58** :—Time Signal. **7** :—Programme from Warsaw. **7.15** :—Concert. **8.45** :—Programme from Warsaw. **10** :—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6 a.m. :—See Hamburg. **8** :—Evangelical Recital and Address. **9** :—Agricultural Talk. **10** :—Educational Talk. **11** :—Theatre Music. **12** :—Choral Concert. **1.30** :—Talks. **12.50** :—Children. **2** :—Debate. **2.35** :—Hockey Championship for the Silver Shield—South Germany v. Brandenburg. **3** :—Gramophone Records. **4.30** :—Reading from Carmen, opera (Bizet). **4.30** :—Reading. **5** :—Talk. **5.30** :—Programme arranged by the Frankfurter Zeitung, a programme of Records of Sports Reminiscences —Scenes from the Second Half of the International Football Match, Germany v. Italy. **6.30** :—Sports Notes. **11.30** :—Programme from Stuttgart. In the Interval at 10.15 :—News.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 4kw. and BREMEN (319m.), 1.7kw.—9 a.m. :—Chimes and Concert from the Liner St. Louis. **7.15** :—Time, Weather, News, and Programme Announcements. **7.40** :—Talk on Topical Economic Questions. **8** :—Symphony Concert. **9** :—Programme in connexion with the Day of the Schleswig-Holstein Province of the National League for Disabled Soldiers and Ex-Servicemen. **10.15** :—Programme from the Gewerbehaftshaus. **11.40** :—Musical Festival, relayed from St. Catherine's Hall, Lübeck. **10** :—A Conducted Tour through the Altona Museum. **10.30** :—Organ Recital. **10.45** :—Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen, wireless sketch (Dr. Funk). **11.14** :—Dirt Track Racing—First Lap for the German Motor-Cycle Championship. **12.15** (from Kiel) :—Music. **1** :—Programme Concert—Children. **2** :—Reminiscences of a World Correspondent. **3.30** (from Kiel) :—Baritone Recital. **4.15** :—Siegfried-Meller Concert, the composer conducting. **5.45** :—Talk. **6.40** :—Sports Results. **7** :—The Cardas Princess, operetta in three acts (Kalman). **9.30** :—Talks, Weather, Political, Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes and News. **10** :—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 5.5kw.—8.40 a.m. :—Organ Recital. **9** :—Talk. **9.25** :—Literary Programme. **9.55** :—Gramophone Records. **10.10** :—Divine Service. **11.40** :—Time and Talk. **12.30** :—Concert by the Station Octet, conducted by Louis Schmidt. **1.40** :—Weekly Book Talk. **2.10** :—Concert, relayed from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam, followed by Gramophone Records and Sports Notes. **4.40** :—Children. **5.40** :—Concert by the V.A.R.A. Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Hugo de Groot—Overture, The Marriage of Figaro (Mozart) ; The Unfinished Symphony (Schubert) ; Hungarian Dances, Nos. 5 and 6 (Brahms) ; Assembled (Schumann) ; Romance (Svendsen) ; Invitation to the Dance (Weber) ; Rhapsody, No. 6 (Liszt). **7.10** :—Gramophone Records. **7.40** : Time, News, and Sports Notes. **7.55** :—Galathée, opera comique in two acts (Masse). **9.40** :—A Play by James Yolland. **10.10** :—Orchestral Concert. **10.40** :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,071m.), 5kw.—8.40 a.m. :—Divine Service, relayed from the Seminary at Culemborg. **9.40** :—Divine Service, relayed from a Church in Loosduinen. **12.10** :—Concert of Trio Music. **1.10** :—Talk. **1.40** :—Literary Talk. **2** :—Samson and Delilah, Opera (Saint-Saëns), relayed from the Municipal Theatre, Aken. **4.40** :—Brass Review. **5** :—Divine Service. **7.10** :—Talk. **7.35** :—Sports Notes. **7.45** :—Talk. **8** :—Orchestral Concert—March Der Kaiser (Wagner) ; Death of Isolde from Tristan and Isolde (Wagner) ; Selection from Tannhäuser (Wagner) ; Waltz from Eugene Onegine (Tchaikovsky) ; Overture, Mignon (Thomas) ; Ouvre tes yeux bleus (Massenet) ; Le bonheur est chose

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES

By the courtesy of the *Builder* we are able to give the average prices prevailing during the week ended March 21 for some of the principal materials used in the erection of houses, and to compare them with the prices charged before the War and those in operation at the beginning of 1923:—

Materials	Aug., 1914	Jan., 1923	Mar. 21, 1930
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricks, per 1,000—			
Best stocks	1 16 0	4 2 6	4 3 6
Flettons	1 14 0	3 1 0	2 12 3
Wirebats	13 0 0	22 0 0	20 10 0
Thames ballast, per yard	5 9	13 6	9 9
Thames sand, per yard	7 3	10 6	12 0
Shingle (¾in.), per yard	—	14 0	11 6
Portland cement, per ton	1 18 0	3 3 0	2 6 0
Greystone lime	1 8 0	2 18 6	2 10 0
Ground blue lias lime	1 0 0	2 18 6	1 12 6
Bath stone, per ft. cube	1 7½	2 11	10
Portland stone	2 4½	4 7	4½
Good sound building timber, per standard:—			
4×11in.	18 10 0	34 0 0	27 16 0
3×7in.	—	22 10 0	22 0 0
2½×7in.	—	22 10 0	21 0 0
3in.×11in.	15 0 0	32 10 0	25 0 0
2in.×11in.	—	32 10 0	26 5 0
2in.×6in.	—	21 0 0	21 0 0
Slates, per 1,000 or 1,200—			
24in.×12in.	—	41 17 0	31 0 0
22in.×12in.	—	38 0 0	27 6 6
20in.×12in.	13 17 6	35 5 0	24 0 6
18in.×10in.	13 2 6	28 11 6	20 17 6
18in.×10in.	13 5 0	23 12 0	17 5 0
16in.×10in.	—	19 16 0	14 14 6
16in.×8in.	10 1 0	15 8 3	11 5 0
E. S. joists, per ton:—			
Common bars, per ton	9 10 0	12 0 0	12 10 0
Mild steel bars, per ton	9 0 0	12 10 0	11 0 0*
Steel bars	9 5 0	12 0 0	10 0 0*
Cut nails	11 10 0	21 10 0	16 0 0*
Sheet lead	22 15 0	35 10 0	28 0 0
Raw linseed oil, per gallon	2 4	3 7	2 8
Turpentine, per gallon	2 6	3 9	2 6
Ground English white lead, per ton	39 5 0	55 5 0	52 0 0
White lead paint, per ton	—	77 10 0	71 0 0
Red lead	28 10 0	39 0 0	39 0 0
Glass:—			
14oz. sheet, per ft.	2		2½
21oz. sheet, per ft.	3		4½
26oz. sheet, per ft.	3½		5½

* Lowest price.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

NESTLE and ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK Co., CHAM and VEVEY, SWITZERLAND.

At a Board Meeting held on the 20th March, 1930, the Directors have declared a FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, less Income-tax at 4s. in the £, in respect of the profits for the year ended 31st December, 1929, which will be PAID upon presentation of Coupon No. 26, on and after 31st March, 1930, at the Royal Bank of Scotland, 2, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. Coupons must be left three clear days for verification. The Transfer Books will be closed from 20th to 31st inst., inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID WILLOCK, Secretary.

Ingersoll House, 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 20th March, 1930.

RANGOON ELECTRIC TRAMWAY and SUPPLY Co., Limited.

At the forthcoming Ordinary general meeting to be held in Rangoon, the Directors will recommend the PAYMENT of a FINAL DIVIDEND upon the Ordinary Shares of the Company for the sale of Lhapet Asphalt, per share free of Indian Income-tax payable 20th April, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
R. LAWRENCE SPICER and COMPANY, London Secretaries.

3 and 4, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.2. March 21st, 1930.

CAUTIONS AND NOTICES

CAUTION.

"PATENT" BARLEY and "PATENT" GROATS. KEITH, ROBINSON and Co., Ltd., of London, are the Sole Manufacturers of "Patent" Barley and "Patent" Groats, both of which articles have for many years enjoyed a world-wide reputation. Keith, Robinson and Co., Ltd., take this opportunity of WARNING the public against Counterfeits, and give notice that they will at once institute legal proceedings against anyone selling "Patent" Barley or "Patent" Groats not manufactured by them.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ADVERTISER, having just sold London house, is anxious to PURCHASE immediately a small COUNTRY PROPERTY in the Home Counties. Situation within half-an-hour's rail from London, but preferably in a sweetly village no objection. Small Charles-type house preferred with six-eight bed rooms, three reception, two and lounge hall; modern conveniences; garage. Price £6,000 to £8,000. Photograph particularly desired and will be immediately returned.—Write Box P.1276, The Times, E.C.4.

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WE, OR S.W. London.—An ESTATE up to £7,000 IS REQUIRED for a special client; must be a genuine property; no mortgage and no commission required. Owners, Solicitors, Trustees, and others are invited to communicate to SYDNEY A. NAYLOR and Co., F.A.I., Property Specialists, High Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0190-1-2-3.

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BELGRAVIA, in a favourite position.—The long LEASE for SALE of an attractive HOUSE, having five well-proportioned reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms and excellent offices; central heating, independent hot water supply. Ground-rent £100 per annum. PRICE £5,000.—Further particulars of Messrs. LOFTS and WARNER, 180, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, W. 'Phone, Gros. 2400.

CAMPDEN HILL.—TWO FREEHOLDS; one five bed, modernised, £4,500; another, five bed, requiring redecorating, £2,750.—HARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

CHELSEA BARGAIN.—Very comfortable CORNER HOUSE; eight bed, two bath, four reception; quiet and sunny. Must be sold.—HARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

CHELSEA.—Most handsomely decorated modernised HOUSE; eight bed, three reception, two bath rooms; overlooking gardens. Rent £350 and only £30 for 21 years' Lease.—Write Box G.953, The Times, E.C.4.

CHESTER-SQUARE.—Attractive medium-sized HOUSE for SALE; seven-eight bed rooms, two bath, drawing room, dining room, fine cut-built library, lounge hall, and excellent domestic offices. Long lease. Ground-rent £70. PRICE 3,000gns.—Sole Agents, OFFER and OFFER, 81, Elizabeth-street, S.W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.—Newly built RESIDENCE of NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, lounge hall; good garden; garage. PRICE £2,750.—Agents, ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

KENSINGTON.—Detached COUNTRY-STYLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; large garden, room for garage; three ground-floor reception rooms, seven bed, two bath, two lavatory basins; parquet floors; in first-class order throughout. Sole Agents, LESLIE MARSH and Co., 31, St. Mary Abbots-terrace, Kensington (corner of Addison-road). W.

PRICE £6,500. FREEHOLD.

KENSINGTON.—NO PREMIUM. To be LET, unfurnished charming GEORGIAN HOUSE with access to garden square, contains six bed, bath, and three sitting rooms; modernized throughout. Apply LESLIE MARSH and Co., 31, St. Mary Abbots-terrace, (corner of Addison-road), Kensington, W.14.

RENT £250.

OPPORTUNITY.—The low-built CORNER FREEHOLD, 16, ELDON-ROAD, W.8, close to Kensington Gardens, to be SOLD by AUCTION on April 23rd next.—Auctioneers, BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

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SLOANE-SQUARE (vicinity).—The larger one has 10 bed, two baths, &c. Long lease. PRICE £3,500 or offers. The smaller has six bed, two baths. Price £2,800 or offers. A bargain.—Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1.

LOW STORIED HOUSE.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive semi-detached HOUSE, in favourite position, direct access to gardens; parquet floors, tiled hall, &c.; nine-ten bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, and usual offices; long lease at moderate ground-rent. To be SOLD.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 58, Gloucester-road, S.W.7 (Head Office), Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

VACANT POSSESSION. £675.

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WILLIAM WILLETT,
LTD.
For the best selection of
HOUSES AND FLATS
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Apply to—
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Telephone: Sloane 6521-2-3.
Also at
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HAMPSTEAD.

In one of the most select thoroughfares near the Heath and Station.

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GARAGE (near Portland-place), to be LET; standing for two cars; view rooms, kitchen, and bath room over.—Apply to Messrs. LOFTS and WARNER, 180, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

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A REMARKABLY cheap and extremely attractive FLAT, near Marble Arch; large drawing room, square dining room, and library or smoking room, five bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, splendid tiled kitchen, pantry, cloak room, heated linen cupboard, &c.; central heating, constant hot water, passenger lift; garage if required.—Sole Managing Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

£500 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

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A Charming LITTLE FLAT with South aspect.

3 Years at £240 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

THREE BED, BATH, DOUBLE RECEPTION, &c.

In excellent order. Nominal premium for fixtures, &c.

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BRIGHT CREEPER FLAT, just redecorated, well-fitted and furnished; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; CONSTANT HOT WATER, ELECTRIC FIRES; owner, going abroad, would take moderate rent from careful tenant for six months or longer.—Apply SAMUEL CLARK and SON, 168, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place.

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HYDE PARK (North Side).—FURNISHED FLAT, quiet situation; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; constant hot water; available for any period. Rent 6 guineas per week.—Apply BOURDAS and Co., 1, Craven-terrace, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

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LONDON'S most sunny road, KENSINGTON.—FLATS to be LET, £140; two reception and three bed rooms, two lavatories, &c.—Write Box 98034, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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Charming South aspect, SUN all day.

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED MANSION FLAT at 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE, in choice building with lifts, imposing entrance, &c.; constant hot water.

Lounge hall, large dining and drawing, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, also servants' bath. Garage (two cars) can be included. Rent 20 guineas per week. Short term of tenancy if desired, or periods up to three months from date.—Write Box T.1688, The Times, E.C.4.

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MAYFAIR COURT,
STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY.
(On the site of Devonshire House.)
Now Ready.
SERVICE FLATS,
which provide all the amenities of a well-conducted home without the necessity of maintaining a staff.
Bed room, bath room, and sitting room from £385 per annum, including all services.
Larger and Smaller Suites also available.
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Furnished or Unfurnished for any period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
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20, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.

3, CORK-STREET, W.1.

The comforts of an hotel and home combined. Family and Bachelor Service Flats to be Let for long or short periods.

Excellent cuisine, lift, electric light, 'phone, constant hot water. Rents, inclusive of service, from 5 to 15 guineas.—CORDON CHAMBERS, Ltd., 20, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Gerrard 0942.

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NO. 4, PALACE-COURT, W.—TWO FLATS to be LET in small mansion block, facing Kensington Palace Gardens; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, fitted kitchens; refrigerators, Waygood-Otis passenger lift; parquet floors; constant hot water; caretaker in attendance. Rents, inclusive of rates and taxes and all outgoings, £450 and £325 per annum.

Write or telephone JAMES J. S. NAYLOR, 19, Hanover-square, W.1, or Caretaker, No. 4, Palace-court, W.2. Park 9998.

WESTMINSTER.—SELF-CONTAINED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT, one room and bath room; business or residential. 45 month.—Write Box N.245, The Times, E.C.4.

WESTMINSTER.—Small South FLAT. Furnished Antiques; light, airy, first floor; bed, bath, sitting room, kitchenette; 3½ guinea. Phone, Vic. 7964. Apply 36, Westminster Mansions, Great Smith-street, S.W.1.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
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2, WEST MOLTON-GARDENS, S.W.5.—FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for any period; constant hot water. Kens. 0073.

7, FLAT to be LET; sitting room, bed room, and bath room; £200 per annum.—Apply to the Housekeeper.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS
with real character and efficiency.
25, QUEEN'S-GATE (closing to Park).—COMPACT SUITES, sumptuous furnishing; constant hot water; passenger lift; splendid catering and service.—Apply Manageress.

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£175 P.A.

£200 P.A. NO PREMIUM.

EASTBOURNE (West End).—Exceptionally well FURNISHED MAISONNETTE; two reception, four bed, three bath; constant hot water; garage; available beginning April for six months; large weekly. Owner's Agent, 2,000A HOUSE, Cornland-road, Eastbourne.

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WANTED

URGENTLY REQUIRED
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—MAISONNETTE; four bed, two reception, usual offices; rent up to £250 per annum; applicants will inspect immediately.—Particulars to Capt. S., care of JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Ken. 8275.

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CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET, HARLEY-STREET and District; whole and part-time; lists sent on application.—ALLOTT and LAIRD, Harriette-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2601.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

AT WIMBLEDON HILLTOP, three minutes from Common.—A commodious RESIDENCE having garage space and four bed, bath, three reception rooms, excellent offices; garden.

ANOTHER DETACHED RESIDENCE, suitable for a professional purposes and having six bed, bath, three reception rooms; garage space; large garden. FREEHOLD.

The above for SALE privately, or by Auction on 10th April next by

OGDENS OF WIMBLEDON.
Auction Offices facing Wimbledon Station.

TO BE LET. NO PREMIUM.

£90 PER ANNUM.—STREATHAM-HILL; six bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, scullery; "Ideal" hot water boiler; on basement; lease seven or 14 years; no sub-letting allowed.—SANSOM ESTATE OFFICE, 102, Kennington-road, S.E.11.

TO BE LET. NO PREMIUM.

£150 PER ANNUM.—STREATHAM-HILL; 10 bed, bath, three reception rooms, good kitchen and scullery; no basement; suitable for high-class boarding house; lease seven or 14 years. SANSOM ESTATE OFFICE, 102, Kennington-road, S.E.11.

SURREY'S REAL BEAUTY SPOT.

ADDINGTON HILLS (near Croydon).—Wonderful situation, abutting on to the famous Golf Course.—A most fascinating TUDOR RESIDENCE, perfectly reproduced in genuine old oak; every modern convenience; central heating; electric light and power; planned on two floors only; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, double lounge, 25ft. long, dining room, study, guest's cloak room, model domestic offices; 1 of an acre; double garage. Freehold Price and detailed particulars from EDWARDS and FORRESTER, Chartered Surveyors, West Croydon. 'Phone 0337.

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EWELL, convenient situation, close to buses for Epsom, Kingston, Croydon, &c., several golf courses within easy reach.—Attractive Detached RESIDENCE; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception, four bed, two charming reception, tiled bath, and offices; garage and tennis lawn; splendid repair. FREEHOLD £2,250.—HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

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GOLDERS GREEN (Bridge-lane).—HOUSE to be LET, four bed, two sitting, kitchen, bath; 3gns. weekly.—Temple Bar 7321, or Speedwell 3478.

SURBITON-HILL.—To be LET, 6-12 months, beautifully FURNISHED detached SEMI-BUNGALOW; open view; three beds, large oak-panelled lounge, breakfast room; constant hot water; bath; phone; 3 minutes station; four guineas.—Write Box A.465, The Times, E.C.4.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BETWEEN READING AND OXFORD.

ARCHITECT'S medium-sized COUNTRY HOUSE, having a quiet situation, on high ground, in 20 ACRES, with pleasant views. One hour from station (London under an hour). Hall with gentleman's cloak room, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; gas, main water; garage for two cars and other useful outbuildings. For SALE.—Apply Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

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Within easy reach of stations and 18-hole golf course and having lovely views of Box Hill.

A Well-appointed RESIDENCE in excellent order throughout. Oak-panelled lounge; three good reception, six bed, dressing, bath, good offices, modern conveniences; garage; attractive garden including tennis lawn. Sharly possession. FREEHOLD, Recommended.—Sole Agents, CHAS. CHESTON and Co., High-street, Dorking. Tele. 183.

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WOODLEY. Gentleman's RESIDENCE and FRUIT FARM.
£4,250. 12 ACRES. Well-built HOUSE. COTTAGE. Lovely situation; protected from further building. Photographs available.

WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE, BERKS. Picturesque COTTAGE RESIDENCE, modernized throughout. Lounge, three reception, four beds; garage; modern drainage; 1-acre of grounds. Photographs available.
£2,200. GENUINE TUDOR PERIOD.

EYRE and CO., LEWES.

SUSSEX, on Downs, near Lewes.—Charming RESI

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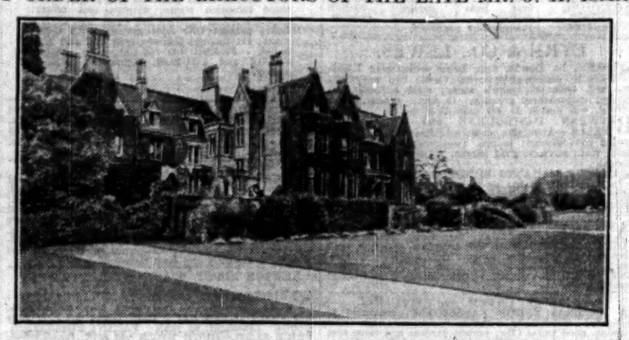
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MR. J. H. ISMAY.

TO BE SOLD,

THE IWERNE MINSTER ESTATE,

DORSET.

BLANDFORD 6 MILES. SHILLINGSTONE STATION, S.R., 4 MILES.



AREA—3,263 ACRES.

Including:

THE MODEL VILLAGE

with some

80 COTTAGES, SHOPS, BANKS, VILLAGE HALL, SCHOOLS and PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE HOME FARM with its BACON FACTORY, MODEL DAIRY, STUD FARM, and POULTRY FARM—all in the most perfect repair.

This farm may be had as a GOING CONCERN, together with the pedigree Shorthorns, Berkshire Pigs, &c., by valuation if so required.

SOME OF THE FINEST SHOOTING IN THE COUNTRY.

Solicitors:—Messrs. AYRTON & ALDERSON SMITH, 10, Dale Street, Liverpool.

Further particulars, RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, as above.

A STONE-BUILT MANSION,

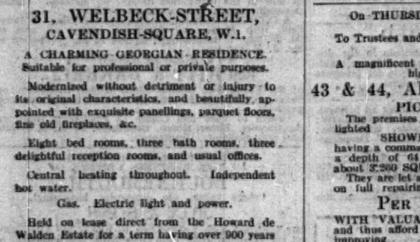
containing:

Six Reception Rooms, 21 Bed Rooms, Boudoir, day and night Nursery, six Bath Rooms. Electric Light. Central Heating. Modern Drainage.

SOUTH COAST.

LYME REGIS.

About one mile from Lyme Regis Station, Catholic Church and the Sea.



FOR SALE,

a delightful RESIDENCE, commanding charming views of about 25 miles of coast line.

The accommodation comprises lounge hall, three reception, five principal bed and dressing rooms and five secondary bed rooms, bath room, usual offices. Garage, stabling; delightful garden with tennis lawn; also paddock if required. Total area about

3A. 3R. 9P.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

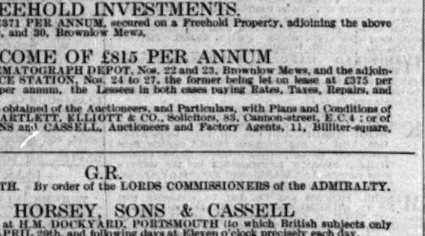
For further particulars apply to the Sole Agents, Messrs. RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, as above.

By Direction of COLONEL G. H. A. ING, C.M.G., D.S.O.

IN THE HEART OF THE BLACKMORE VALE.

KEYHAM, HENSTRIDGE, SOMERSET.

Within five minutes' walk of the station, 2 miles from Templecombe Junction, and 6 miles from Sherborne.



Hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; excellent stabling for seven, and garage.

Electric Light throughout. Central Heating. Telephone. Main Water and Drainage.

EXQUISITE GARDENS, including WILD GARDEN, ROSE GARDEN, WATER GARDEN, and HARD TENNIS COURT, in all nearly

3 ACRES.

HUNTING with 4 Packs, GOLF in neighbourhood.

Possession by arrangement.

PRICE FREEHOLD, £3,500.

Further particulars of the Sole Agents, RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, as above.

GODDARD & SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL, 22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

TELEPHONE: GERRARD 2727 (6 lines)

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IN THE ESTATE AUCTION HALL AT THEIR HEAD OFFICES, 22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 26th, at 2.30 p.m.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

EXCEPTIONALLY VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE of about

13,600 SQUARE FEET,

comprising Nos. 22 to 34, Tylers-avenue, and Garage in rear, with frontages of 127ft., 119ft. 9in., and 120ft., as previously advertised.

Particulars and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers:—

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Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. Henry Pumfrey and Son, 14, Paternoster-row, E.C.4.

On THURSDAY NEXT, MARCH 27th, at 2.30 p.m.

BROADCLYSE, WALTON-ON-THAMES, SURREY.

On high ground overlooking the River.

A singularly choice FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with modern labour-saving conveniences; garage, chauffeur's quarters, and about HALF-ACRE; with vacant possession; as previously advertised.

Particulars and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers:

GODDARD & SMITH,

as above.

Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Darley Cumberland and Co., 36, John-street, W.C.1.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

31, WELBECK-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.1.

A CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

Suitable for professional or private purposes.

Modernised without detriment or injury to its original characteristics, and beautifully appointed with exquisite panellings, parquet floors, fine old fireplaces, &c.

Eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three delightful reception rooms, and usual offices.

Central heating throughout. Independent hot water.

Gas. Electric light and power.

Held on lease direct from the Howard de Walden Estate for a term having over 900 years unexpired, at a ground-rent of £50 per annum.

Particulars and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers:

GODDARD & SMITH,

as above.

Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

A Highly Attractive newly erected

BLOCK OF FLATS,

known as

1 TO 14, RECTORY-GARDENS, RECTORY-ROAD, BECKENHAM, KENT,

comprising 14 self-contained flats, each of two or three bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c., with gardens front and rear, fully let and producing Gross Rentals of

PER £1,950 ANNUM,

and affording a sound and remunerative FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.

Particulars and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers.

GODDARD & SMITH,

as above.

Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Clapham, Fraser and Williams, 15, Devonshire-square, E.C.2

On THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

57, CHESTER-SQUARE, BELGRAVIA, S.W.

With Vacant Possession.

A compact and attractive Long Leasehold TOWN RESIDENCE, occupying a fashionable and secluded position, immune from noise, overlooking gardens and in close proximity to the Parks, Theatres, Clubs, &c.

Eight bed rooms, bath room, four reception rooms, and good domestic offices.

Electric light, gas, independent hot water.

Held on lease direct from the Westminster Estate for a term having about 56 years unexpired at a ground-rent of £70 per annum.

Particulars and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers.

GODDARD & SMITH,

as above.

Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Fladgate and Co., 18, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

N.B.—The FURNITURE and Contents of the Residence will be SOLD by AUCTION upon the premises at an early date. Catalogues of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street St. James's, S.W.1.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

To Trustees and others. Gilt-Edged Investment.

FREEHOLD.

A magnificent Modern Building occupying a highly valuable site.

43 & 44, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

The premises comprise large, lofty, and well-lighted

SHOWROOMS and OFFICES,

having a commanding frontage of about 52 feet, a depth of 64 feet, and a SITE AREA of about 2,200 SQUARE FEET.

They are let as a whole to Important Tenants on full repairing lease at the low rental of

PER £5,500 ANNUM

WITH VALUABLE REVERSION IN 1941, and thus afford a thoroughly well secured and improving

TRUST INVESTMENT

producing this substantial annual income, likely to increase in the future.

Particulars, plans, and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers.

GODDARD & SMITH,

as above.

Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Preston and Foster, Craig's Court House, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

A 16TH CENTURY FARM HOUSE IN HERTS.

Full of oak beams, open fireplaces, modernised yet retaining its old-world character.

30 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

In rural surroundings, close to a well-known golf course. The house contains two reception rooms, gun room, six bed and dressing rooms, two fitted baths; hot water and gas; garage for two; chauffeur's cottage; large timber and tiled barn. Old world gardens, hard tennis court, paddock and cherry orchard.

8 ACRES, FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Particulars and photographs from the Agents: HUMBERT and FLINT, Watford, Herts, and 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

HENRY BUTCHER & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS. SPECIALISING IN THE SALE AND VALUATION OF FACTORIES, PLANT AND MACHINERY.

By Order of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell (Manufacturing Company) Limited.

CALEDONIAN-ROAD, N.7.

HENRY BUTCHER & CO.

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, in TWO LOTS (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), at the MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on THURSDAY, 3rd APRIL, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.,

TWO IMPORTANT LEASEHOLD FACTORIES

situate at

3 & 14, BREWERY-ROAD, N.7,

containing FLOOR SPACES of 28,800 SQ. FT. and 20,000 SQ. FT. respectively, and situate in close proximity to the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Railway Goods Yards, also King's Cross, Islington, and St. Pancras Stations, and within easy access of all parts of the metropolis.

The factories are substantially constructed, exceptionally lofty, and mainly single storey, parts being on three and four well-lighted floors, fitted with loading doors, cranes, and electric hoists lift, and are situate immediately facing each other on opposite sides of Brewery-road, connected thereunder by a subway.

The property has a good paved yard with a direct drive-in and loading bank, thus affording

EXCELLENT LOADING FACILITIES.

ARTESIAN WELL AND COMPANY'S WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE. GAS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

Particulars may be obtained from Messrs. VIZARD, OLDHAM, CHOWDER and CASH, Solicitors, 51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, and from Messrs. HENRY BUTCHER and Co.

Re The Ascot Motor & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

LETCHWORTH

THESE IMPORTANT WORKS, HAVING A SITE AREA OF 15 ACRES, and a FLOOR SPACE of over 100,000 SQUARE FEET, together with the entire PLANT, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, have been

SOLD BY

HENRY BUTCHER & CO.

by Private Treaty and consequently the AUCTION SALE previously advertised will NOT TAKE PLACE.

HENRY BUTCHER & CO.,

62 and 64, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2. Phone: Holborn 5474. (Private Branch Exchange.)

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, and SURVEYORS of

FACTORIES, WHARVES, AND WAREHOUSES

(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Re the YORKSHIRE ARTIFICIAL SILK CO., Ltd., by Order of BERNARD A. BATES, Esq., F.C.A., and T. E. GARDNER, Esq., A.C.A. (the Receivers for the Debenture holders), and the SENIOR OFFICIAL RECEIVER in Companies' Liquidation.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, at Eleven o'clock precisely, this company's

FREEHOLD ARTIFICIAL SILK MILLS

situate on the River Calder, at BRIGHOUSE, containing a GROUND AREA of about 4 ACRES, with substantial brick and stone buildings thereon, having a floor space of about 120,000 square feet.

As a second Lot will be offered FIVE FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES in the Armytage-road and VACANT LAND in the rear fronting on George-street, the whole containing an area of about 3,590 square yards.

Immediately after the Sale of the Properties will follow the SALE by AUCTION, in LOTS, in DETAIL, of the

NEW ARTIFICIAL SILK PLANT

recently delivered by Haubold, of Chemnitz, Germany, including Ammonia Refrigerating Plant, Eight Centrifugal Spinning Machines, Four Silk Reeling Machines, Three Electrically-driven Hydro Extractors, Fourteen 16-chamber Filter Presses, Three Electrically-driven Disintegrators, Three Horizontal Steeping Presses and Pumps, Continuous Hank Washing Machine, Three Hank Bundling Presses, Twelve Sulphurating Mixers, Nine Electrically-driven Centrifugal Pumps, about 100 various Steel and Wood Tanks, 80 Fermenting Cans and 40 Paper Cans, NEW POWER PLANT, including two 30ft. by 9ft. Lancashire Boilers—180lb. and 150lb. w.p.—168-Tube Green's Economiser, Two Bolton Superheaters, Two Weir Feed Pumps, 35-k.w. Steam Generating Set, 400-volts D.C., 10 three-phase 400-volt Electric Motors, 10 to 55 H.P. Machine Tools, Steam and Electrical Fittings, Office Furniture, and other effects.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Silk Mills will only be thus dealt with IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF AS A WHOLE, and pending the Auction the Receivers invite offers for the purchase of the Mills as equipped with the existing Machinery, and ANY OFFER on this basis will receive their consideration.

Particulars of the Property and Catalogues of the Machinery may be had, when ready, of Messrs. PATON, BOYCE and WELCH, Chartered Accountants, 3, Piccadilly, Bradford; of Messrs. GARDNER and Co., Chartered Accountants, 27, Darley-street, Bradford; of Messrs. MUMFORDS and GORDONS, Solicitors, 3, Piccadilly, Bradford; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Clearance Sale of Surplus Plant and Machinery.—By Order of the Directors of BARROW, HEPBURN and GALE, Ltd., who are re-organizing the Business.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' HALL, BALTIC EXCHANGE, E.C., on MONDAY, APRIL 14th, at Two-thirty o'clock precisely,

TANNING PLANT AND MACHINERY,

lying at the Bermox Tannery, Bermondsey-street, S.E.1, including three Fleshing Machines, four Unhairing Machines, Brushing, Slubbing, Sammying and Setting-out Machines, 12in. Shaving Machine, five Paddles, 26 Drums up to 9ft. x 6ft., two 100-ton Hydraulic Presses, Engineers' and Woolworking Machine Tools, Small-Rand Air Compressor, 350ft. Shafting, four Steel-tube Drying and Heating Plants, 28 A.C. and D.C. Motors up to 40-h.p., Autoclave, three lead-lined Vats, and other effects.

May be viewed three days prior to Sale or earlier by appointment, and Catalogues had of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Mechanical Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

GRAY'S INN-ROAD.—To be Sold, with Possession, a compact FREEHOLD COMMERCIAL PROPERTY, equally suitable for Manufacturing or Warehouse purposes.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C., on FRIDAY, APRIL 25th, at Three o'clock precisely, the above-mentioned

FREEHOLD FACTORY PREMISES

situate at the corner of Henry-street and Brownlow Mews, Gray's Inn-road, with a total frontage thereto of about 174 feet, and an AREA of about 5,370 square feet, covered by a three-storey brick building, having a floor space of about 18,000 square feet.

Immediately after the Sale of the above will be offered the undermentioned

FREEHOLD INVESTMENTS.

Lot Two. An INCOME of £371 PER ANNUM, secured on a Freehold Property, adjoining the above Works, and known as Nos. 28, 29, and 30, Brownlow Mews.

Lot Three.

AN INCOME OF £815 PER ANNUM

secured on the FREEHOLD CINEMATOGRAPH DEPOT, Nos. 22 and 23, Brownlow Mews, and the adjoining MANUFACTURERS' SERVICE STATION, Nos. 24 to 27, the former being let on lease at £375 per annum and the latter at £440 per annum, the Lessees in both cases paying Rates, Taxes, Repairs, and Insurance.

May be viewed by orders to be obtained of the Auctioneers, and Particulars, with Plans and Conditions of Sale, had of Messrs. KENNETH BARTLETT, ELLIOTT & CO., Solicitors, 83, Cannon-street, E.C.4; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

G.R.

H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH. By order of the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the ADMIRALTY. Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION in Lots at H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH (to which British subjects only will be admitted), on TUESDAY, APRIL 29th, and following days at Eleven o'clock precisely each day,

OLD AND SURPLUS STORES,

including 600 tons scrap steel and iron; 40 tons old Boiler Tubes; 100 tons old Wire Rope; 100 tons scrap Metal various; 130 tons old Lead Battery Plates; 4 tons Peroxide of Lead; 55 tons scrap Zinc Ashes and Retorts; 2½ tons scrap Aluminium; 10 tons White Metal; 110 tons Old Electric Cable; 21 tons Old Rope and Paperstuff; 24 tons Canvas Hoses, Rags and Cuttings; Engineers' obsolete Machine Tools; 3 old Boilers; Cranes; electric apparatus various; Motor Generators; Alternators; and Motors various; 3 Touring Cars; Motor, Sailing and other Launches; Oil Footings; Ships' Furniture and Fittings; Timber, Firewood and numerous other effects.

May be viewed three days preceding Sale, during Dockyard working hours only, and Catalogues (1s. each) had at the Dockyard or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

By Order of the Directors of MORGAN and Co., Ltd., the well-known MOTOR BODY BUILDERS, of Leighton Buzzard.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, AT AN EARLY DATE, this Company's Works, Machinery, and Stock in the following manner:—

As a first Lot will be offered the

FREEHOLD CANAL-SIDE FACTORY

at Leighton Buzzard, which occupies an AREA of 6¾ ACRES, with Buildings thereon having a floor space of about 45,000 square feet, there being included in the purchase the whole of the PLANT, MACHINERY, and STOCK. If not thus sold, then the Property will be offered with the Plant and Machinery (but without the Stock), and if again unsold the Freehold Property will be offered as a Lot by itself, to be followed immediately by a SALE BY AUCTION IN LOTS IN DETAIL of the PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK, STORES, and other contents of the Works as separately advertised.

Particulars of the Property and Catalogues of the Machinery and Stock may be had, when ready, of EDWARD HARRIS, Esq., Solicitor, 3, Fisher-street, Swansea; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

At the MOTOR BODY BUILDING WORKS of MORGAN & CO., Ltd., LEIGHTON BUZZARD.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, in LOTS, on the PREMISES, AT AN EARLY DATE, the

PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK, STORES

and other contents of the Works, including Planing and Thicknessing Machines; Panel Planers; Tenoning Machines; Circular Saw Benches; Band Saw Machines; Boring Machines; Panel Beating Plant; Four Gas Engines with Suction Gas Plants; Electric Motors; Shafting; Engineers' Tools, including Lathes; Drilling Machines; Platting Plant; Office Furniture, &c.; the Stock including Ash, Mahogany, Softwood, Three-ply Boards, Hides and Leather Cloth, Rubber Sheeting, Coach Furniture and Fittings, Screws, &c.

Catalogues, when ready, may be had as in preceding advertisement.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone: MONUMENT 0081.

SALES BY AUCTION

(Continued from Page 23)

ORDER OF SALE TUESDAY NEXT

By Messrs.

RUTLEY, VINE & GURNEY,

at the London Auction Mart, E.C., at 2.30, of FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

LOT

1. CAMDEN-ROAD, 221 and 223.—FREEHOLD, part vacant.
2. BERNE-HILL MANSIONS and ABBEY MANSIONS, BERNE-HILL. Gross income nearly £2,000 per annum.
3. BATTERSEA, 25, BRIDGE-ROAD WEST. With full VACANT POSSESSION.

Particulars of the Auctioneers, 97-98, Tottenham Court-road, W.1, and 6, George-street, N.W.1. Telephone, Museum 2035.

By Direction of R. M. Greaves, Esq.

NORTH WALES (COUNTY OF CAERNARVON).

BRYNKIR ESTATE,

about 13 miles from Caernarvon and five miles from the seaside resort of Criccieth. A most attractive and beautifully placed AGRICULTURAL and SPORTING ESTATE, area about 1,000 acres, comprising several excellent farms, sheepwalks, accommodation lands, and the old Mansion of "Brynkir."

THE RIVER DWYFAWR

runs through the Estate for about two miles and provides good salmon and trout fishing.

Messrs.

WM. DEW & SON

AND

R. ARTHUR JONES

will offer the above Estate for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at an early date (unless previously Sold by Private Treaty).

For all further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, at their Offices, Bangor, Conway, and Colwyn Bay; George Borrill, Esq., Estate Agent, Hellifield; or to Messrs. Breese, Jones, and Casson, Solicitors, Portmadoc.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

NOTICE of FORTHCOMING SALES at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on THURSDAY NEXT, MARCH 27th, at ONE O'CLOCK (unless previously sold).

FLEURET HAXELL & VINE

will SUBMIT to PUBLIC COMPETITION the undermentioned licensed premises:—

THE CAFÉ ROYAL,

23, ALDGATE, E.1.

The VERY VALUABLE FREE LEASE and Vacant Possession of these well-known and particularly attractive FULLY LICENSED PREMISES occupying a most important position for business, being in possession of a STEADY and GOOD-CLASS TRADE, which is capable of further development under personal attention. The property possesses a six days licence.

For Sale after 60 years' possession by the same family.

THE BLACK BULL,

199, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, E.

The position is a particularly good one, and the sources of trade are enormous, consequently

THE TURNOVER IS VERY LARGE.

A considerable sum was expended on the house in 1925, bringing same up to modern requirements, and

THE FREE LEASE of OVER 28 YEARS,

held direct from the Metropolitan District Railway Company at the low rent of £140 per annum, is of exceptional value.

There is a provision in the lease that in the event of the railway company requiring possession for the purposes of their railway or works, enabling them to determine the same upon certain specified terms as in the lease contained, full details of which can be had upon application to the Solicitors, Messrs. Routh, Stacey and Castle, 14, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.

Auction offices, 22, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

By Order of Executors.

MESSRS. KNIGHT & CO.

will SELL the following FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD INVESTMENTS by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday next, the 25th instant, at 2.30 o'clock precisely (unless previously sold privately).

WEST KENSINGTON.

The well-built medium-sized RESIDENCES known as 22 and 24, AURIOL-ROAD, held on leases having about 40 years unexpired, at ground-rents of £4 per annum each, and Let at total rents of £220 per annum the tenants paying rates and taxes.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

The desirable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE known as 59, DAVISVILLE-ROAD, Let on a decontrolled yearly tenancy at a rental of £30 per annum, the tenant paying rates and taxes.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale of the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. Hooper and Wollen, of Carlton House, Torquay, or of the Auctioneers, at their Offices, 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Western 3424.

At Low Reserves.

MESSRS. KNIGHT & CO.

will SELL the following FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD GROUND-RENTS by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday next, the 25th instant, at 2.30 o'clock precisely (unless previously sold privately).

BALHAM.

The FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT of £450 per annum secured upon the imposing main-road block of six Shops and 12 Mansion Flats, known as Nos. 8-25, THE BOULEVARD, HIGH-ROAD, BALHAM, with reversion in about 75 years to gross rentals estimated to be in excess of £2,000 per annum.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The LEASEHOLD GROUND-RENT of £10 per annum net (outgoing Ground-rent £7 per annum; incoming Ground-rent £17 per annum) secured for a term of about 14 years unexpired on the medium-sized Residence known as 24, DRAYTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON. The estimated value of the house is £175 per annum.

CLAPHAM.

The LEASEHOLD GROUND-RENT of £45 per annum net (outgoing Ground-rent £30 per annum; incoming Ground-rent £75 per annum) secured for a term of about 70 years unexpired on the substantial block of Six Mansion Flats, known as Nos. 19-24, ELMHURST-MANSIONS, EDGELEY-ROAD, CLAPHAM. When fully let the property should produce gross rents amounting to upwards of £450 per annum.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale of the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Wellbke Letts and Birds, of 11, Serjeant's-inn, Temple, E.C.4, and of the Auctioneers at their Offices, 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Western 3424.

MESSRS. KNIGHT & CO.

beg to announce that the FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS amounting to £600 per annum, secured upon 1-24, FAIRLAWN-COURT, CHISWICK PARK, have now been Sold by private treaty, and will NOT BE INCLUDED in the above AUCTION.

By order of the Executor of the late Miss E. F. Wood.

SURBITON and FINSBURY PARK

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS AMOUNTING TO £37 10s. PER ANNUM

secured on "CRANFORD," "SUNNY BRAE," and "BRANKSOME," EFFINGHAM-ROAD, SURBITON.

Non-basement and Bay-windowed RESIDENCE, No. 49, WILBERFORCE-ROAD, FINSBURY PARK, N.4.

Two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, scullery, good garden.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Lease 37 years at £8. Estimated Rental £90 per annum. Solicitors:—Messrs. Bentleys, 231-2, Strand, W.C.2.

By order of the Personal Representatives of the late Mrs. L. Orton.

SOUTH TOTTENHAM, N.15.

NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, No. 14, SHERBORO-ROAD.

Two reception rooms, three bed rooms, kitchen, scullery, conservatory, garden.

Let at 16s. 6d. per week inclusive. Lease 43½ years at £6.

PRODUCING £42 18s. PER ANNUM.

Solicitor:—Mr. J. C. Brookhouse, Queen's House, 8/9, Queen-street, E.C.4.

By order of the Trustee, A. O. Miles, Esq., F.C.A., re Michael Gordon, in Bankruptcy.

FINSBURY PARK, N.4.

Semi-detached, Non-basement, Double-fronted, Long Leasehold RESIDENCE, No. 321, GREEN LANES.

Seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath, kitchen, scullery; two w.c.'s; large garden, ample room for garage. Suitable Nursing home, Hostel, Boarding house, conversion to Flats.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Lease 997 years at £10. Estimated Rental £150 per annum,

which

Solicitors:—Messrs. Herbert Oppenheimer, Nathan and Vandyk, 1, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.

JOSEPH HIBBARD & SONS

will SELL by public AUCTION (unless previously sold) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, April 9th, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock. Particulars and conditions from respective Solicitors, as above, or from the Auctioneers' Offices at 15, Sewing ton Green, Islington, N.16. Telephone, No. 9121, Clissold.

By Order of the Receiver. Stephen P. Child, Esq., F.C.A.

A-C (ACEDES) CARS, LTD.,

THAMES DITTON, SURREY,

within a few minutes' walk of Thames Ditton Station (Southern Railway)

EXTENSIVE

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD MANUFACTURING PREMISES.

Service Station, Garage, Showrooms, Offices, &c.

THE PREMISES ARE MOSTLY OF ONE STOREY, AND CONTAIN A FLOOR AREA OF ABOUT 145,000 SQUARE FEET.

VALUABLE STOCK OF SPARE PARTS necessary in the manufacture of A-C Cars.

Also

GOODWILL, PATENTS, &c.

ENGINEERING PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

INCLUDING SOME 300 HIGH-CLASS MODERN MACHINE TOOLS.

LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS

will SELL the above by AUCTION, in one or more Lots, ON THE PREMISES, on Tuesday, 8th April, 1930, and following days, at 11 o'clock each day (unless previously disposed of in one lot).

Particulars, Plans, and Catalogues of Stephen P. Child, Esq., F.C.A., Messrs. Trayton P. Child and Son, Chartered Accountants, 36, Queen-street, E.C.4, Messrs. Collison, Prichard and Barnes, Solicitors, 27, Bedford-row, W.C.1; and the

Auctioneers, 46, Gresham-street, Bank, E.C.2, and Kilburn, N.W.6.

By Order of the Executors of the late Barnet Lewis, Esq.

No. 2, HAMILTON-PLACE,

PARK-LANE, W.1.

An important Stone-fronted Semi-detached RESIDENCE, commanding unrivalled views over Hamilton Gardens, Hyde Park, and the Row; beautifully decorated and sumptuously fitted.

Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, magnificent suites of reception rooms, spacious marble-paved entrance hall, white-tiled basement.

Passenger, luggage, and service lifts, constant hot water, and every modern convenience.

Marble-paved terrace Garden.

The DIRECT CROWN LEASE of the RESIDENCE, and No. 3a, HAMILTON-MEWS, with VACANT POSSESSION of the former, will be offered for SALE by AUCTION by Messrs.

WM. GROGAN & BOYD,

at the LONDON AUCTION MART, No. 155, QUEEN-VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on Friday, April 11th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., precisely (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).

Solicitors, Messrs. Holmes, Son, and Pott, Capel House, New Broad-street, E.C.2; Auctioneers' Offices, 10, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, W.1.

By Order of the Exors. of A. E. Rita, deceased.

HOLBORN, CLAPTON, DALSTON, and CHESHUNT.

THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD PROPERTY known as

No. 14, BEDFORD-ROW and 14, JOCKEY'S FIELDS, W.C.1.

PRODUCING £1,127 PER ANNUM.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCES AND PREMISES, No. 60, KENNINGHALL-ROAD, CLAPTON, E.5, Nos. 98, 100, and 102, CLARENCE-ROAD, LOWER CLAPTON, E.5.

Nos. 53 and 55, SHRUBLAND-ROAD, DALSTON, E.8.

PRODUCING £343 15s. 4d. PER ANNUM.

LEASEHOLD RESIDENCES and GROUND-RENTS.

Nos. 10, 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, 24, 21, 25, 27, and 35, PEMBURY-ROAD.

Nos. 1 and 3, PEMBURY-GROVE, LOWER CLAPTON, E.5.

Nos. 16 and 18, ST. PHILIPS-ROAD, DALSTON, E.8.

PRODUCING £906 8s. PER ANNUM.

No. 27, PEMBURY-ROAD, with VACANT POSSESSION, and

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND at CHESHUNT, HERTS.

RIPE for IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.

Messrs. W. B.

HALLETT, FOX, & WHITE

will SELL the above by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on TUESDAY, April 8th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

Particulars and conditions of Sale of Messrs. Barfield and Barfield, Solicitors, Broad-street House, 54, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, and of the Auctioneers, Finsbury-court, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2, and 280 and 282, Holloway-road, N.7. Telephone, Clerkenwell 7820-7821.

By Order of Trustees and Others.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS

Amounting to

PER £253 13s. ANN.

Well secured upon

4 SHOPS and 44 PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSES, being

Nos. 1-7 (odd), Approach-road, 18-40 (even) and 23-39 (odd), Clifton Park-avenue, RAYNES PARK; 93-111 (odd), Totterdown-street, TOOTING; and 127-153 (odd), Ravensbury-road, EARLSFIELD. Several in occupation of Lessees. Leased for terms varying from 69 to 76 years. In SEVERAL LOTS.

Also No.

28, DEVONSHIRE-STREET, ISLINGTON, Freehold Dwelling House producing £67 4s. per annum, tenant paying rates.

For SALE at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, April 2nd, at 2.30 p.m., by Messrs.

DONALD, TARRY & BRENT.

Particulars of Messrs. Laytons, Solicitors, 29, Budge-row, Cannon-street, E.C.4, and of the Auctioneers, 15-16, Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E.1. 'Phone, Hop 2773.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

Executors' Sale to Close Estate immediately.

KENT.

The well-known FRUIT and HOP FARM of 210 ACRES, known as "PEARSONS GREEN," Parish of Brenchley, near Paddock Wood. Capital Residence, 10 Cottages. Two Sets Buildings. The land includes 58 Acres prolific Apple Orchards in full bearing and Plantations, 30 Acres Hops ripe for Pruit Planting, 58 Acres Pasture, and 44 Arable. Road frontages of about 12,500ft. The Farm will be Sold as a whole or in 4 lots, with possession, by

MESSRS.

LAMBERT & SYMES, F.S.I.,

at the Swan Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, on April 4th, at 4 p.m.—Particulars and Plans of the Auctioneers, Paddock Wood.

To Land-Speculators, Agriculturists, and Sportsmen.

By Order of Mortgagees.

KENT & SUSSEX BORDERS.

"CHINGLEY," GOUDHURST,

with nearly 1,400ft. frontage to the Main London-Hastings Road.

A Capital AGRICULTURAL and SPORTING ESTATE of nearly 260 ACRES (91 Pasture, 32 Arable, 23 planted Fruit, 24 Hops, suitable for laying down or fruit planting, and 84 Acres beautiful woodland surrounding the Estate). Interesting small House (partly 14th century), suitable for restoration, three cottages, Buildings, also (separate lots) two modern Semi-detached Houses and 5 Acres Orchard, on the Main London-Hastings Road.

Possession. No Title, Land Tax, or Valuation. To be SOLD by

MESSRS.

LAMBERT & SYMES, F.S.I.,

at the Swan Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, on April 11th, 1930, at 4 p.m.—Particulars and Plans of the Auctioneers, Paddock Wood.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

By order of Messrs. Charles Bunting, Limited.

THE BREWERY, UTTOXETER.

Situated in the centre of the town, five minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

W. S. BAGSHAW & SONS

have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION on the above premises, on Thursday, April 3rd, 1930, the very valuable modern

BREWING PLANT AND MACHINERY,

comprising:—A 4-sack racking machine; a JOHNSON'S YEAST PRESS; several slate yeast collecting vats; fermenting vats and copper attemperators; TWO ROUND COPPER FERMENTING VATS; copper yeast wagons; aluminium yeast wagons; a VERTICAL REFRIGERATOR; iron cooler, 25ft. by 20ft., by 18in., iron cold liquor tanks; iron hot liquor tanks; two mash tuns; two copper dissolving vessels, copper Underback discovering vessel; TWO BREWING COPPERS of 100 BARREL and 95 BARREL CAPACITY, iron hop backs; iron wort receiver; 2 SET of GUN-METAL THREE-THROW WORT PUMPS; an 8 h.p. Petter S. type oil engine; a 50 h.p. STEA